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MESSAGE

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

THE TWO HOUSES OF CONGRESS,

AT

THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE SECOND SESSION

OF

THE TWENTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

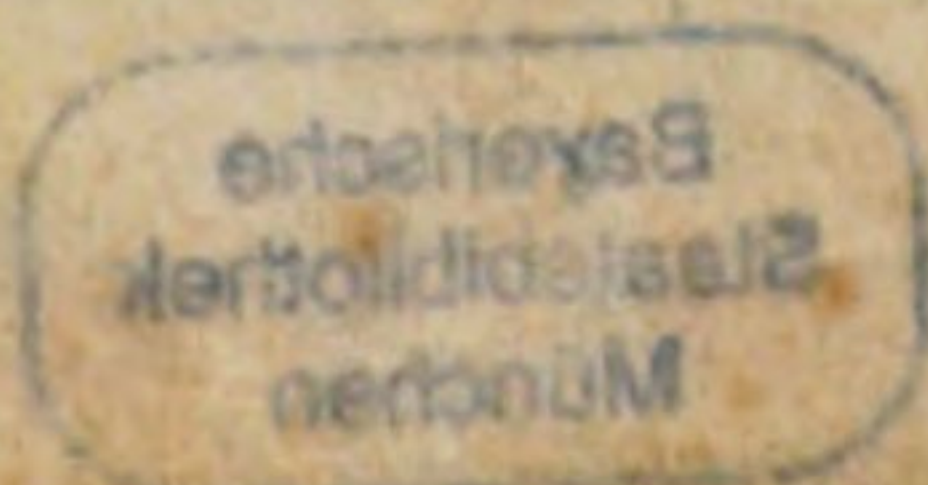
DECEMBER 8, 1846.

Read, and ordered that 15,000 extra copies of the message and documents be printed.

WASHINGTON:

PRINTED BY RITCHIE & HEISS.

1846.



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THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

THE TWO HOUSES OF CONGRESS

AT

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December 8, 1846

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WASHINGTON

PRINTED BY RITCHIE & WELLS

1846

MESSAGE.

*Fellow-citizens of the Senate
and of the House of Representatives :*

In resuming your labors in the service of the people, it is a subject of congratulation that there has been no period in our past history, when all the elements of national prosperity have been so fully developed. Since your last session, no afflicting dispensation has visited our country: general good health has prevailed; abundance has crowned the toil of the husbandman; and labor in all its branches is receiving an ample reward, while education, science, and the arts are rapidly enlarging the means of social happiness. The progress of our country in her career of greatness, not only in the vast extension of our territorial limits and the rapid increase of our population, but in resources and wealth, and in the happy condition of our people, is without an example in the history of nations.

As the wisdom, strength, and beneficence of our free institutions are unfolded, every day adds fresh motives to contentment, and fresh incentives to patriotism.

Our devout and sincere acknowledgments are due to the gracious Giver of all good, for the numberless blessings which our beloved country enjoys.

It is a source of high satisfaction to know that the relations of the United States with all other nations, with a single exception, are of the most amicable character. Sincerely attached to the policy of peace, early adopted and steadily pursued by this government, I have anxiously desired to cultivate and cherish friendship and commerce with every foreign Power. The spirit and habits of the American people are favorable to the maintenance of such international harmony. In adhering to this wise policy, a preliminary and paramount duty obviously consists in the protection of our national interests from encroachment or sacrifice, and our national honor from reproach. These must be maintained at any hazard. They admit of no compromise or neglect, and must be scrupulously and constantly guarded. In their vigilant vindication, collision and conflict with foreign Powers may sometimes become unavoidable. Such has been our scrupulous adherence to the dictates of justice, in all our foreign intercourse, that, though steadily and rapidly advancing in prosperity and power, we have given no just cause of complaint to any nation, and have enjoyed the blessings of peace for more than thirty years. From a policy so sacred to humanity, and so salutary in its effects upon our political system, we should never be induced voluntarily to depart.

The existing war with Mexico was neither desired nor provoked by the United States. On the contrary, all honorable means were resorted to to avert it. After years of endurance of aggravated and unredressed wrongs on our part, Mexico, in violation of solemn treaty stipulations, and of every principle of justice recognised by civilized nations, commenced hostilities, and thus, by her own act, forced the war upon us. Long before the ad-

vance of our army to the left bank of the Rio Grande, we had ample cause of war against Mexico; and had the United States resorted to this extremity, we might have appealed to the whole civilized world for the justice of our cause.

I deem it to be my duty to present to you, on the present occasion, a condensed review of the injuries we had sustained, of the causes which led to the war, and of its progress since its commencement. This is rendered the more necessary because of the misapprehensions which have to some extent prevailed as to its origin and true character. The war has been represented as unjust and unnecessary, and as one of aggression on our part upon a weak and injured enemy. Such erroneous views, though entertained by but few, have been widely and extensively circulated not only at home, but have been spread throughout Mexico and the whole world. A more effectual means could not have been devised to encourage the enemy and protract the war than to advocate and adhere to their cause, and thus give them "aid and comfort."

It is a source of national pride and exultation, that the great body of our people have thrown no such obstacles in the way of the government in prosecuting the war successfully, but have shown themselves to be eminently patriotic, and ready to vindicate their country's honor and interests at any sacrifice. The alacrity and promptness with which our volunteer forces rushed to the field on their country's call, prove not only their patriotism, but their deep conviction that our cause is just.

The wrongs which we have suffered from Mexico almost ever since she became an independent Power, and the patient endurance with which we have borne them, are without a parallel in the history of modern civilized nations. There is reason to believe that if these wrongs had been resented and resisted in the first instance, the present war might have been avoided. One outrage, however, permitted to pass with impunity, almost necessarily encouraged the perpetration of another, until at last Mexico seemed to attribute to weakness and indecision on our part a forbearance which was the offspring of magnanimity, and of a sincere desire to preserve friendly relations with a sister republic.

Scarcely had Mexico achieved her independence, which the United States were the first among the nations to acknowledge, when she commenced the system of insult and spoliation, which she has ever since pursued. Our citizens engaged in lawful commerce were imprisoned, their vessels seized, and our flag insulted in her ports. If money was wanted, the lawless seizure and confiscation of our merchant vessels and their cargoes was a ready resource; and if to accomplish their purposes it became necessary to imprison the owners, captains, and crews, it was done. Rulers superseded rulers in Mexico in rapid succession, but still there was no change in this system of depredation. The government of the United States made repeated reclamations on behalf of its citizens, but these were answered by the perpetration of new outrages. Promises of redress made by Mexico in the most solemn forms were postponed or evaded. The files and records of the Department of State contain conclusive proofs of numerous lawless acts perpetrated upon the property and persons of our citizens by Mexico, and of wanton insults to our national flag. The interposition of our government to obtain redress was again and again invoked, under circumstances which no nation ought to disregard.

It was hoped that these outrages would cease, and that Mexico would

be restrained by the laws which regulate the conduct of civilized nations in their intercourse with each other after the treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation of the fifth of April, 1831, was concluded between the two republics; but this hope soon proved to be vain. The course of seizure and confiscation of the property of our citizens, the violation of their persons and the insults to our flag pursued by Mexico previous to that time, were scarcely suspended for even a brief period, although the treaty so clearly defines the rights and duties of the respective parties that it is impossible to misunderstand or mistake them. In less than seven years after the conclusion of that treaty our grievances had become so intolerable that, in the opinion of President Jackson, they should no longer be endured. In his message to Congress in February, 1837, he presented them to the consideration of that body, and declared that "The length of time since some of the injuries have been committed, the repeated and unavailing applications for redress, the wanton character of some of the outrages upon the property and persons of our citizens, upon the officers and flag of the United States, independent of recent insults to this government and people by the late extraordinary Mexican minister, would justify in the eyes of all nations immediate war." In a spirit of kindness and forbearance, however, he recommended reprisals as a milder mode of redress. He declared that war should not be used as a remedy "by just and generous nations, confiding in their strength, for injuries committed, if it can be honorably avoided," and added, "it has occurred to me that, considering the present embarrassed condition of that country, we should act with both wisdom and moderation, by giving to Mexico one more opportunity to atone for the past, before we take redress into our own hands. To avoid all misconception on the part of Mexico, as well as to protect our own national character from reproach, this opportunity should be given with the avowed design and full preparation to take immediate satisfaction, if it should not be obtained on a repetition of the demand for it. To this end I recommend that an act be passed authorizing reprisals, and the use of the naval force of the United States, by the Executive, against Mexico, to enforce them in the event of a refusal by the Mexican government to come to an amicable adjustment of the matters in controversy between us, upon another demand thereof, made from on board one of our vessels of war on the coast of Mexico."

Committees of both houses of Congress, to which this message of the President was referred, fully sustained his views of the character of the wrongs which we had suffered from Mexico, and recommended that another demand for redress should be made before authorizing war or reprisals. The Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, in their report, say: "After such a demand, should prompt justice be refused by the Mexican government, we may appeal to all nations not only for the equity and moderation with which we shall have acted towards a sister republic, but for the necessity which will then compel us to seek redress for our wrongs, either by actual war or by reprisals. The subject will then be presented before Congress, at the commencement of the next session, in a clear and distinct form, and the committee cannot doubt but that such measures will be immediately adopted as may be necessary to vindicate the honor of the country, and insure ample reparation to our injured citizens."

The Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives made a similar recommendation. In their report, they say that they

“fully concur with the President that ample cause exists for taking redress into our own hands, and believe that we should be justified in the opinion of other nations for taking such a step. But they are willing to try the experiment of another demand, made in the most solemn form, upon the justice of the Mexican government, before any further proceedings are adopted.”

No difference of opinion upon the subject is believed to have existed in Congress at that time; the Executive and Legislative departments concurred; and yet such has been our forbearance, and desire to preserve peace with Mexico, that the wrongs of which we then complained, and which gave rise to these solemn proceedings, not only remain unredressed to this day, but additional causes of complaint, of an aggravated character, have ever since been accumulating.

Shortly after these proceedings, a special messenger was despatched to Mexico, to make a final demand for redress; and on the twentieth of July, 1837, the demand was made. The reply of the Mexican government bears date on the twenty-ninth of the same month, and contains assurances of the “anxious wish” of the Mexican government “not to delay the moment of that final and equitable adjustment which is to terminate the existing difficulties between the two governments;” that “nothing should be left undone which may contribute to the most speedy and equitable determination of the subjects which have so seriously engaged the attention of the American government;” that the “Mexican government would adopt, as the only guides for its conduct, the plainest principles of public right, the sacred obligations imposed by international law, and the religious faith of treaties;” and that “whatever reason and justice may dictate respecting each case will be done.” The assurance was further given, that the decision of the Mexican government upon each cause of complaint, for which redress had been demanded, should be communicated to the government of the United States by the Mexican minister at Washington.

These solemn assurances, in answer to our demand for redress, were disregarded. By making them, however, Mexico obtained further delay. President Van Buren, in his annual message to Congress of the fifth of December, 1837, states, that “although the larger number” of our demands for redress, and “many of them aggravated cases of personal wrongs, have been now for years before the Mexican government, and some of the causes of national complaint, and those of the most offensive character, admitted of immediate, simple, and satisfactory replies, it is only within a few days past that any specific communication in answer to our last demand, made five months ago, has been received from the Mexican minister;” and that “for not one of our public complaints has satisfaction been given or offered; that but one of the cases of personal wrong has been favorably considered, and that but four cases of both descriptions, out of all those formally presented, and earnestly pressed, have as yet been decided upon by the Mexican government.” President Van Buren, believing that it would be vain to make any further attempt to obtain redress by the ordinary means within the power of the Executive, communicated this opinion to Congress, in the message referred to, in which he said, “On a careful and deliberate examination of the contents,” (of the correspondence with the Mexican government,) “and considering the spirit manifested by the Mexican government, it has become my painful duty to return the subject as it now stands, to Congress,

to whom it belongs, to decide upon the time, the mode, and the measure of redress." Had the United States at that time adopted compulsory measures, and taken redress into their own hands, all our difficulties with Mexico would probably have been long since adjusted, and the existing war have been averted. Magnanimity and moderation on our part only had the effect to complicate these difficulties, and render an amicable settlement of them the more embarrassing. That such measures of redress under similar provocations, committed by any of the powerful nations of Europe, would have been promptly resorted to by the United States, cannot be doubted. The national honor, and the preservation of the national character throughout the world, as well as our own self-respect, and the protection due to our own citizens, would have rendered such a resort indispensable. The history of no civilized nation in modern times has presented within so brief a period so many wanton attacks upon the honor of its flag, and upon the property and persons of its citizens, as had at that time been borne by the United States from the Mexican authorities and people. But Mexico was a sister republic, on the North American continent, occupying a territory contiguous to our own, and was in a feeble and distracted condition; and these considerations, it is presumed, induced Congress to forbear still longer.

Instead of taking redress into our own hands, a new negotiation was entered upon with fair promises on the part of Mexico, but with the real purpose, as the event has proved, of indefinitely postponing the reparation which we demanded, and which was so justly due. This negotiation, after more than a year's delay, resulted in the convention of the eleventh of April, 1839, "for the adjustment of claims of citizens of the United States of America upon the government of the Mexican republic." The joint board of commissioners created by this convention to examine and decide upon these claims was not organized until the month of August, 1840, and under the terms of the convention they were to terminate their duties within eighteen months from that time. Four of the eighteen months were consumed in preliminary discussions on frivolous and dilatory points raised by the Mexican commissioners; and it was not until the month of December, 1840, that they commenced the examination of the claims of our citizens upon Mexico. Fourteen months only remained to examine and decide upon these numerous and complicated cases. In the month of February, 1842, the term of the commission expired, leaving many claims undisposed of for want of time. The claims which were allowed by the board, and by the umpire authorized by the convention to decide in case of disagreement between the Mexican and American commissioners, amounted to two million twenty-six thousand one hundred and thirty-nine dollars and sixty-eight cents. There were pending before the umpire when the commission expired additional claims which had been examined and awarded by the American commissioners, and had not been allowed by the Mexican commissioners, amounting to nine hundred and twenty-eight thousand six hundred and twenty-seven dollars and eighty-eight cents, upon which he did not decide, alleging that his authority had ceased with the termination of the joint commission. Besides these claims, there were others of American citizens amounting to three million three hundred and thirty-six thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven dollars and five cents, which had been submitted to the board, and upon which they had not time to decide before their final adjournment.

The sum of two million twenty-six thousand one hundred and thirty-nine dollars and sixty-eight cents, which had been awarded to the claimants, was a liquidated and ascertained debt due by Mexico, about which there could be no dispute, and which she was bound to pay according to the terms of the convention. Soon after the final awards for this amount had been made, the Mexican government asked for a postponement of the time of making payment, alleging that it would be inconvenient to make the payment at the time stipulated. In the spirit of forbearing kindness towards a sister republic, which Mexico has so long abused, the United States promptly complied with her request. A second convention was accordingly concluded between the two governments on the thirtieth of January, 1843, which upon its face declares, that "this new arrangement is entered into for the accommodation of Mexico." By the terms of this convention, all the interest due on the awards which had been made in favor of the claimants under the convention of the eleventh of April, 1839, was to be paid to them on the thirtieth of April, 1843, and "the principal of the said awards, and the interest accruing thereon," was stipulated to "be paid in five years, in equal instalments every three months." Notwithstanding this new convention was entered into at the request of Mexico, and for the purpose of relieving her from embarrassment, the claimants have only received the interest due on the thirtieth of April, 1843, and three of the twenty instalments. Although the payment of the sum thus liquidated, and confessedly due by Mexico to our citizens as indemnity for acknowledged acts of outrage and wrong, was secured by treaty, the obligations of which are ever held sacred by all just nations, yet Mexico has violated this solemn engagement by failing and refusing to make the payment. The two instalments due in April and July, 1844, under the peculiar circumstances connected with them, have been assumed by the United States and discharged to the claimants, but they are still due by Mexico. But this is not all of which we have just cause of complaint. To provide a remedy for the claimants whose cases were not decided by the joint commission under the convention of April the eleventh, 1839, it was expressly stipulated by the sixth article of the convention of the thirtieth of January, 1843, that "a new convention shall be entered into for the settlement of all claims of the government and citizens of the United States against the republic of Mexico which were not finally decided by the late commission, which met in the city of Washington, and of all claims of the government and citizens of Mexico against the United States."

In conformity with this stipulation, a third convention was concluded and signed at the city of Mexico on the twentieth of November, 1843, by the plenipotentiaries of the two governments, by which provision was made for ascertaining and paying these claims. In January, 1844, this convention was ratified by the Senate of the United States with two amendments, which were manifestly reasonable in their character. Upon a reference of the amendments proposed to the government of Mexico, the same evasions, difficulties, and delays were interposed which have so long marked the policy of that government towards the United States. It has not even yet decided whether it would or would not accede to them, although the subject has been repeatedly pressed upon its consideration.

Mexico has thus violated a second time the faith of treaties, by failing or refusing to carry into effect the sixth article of the convention of January, 1843.

Such is the history of the wrongs which we have suffered and patiently endured from Mexico through a long series of years. So far from affording reasonable satisfaction for the injuries and insults we had borne, a great aggravation of them consists in the fact, that while the United States, anxious to preserve a good understanding with Mexico, have been constantly, but vainly, employed in seeking redress for past wrongs, new outrages were constantly occurring, which have continued to increase our causes of complaint and to swell the amount of our demands. While the citizens of the United States were conducting a lawful commerce with Mexico under the guaranty of a treaty of "amity, commerce, and navigation," many of them have suffered all the injuries which would have resulted from open war. This treaty, instead of affording protection to our citizens, has been the means of inviting them into the ports of Mexico, that they might be, as they have been in numerous instances, plundered of their property and deprived of their personal liberty if they dared insist on their rights. Had the unlawful seizures of American property, and the violation of the personal liberty of our citizens, to say nothing of the insults to our flag which have occurred in the ports of Mexico, taken place on the high seas, they would themselves long since have constituted a state of actual war between the two countries. In so long suffering Mexico to violate her most solemn treaty obligations, plunder our citizens of their property, and imprison their persons without affording them any redress, we have failed to perform one of the first and highest duties which every government owes to its citizens; and the consequence has been, that many of them have been reduced from a state of affluence to bankruptcy. The proud name of American citizen, which ought to protect all who bear it from insult and injury throughout the world, has afforded no such protection to our citizens in Mexico. We had ample cause of war against Mexico long before the breaking out of hostilities. But even then we forbore to take redress into our own hands, until Mexico herself became the aggressor by invading our soil in hostile array and shedding the blood of our citizens.

Such are the grave causes of complaint on the part of the United States against Mexico—causes which existed long before the annexation of Texas to the American Union; and yet, animated by the love of peace, and a magnanimous moderation, we did not adopt those measures of redress which, under such circumstances, are the justified resort of injured nations.

The annexation of Texas to the United States constituted no just cause of offence to Mexico. The pretext that it did so is wholly inconsistent, and irreconcilable with well authenticated facts connected with the revolution by which Texas became independent of Mexico. That this may be the more manifest, it may be proper to advert to the causes and to the history of the principal events of that revolution.

Texas constituted a portion of the ancient province of Louisiana, ceded to the United States by France in the year 1803. In the year 1819, the United States, by the Florida treaty, ceded to Spain all that part of Louisiana within the present limits of Texas; and Mexico, by the revolution which separated her from Spain, and rendered her an independent nation, succeeded to the rights of the mother country over this territory. In the year 1824, Mexico established a federal constitution, under which the Mexican republic was composed of a number of sovereign States, confederated together in a federal Union similar to our own. Each of these

States had its own Executive, legislature, and judiciary, and, for all except federal purposes, was as independent of the general government, and that of the other States, as is Pennsylvania or Virginia under our constitution. Texas and Coahuila united and formed one of these Mexican States. The State constitution which they adopted, and which was approved by the Mexican confederacy, asserted that they were "free and independent of the other Mexican United States, and of every other power and dominion whatsoever;" and proclaimed the great principle of human liberty, that "the sovereignty of the State resides originally and essentially in the general mass of the individuals who compose it." To the government under this constitution, as well as to that under the federal constitution, the people of Texas owed allegiance.

Emigrants from foreign countries, including the United States, were invited by the colonization laws of the State and of the federal government to settle in Texas. Advantageous terms were offered to induce them to leave their own country and become Mexican citizens. This invitation was accepted by many of our citizens, in the full faith that in their new home they would be governed by laws enacted by representatives elected by themselves, and that their lives, liberty, and property would be protected by constitutional guarantees similar to those which existed in the republic they had left. Under a government thus organized they continued until the year 1835, when a military revolution broke out in the city of Mexico, which entirely subverted the federal and State constitutions, and placed a military dictator at the head of the government.

By a sweeping decree of a Congress subservient to the will of the dictator, the several State constitutions were abolished, and the States themselves converted into mere departments of the Central Government. The people of Texas were unwilling to submit to this usurpation. Resistance to such tyranny became a high duty. Texas was fully absolved from all allegiance to the Central Government of Mexico from the moment that government had abolished her State constitution, and in its place substituted an arbitrary and despotic Central Government.

Such were the principal causes of the Texan revolution. The people of Texas at once determined upon resistance, and flew to arms. In the midst of these important and exciting events, however, they did not omit to place their liberties upon a secure and permanent foundation. They elected members to a convention, who, in the month of March, 1836, issued a formal declaration that their "political connexion with the Mexican nation has forever ended, and that the people of Texas do now constitute a FREE, SOVEREIGN, and INDEPENDENT REPUBLIC, and are fully invested with all the rights and attributes which properly belong to independent nations." They also adopted for their government a liberal republican constitution. About the same time, Santa Anna, then the dictator of Mexico, invaded Texas with a numerous army for the purpose of subduing her people, and enforcing obedience to his arbitrary and despotic government. On the twenty-first of April, 1836, he was met by the Texan citizen-soldiers, and on that day was achieved by them the memorable victory of San Jacinto, by which they conquered their independence. Considering the numbers engaged on the respective sides, history does not record a more brilliant achievement. Santa Anna himself was among the captives.

In the month of May, 1836, Santa Anna acknowledged, by a treaty with

the Texan authorities, in the most solemn form, "the full, entire, and perfect independence of the republic of Texas." It is true he was then a prisoner of war, but it is equally true that he had failed to reconquer Texas, and had met with signal defeat; that his authority had not been revoked, and that by virtue of this treaty he obtained his personal release. By it hostilities were suspended, and the army which had invaded Texas under his command returned in pursuance of this arrangement, unmolested, to Mexico.

From the day that the battle of San Jacinto was fought until the present hour, Mexico has never possessed the power to reconquer Texas. In the language of the Secretary of State of the United States, in a despatch to our minister in Mexico, under date of the eighth of July, 1842, "Mexico may have chosen to consider, and may still choose to consider Texas as having been at all times since 1835, and as still continuing, a rebellious province; but the world has been obliged to take a very different view of the matter. From the time of the battle of San Jacinto, in April, 1836, to the present moment, Texas has exhibited the same external signs of national independence as Mexico herself, and with quite as much stability of government. Practically free and independent, acknowledged as a political sovereignty by the principal Powers of the world, no hostile foot finding rest within her territory for six or seven years, and Mexico herself refraining for all that period from any further attempt to re-establish her own authority over that territory, it cannot but be surprising to find Mr. de Bocanegra" (the Secretary of Foreign Affairs of Mexico) "complaining that for that whole period citizens of the United States, or its government, have been favoring the rebels of Texas, and supplying them with vessels, ammunition, and money, as if the war for the reduction of the province of Texas had been constantly prosecuted by Mexico, and her success prevented by these influences from abroad." In the same despatch the Secretary of State affirms, that "since 1837 the United States have regarded Texas as an independent sovereignty, as much as Mexico; and that trade and commerce with citizens of a government at war with Mexico cannot, on that account, be regarded as an intercourse by which assistance and succor are given to Mexican rebels. The whole current of Mr. de Bocanegra's remarks runs in the same direction, as if the independence of Texas had not been acknowledged. It has been acknowledged—it was acknowledged in 1837, against the remonstrance and protest of Mexico; and most of the acts of any importance, of which Mr. de Bocanegra complains, flow necessarily from that recognition. He speaks of Texas as still being 'an integral part of the territory of the Mexican republic,' but he cannot but understand that the United States do not so regard it. The real complaint of Mexico, therefore, is, in substance, neither more nor less than a complaint against the recognition of Texan independence. It may be thought rather late to repeat that complaint, and not quite just to confine it to the United States, to the exemption of England, France, and Belgium, unless the United States, having been the first to acknowledge the independence of Mexico herself, are to be blamed for setting an example for the recognition of that of Texas." And he added, that "the constitution, public treaties, and the laws oblige the President to regard Texas as an independent State, and its territory as no part of the territory of Mexico." Texas had been an independent State, with an organized government, defying the power of Mexico to overthrow or reconquer her, for more

than ten years before Mexico commenced the present war against the United States. Texas had given such evidence to the world of her ability to maintain her separate existence as an independent nation, that she had been formally recognised as such, not only by the United States, but by several of the principal Powers of Europe. These Powers had entered into treaties of amity, commerce, and navigation with her. They had received and accredited her ministers and other diplomatic agents at their respective courts, and they had commissioned ministers and diplomatic agents on their part to the government of Texas. If Mexico, notwithstanding all this, and her utter inability to subdue or reconquer Texas, still stubbornly refused to recognise her as an independent nation, she was none the less so on that account. Mexico herself had been recognised as an independent nation by the United States, and by other Powers, many years before Spain, of which, before her revolution, she had been a colony, would agree to recognise her as such; and yet Mexico was at that time, in the estimation of the civilized world, and in fact, none the less an independent Power because Spain still claimed her as a colony. If Spain had continued until the present period to assert that Mexico was one of her colonies, in rebellion against her, this would not have made her so, or changed the fact of her independent existence. Texas, at the period of her annexation to the United States, bore the same relation to Mexico that Mexico had borne to Spain for many years before Spain acknowledged her independence, with this important difference—that, before the annexation of Texas to the United States was consummated, Mexico herself, by a formal act of her government, had acknowledged the independence of Texas as a nation. It is true, that in the act of recognition she prescribed a condition, which she had no power or authority to impose, that Texas should not annex herself to any other Power; but this could not detract in any degree from the recognition which Mexico then made of her actual independence. Upon this plain statement of facts, it is absurd for Mexico to allege, as a pretext for commencing hostilities against the United States, that Texas is still a part of her territory.

But there are those who, conceding all this to be true, assume the ground that the true western boundary of Texas is the Nueces, instead of the Rio Grande; and that, therefore, in marching our army to the east bank of the latter river, we passed the Texan line, and invaded the territory of Mexico. A simple statement of facts, known to exist, will conclusively refute such an assumption. Texas, as ceded to the United States by France in 1803, has been always claimed as extending west to the Rio Grande, or Rio Bravo. This fact is established by the authority of our most eminent statesmen at a period when the question was as well if not better understood than it is at present. During Mr. Jefferson's administration, Messrs. Monroe and Pinckney, who had been sent on a special mission to Madrid, charged, among other things, with the adjustment of boundary between the two countries, in a note addressed to the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, under date of the twenty-eighth of January, 1805, assert that the boundaries of Louisiana, as ceded to the United States by France, "are the river Perdido on the east, and the river Bravo on the west;" and they add, that "the facts and principles which justify this conclusion are so satisfactory to our government as to convince it that the United States have not a better right to the island of New Orleans, under the cession referred

to, than they have to the whole district of territory which is above described."

Down to the conclusion of the Florida treaty, in February, 1819, by which this territory was ceded to Spain, the United States asserted and maintained their territorial rights to this extent. In the month of June, 1818, during Mr. Monroe's administration, information having been received that a number of foreign adventurers had landed at Galveston, with the avowed purpose of forming a settlement in that vicinity, a special messenger was despatched by the government of the United States, with instructions from the Secretary of State to warn them to desist, should they be found there "or any other place north of the Rio Bravo, and within the territory claimed by the United States." He was instructed, should they be found in the country north of that river, to make known to them "the surprise with which the President has seen possession thus taken, without authority from the United States, of a place within their territorial limits, and upon which no lawful settlement can be made without their sanction." He was instructed to call upon them to "avow under what national authority they profess to act," and to give them due warning "that the place is within the United States, who will suffer no permanent settlement to be made there, under any authority other than their own." As late as the eighth of July, 1842, the Secretary of State of the United States, in a note addressed to our minister in Mexico, maintains that, by the Florida treaty of 1819, the territory as far west as the Rio Grande was confirmed to Spain. In that note he states that, "by the treaty of the twenty-second of February, 1819, between the United States and Spain, the Sabine was adopted as the line of boundary between the two Powers. Up to that period, no considerable colonization had been effected in Texas; but the territory between the Sabine and the Rio Grande being confirmed to Spain by the treaty, applications were made to that Power for grants of land; and such grants, or permissions of settlement, were in fact made by the Spanish authorities in favor of citizens of the United States proposing to emigrate to TEXAS in numerous families, before the declaration of independence by Mexico."

The Texas which was ceded to Spain by the Florida treaty of 1819 embraced all the country now claimed by the State of Texas between the Nueces and the Rio Grande. The republic of Texas always claimed this river as her western boundary, and in her treaty made with Santa Anna in May, 1836, he recognised it as such. By the constitution which Texas adopted in March, 1836, senatorial and representative districts were organized extending west of the Nueces. The Congress of Texas, on the nineteenth of December, 1836, passed "An act to define the boundaries of the republic of Texas," in which they declared the Rio Grande from its mouth to its source to be their boundary, and by the said act they extended their "civil and political jurisdiction" over the country up to that boundary. During a period of more than nine years, which intervened between the adoption of her constitution and her annexation as one of the States of our Union, Texas asserted and exercised many acts of sovereignty and jurisdiction over the territory and inhabitants west of the Nueces. She organized and defined the limits of countries extending to the Rio Grande. She established courts of justice and extended her judicial system over the territory. She established a custom-house, and collected duties, and also post offices and post roads, in it. She established a land office, and issued nu-

merous grants for land, within its limits. A Senator and a Representative residing in it were elected to the Congress of the republic, and served as such before the act of annexation took place. In both the Congress and Convention of Texas, which gave their assent to the terms of annexation to the United States, proposed by our Congress, were representatives residing west of the Nueces, who took part in the act of annexation itself. This was the Texas which, by the act of our Congress of the twenty-ninth of December, 1845, was admitted as one of the States of our Union. That the Congress of the United States understood the State of Texas which they admitted into the Union to extend beyond the Nueces is apparent from the fact, that on the thirty-first of December, 1845, only two days after the act of admission, they passed a law "to establish a collection district in the State of Texas," by which they created a port of delivery at Corpus Christi, situated west of the Nueces, and being the same point at which the Texas custom-house, under the laws of that republic, had been located, and directed that a surveyor to collect the revenue should be appointed for that port by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. A surveyor was accordingly nominated, and confirmed by the Senate, and has been ever since in the performance of his duties. All these acts of the republic of Texas, and of our Congress, preceded the orders for the advance of our army to the east bank of the Rio Grande. Subsequently, Congress passed an act "establishing certain post routes," extending west of the Nueces. The country west of that river now constitutes a part of one of the Congressional districts of Texas, and is represented in the House of Representatives. The Senators from that State were chosen by a legislature in which the country west of that river was represented. In view of all these facts, it is difficult to conceive upon what ground it can be maintained that, in occupying the country west of the Nueces with our army, with a view solely to its security and defence, we invaded the territory of Mexico. But it would have been still more difficult to justify the Executive, whose duty it is to see that the laws be faithfully executed, if in the face of all these proceedings, both of the Congress of Texas and of the United States, he had assumed the responsibility of yielding up the territory west of the Nueces to Mexico, or of refusing to protect and defend this territory and its inhabitants, including Corpus Christi, as well as the remainder of Texas, against the threatened Mexican invasion.

But Mexico herself has never placed the war which she has waged upon the ground that our army occupied the intermediate territory between the Nueces and the Rio Grande. Her refuted pretension that Texas was not in fact an independent State, but a rebellious province, was obstinately persevered in; and her avowed purpose in commencing a war with the United States was to reconquer Texas, and to restore Mexican authority over the whole territory—not to the Nueces only, but to the Sabine. In view of the proclaimed menaces of Mexico to this effect, I deemed it my duty, as a measure of precaution and defence, to order our army to occupy a position on our frontier as a military post, from which our troops could best resist and repel any attempted invasion which Mexico might make.

Our army had occupied a position at Corpus Christi, west of the Nueces, as early as August, 1845, without complaint from any quarter. Had the Nueces been regarded as the true western boundary of Texas, that boundary had been passed by our army many months before it advanced to the

eastern bank of the Rio Grande. In my annual message of December last I informed Congress, that upon the invitation of both the Congress and Convention of Texas, I had deemed it proper to order a strong squadron to the coasts of Mexico, and to concentrate an efficient military force on the western frontier of Texas, to protect and defend the inhabitants against the menaced invasion of Mexico. In that message I informed Congress that the moment the terms of annexation offered by the United States were accepted by Texas, the latter became so far a part of our own country as to make it our duty to afford such protection and defence; and that for that purpose our squadron had been ordered to the Gulf, and our army to "take a position between the Nueces and the Del Norte," or Rio Grande, and "to repel any invasion of the Texan territory which might be attempted by the Mexican forces."

It was deemed proper to issue this order, because, soon after the President of Texas, in April, 1845, had issued his proclamation convening the Congress of that republic, for the purpose of submitting to that body the terms of annexation proposed by the United States, the government of Mexico made serious threats of invading the Texan territory. These threats became more imposing as it became more apparent, in the progress of the question, that the people of Texas would decide in favor of accepting the terms of annexation; and, finally, they had assumed such a formidable character as induced both the Congress and Convention of Texas to request that a military force should be sent by the United States into her territory for the purpose of protecting and defending her against the threatened invasion. It would have been a violation of good faith towards the people of Texas to have refused to afford the aid which they desired against a threatened invasion, to which they had been exposed by their free determination to annex themselves to our Union, in compliance with the overture made to them by the joint resolution of our Congress.

Accordingly, a portion of the army was ordered to advance into Texas. Corpus Christi was the position selected by General Taylor. He encamped at that place in August, 1845, and the army remained in that position until the eleventh of March, 1846, when it moved westward, and on the twenty-eighth of that month reached the east bank of the Rio Grande, opposite to Matamoras. This movement was made in pursuance of orders from the War Department, issued on the thirteenth of January, 1846. Before these orders were issued, the despatch of our minister in Mexico, transmitting the decision of the Council of Government of Mexico, advising that he should not be received, and also the despatch of our consul residing in the city of Mexico—the former bearing date on the seventeenth, and the latter on the eighteenth of December, 1845, copies of both of which accompanied my message to Congress of the eleventh of May last—were received at the Department of State. These communications rendered it highly probable, if not absolutely certain, that our minister would not be received by the government of General Herrera. It was also well known that but little hope could be entertained of a different result from General Paredes in case the revolutionary movement which he was prosecuting should prove successful, as was highly probable. The partisans of Paredes, as our minister, in the despatch referred to, states, breathed the fiercest hostility against the United States, denounced the proposed negotiation as treason, and openly called upon the troops and the people to put down the government of Herrera by force. The reconquest of Texas, and war with

the United States, were openly threatened. These were the circumstances existing, when it was deemed proper to order the army under the command of General Taylor to advance to the western frontier of Texas, and occupy a position on or near the Rio Grande.

The apprehensions of a contemplated Mexican invasion have been since fully justified by the event. The determination of Mexico to rush into hostilities with the United States was afterwards manifested from the whole tenor of the note of the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs to our minister, bearing date on the twelfth of March, 1846. Paredes had then revolutionized the government, and his minister, after referring to the resolution for the annexation of Texas, which had been adopted by our Congress in March, 1845, proceeds to declare that "a fact such as this, or, to speak with greater exactness, so notable an act of usurpation, created an imperious necessity that Mexico, for her own honor, should repel it with proper firmness and dignity. The Supreme Government had beforehand declared that it would look upon such an act as a *casus belli*; and, as a consequence of this declaration, negotiation was, by its very nature, at an end, and war was the only recourse of the Mexican government."

It appears, also, that on the fourth of April following, General Paredes, through his minister of war, issued orders to the Mexican general in command on the Texan frontier to "attack" our army "by every means which war permits." To this General Paredes had been pledged to the army and people of Mexico during the military revolution which had brought him into power. On the eighteenth of April, 1846, General Paredes addressed a letter to the commander on that frontier, in which he stated to him, "At the present date I suppose you at the head of that valiant army, either fighting already, or preparing for the operations of a campaign;" and "supposing you already on the theatre of operations, and with all the forces assembled, it is indispensable that hostilities be commenced, yourself taking the initiative against the enemy."

The movement of our army to the Rio Grande was made by the commanding general under positive orders to abstain from all aggressive acts towards Mexico, or Mexican citizens, and to regard the relations between the two countries as peaceful, unless Mexico should declare war, or commit acts of hostility indicative of a state of war; and these orders he faithfully executed. Whilst occupying his position on the east bank of the Rio Grande, within the limits of Texas, then recently admitted as one of the States of our Union, the commanding general of the Mexican forces, who, in pursuance of the orders of his government, had collected a large army on the opposite shore of the Rio Grande, crossed the river, invaded our territory, and commenced hostilities by attacking our forces.

Thus, after all the injuries which we had received and borne from Mexico, and after she had insultingly rejected a minister sent to her on a mission of peace, and whom she had solemnly agreed to receive, she consummated her long course of outrage against our country by commencing an offensive war and shedding the blood of our citizens on our own soil.

The United States never attempted to acquire Texas by conquest. On the contrary, at an early period after the people of Texas had achieved their independence, they sought to be annexed to the United States. At a general election in September, 1836, they decided with great unanimity in favor of "annexation;" and in November following, the Congress of the republic authorized the appointment of a minister, to bear their request

to this government. This government, however, having remained neutral between Texas and Mexico during the war between them, and considering it due to the honor of our country, and our fair fame among the nations of the earth, that we should not at this early period consent to annexation, nor until it should be manifest to the whole world that the reconquest of Texas by Mexico was impossible, refused to accede to the overtures made by Texas. On the twelfth of April, 1844, and after more than seven years had elapsed since Texas had established her independence, a treaty was concluded for the annexation of that republic to the United States, which was rejected by the Senate. Finally, on the first of March, 1845, Congress passed a joint resolution for annexing her to the United States, upon certain preliminary conditions to which her assent was required. The solemnities which characterised the deliberations and conduct of the government and people of Texas, on the deeply interesting questions presented by these resolutions, are known to the world. The Congress, the Executive, and the people of Texas, in a convention elected for that purpose, accepted with great unanimity the proposed terms of annexation; and thus consummated upon her part the great act of restoring to our federal Union a vast territory which had been ceded to Spain by the Florida treaty more than a quarter of a century before.

After the joint resolution for the annexation of Texas to the United States had been passed by our Congress, the Mexican minister at Washington addressed a note to the Secretary of State, bearing date on the sixth of March, 1845, protesting against it as "an act of aggression, the most unjust which can be found recorded in the annals of modern history; namely, that of despoiling a friendly nation, like Mexico, of a considerable portion of her territory;" and protesting against the resolution of annexation, as being an act "whereby the province of Texas, an integral portion of the Mexican territory, is agreed and admitted into the American Union;" and he announced that, as a consequence, his mission to the United States had terminated, and demanded his passports, which were granted. It was upon the absurd pretext, made by Mexico, (herself indebted for her independence to a successful revolution,) that the republic of Texas still continued to be, notwithstanding all that had passed, a province of Mexico, that this step was taken by the Mexican minister.

Every honorable effort has been used by me to avoid the war which followed, but all have proved vain. All our attempts to preserve peace have been met by insult and resistance on the part of Mexico. My efforts to this end commenced in the note of the Secretary of State of the tenth of March, 1845, in answer to that of the Mexican minister. Whilst declining to reopen a discussion which had already been exhausted, and proving again what was known to the whole world, that Texas had long since achieved her independence, the Secretary of State expressed the regret of this government that Mexico should have taken offence at the resolution of annexation passed by Congress, and gave assurance that our "most strenuous efforts shall be devoted to the amicable adjustment of every cause of complaint between the two governments, and to the cultivation of the kindest and most friendly relations between the sister republics."

That I have acted in the spirit of this assurance, will appear from the events which have since occurred. Notwithstanding Mexico had abruptly terminated all diplomatic intercourse with the United States, and ought, therefore, to have been the first to ask for its resumption, yet, waiving all

ceremony, I embraced the earliest favorable opportunity to "ascertain from the Mexican government whether they would receive an envoy from the United States, intrusted with full power to adjust all the questions in dispute between the two governments." In September, 1845, I believed the propitious moment for such an overture had arrived. Texas, by the enthusiastic and almost unanimous will of her people, had pronounced in favor of annexation. Mexico herself had agreed to acknowledge the independence of Texas, subject to a condition, it is true, which she had no right to impose and no power to enforce. The last lingering hope of Mexico, if she still could have retained any, that Texas would ever again become one of her provinces, must have been abandoned.

The consul of the United States at the city of Mexico was, therefore, instructed by the Secretary of State, on the fifteenth of September, 1845, to make the inquiry of the Mexican government. The inquiry was made, and on the fifteenth of October, 1845, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Mexican government, in a note addressed to our consul, gave a favorable response, requesting, at the same time, that our naval force might be withdrawn from Vera Cruz while negotiations should be pending. Upon the receipt of this note, our naval force was promptly withdrawn from Vera Cruz. A minister was immediately appointed, and departed to Mexico. Every thing bore a promising aspect for a speedy and peaceful adjustment of all our difficulties. At the date of my annual message to Congress, in December last, no doubt was entertained but that he would be received by the Mexican government, and the hope was cherished that all cause of misunderstanding between the two countries would be speedily removed. In the confident hope that such would be the result of his mission, I informed Congress that I forbore at that time to "recommend such ulterior measures of redress for the wrongs and injuries we had so long borne, as it would have been proper to make had no such negotiation been instituted." To my surprise and regret, the Mexican government, though solemnly pledged to do so, upon the arrival of our minister in Mexico, refused to receive and accredit him. When he reached Vera Cruz, on the thirtieth of November, 1845, he found that the aspect of affairs had undergone an unhappy change. The government of General Herrera, who was at that time President of the republic, was tottering to its fall. General Paredes (a military leader) had manifested his determination to overthrow the government of Herrera, by a military revolution; and one of the principal means which he employed to effect his purpose, and render the government of Herrera odious to the army and people of Mexico, was by loudly condemning its determination to receive a minister of peace from the United States, alleging that it was the intention of Herrera, by a treaty with the United States, to dismember the territory of Mexico, by ceding away the department of Texas. The government of Herrera is believed to have been well disposed to a pacific adjustment of existing difficulties; but, probably alarmed for its own security, and in order to ward off the danger of the revolution led by Paredes, violated its solemn agreement, and refused to receive or accredit our minister; and this, although informed that he had been invested with full power to adjust all questions in dispute between the two governments. Among the frivolous pretexts for this refusal, the principal one was, that our minister had not gone upon a special mission, confined to the question of Texas alone, leaving all the outrages upon our flag and our citizens unredressed. The Mexican government

well knew that both our national honor and the protection due to our citizens imperatively required that the two questions of boundary and indemnity should be treated of together, as naturally and inseparably blended, and they ought to have seen that this course was best calculated to enable the United States to extend to them the most liberal justice. On the thirtieth of December, 1845, General Herrera resigned the presidency, and yielded up the government to General Paredes without a struggle. Thus a revolution was accomplished solely by the army commanded by Paredes, and the supreme power in Mexico passed into the hands of a military usurper, who was known to be bitterly hostile to the United States.

Although the prospect of a pacific adjustment with the new government was unpromising, from the known hostility of its head to the United States, yet, determined that nothing should be left undone on our part to restore friendly relations between the two countries, our minister was instructed to present his credentials to the new government, and ask to be accredited by it in the diplomatic character in which he had been commissioned. These instructions he executed by his note of the first of March, 1846, addressed to the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs; but his request was insultingly refused by that minister, in his answer of the twelfth of the same month. No alternative remained for our minister but to demand his passports, and return to the United States.

Thus was the extraordinary spectacle presented to the civilized world, of a government, in violation of its own express agreement, having twice rejected a minister of peace, invested with full powers to adjust all the existing differences between the two countries, in a manner just and honorable to both. I am not aware that modern history presents a parallel case, in which, in time of peace, one nation has refused even to hear propositions from another for terminating existing difficulties between them.

Scarcely a hope of adjusting our difficulties, even at a remote day, or of preserving peace with Mexico, could be cherished while Paredes remained at the head of the government. He had acquired the supreme power by a military revolution, and upon the most solemn pledges to wage war against the United States, and to reconquer Texas, which he claimed as a revolted province of Mexico. He had denounced as guilty of treason all those Mexicans who considered Texas as no longer constituting a part of the territory of Mexico, and who were friendly to the cause of peace. The duration of the war which he waged against the United States was indefinite, because the end which he proposed, of the reconquest of Texas, was hopeless. Besides, there was good reason to believe, from all his conduct, that it was his intention to convert the republic of Mexico into a monarchy, and to call a foreign European prince to the throne. Preparatory to this end, he had, during his short rule, destroyed the liberty of the press, tolerating that portion of it only which openly advocated the establishment of a monarchy. The better to secure the success of his ultimate designs, he had, by an arbitrary decree, convoked a Congress—not to be elected by the free voice of the people, but to be chosen in a manner to make them subservient to his will, and to give him absolute control over their deliberations.

Under all these circumstances, it was believed that any revolution in Mexico, founded upon opposition to the ambitious projects of Paredes, would tend to promote the cause of peace as well as prevent any attempted European interference in the affairs of the North American continent—both objects of deep interest to the United States. Any such foreign interference,

if attempted, must have been resisted by the United States. My views upon that subject were fully communicated to Congress in my last annual message. In any event, it was certain that no change whatever in the government of Mexico which would deprive Paredes of power could be for the worse, so far as the United States were concerned, while it was highly probable that any change must be for the better.

This was the state of affairs existing when Congress, on the thirteenth of May last, recognised the existence of the war which had been commenced by the government of Paredes; and it became an object of much importance, with a view to a speedy settlement of our difficulties and the restoration of an honorable peace, that Paredes should not retain power in Mexico.

Before that time there were symptoms of a revolution in Mexico, favored, as it was understood to be, by the more liberal party, and especially by those who were opposed to foreign interference and to the monarchical form of government. Santa Anna was then in exile in Havana, having been expelled from power and banished from his country by a revolution which occurred in December, 1844; but it was known that he had still a considerable party in his favor in Mexico. It was also equally well known that no vigilance which could be exerted by our squadron would, in all probability, have prevented him from effecting a landing somewhere on the extensive gulf coast of Mexico, if he desired to return to his country. He had openly professed an entire change of policy; had expressed his regret that he had subverted the federal constitution of 1824, and avowed that he was now in favor of its restoration. He had publicly declared his hostility, in the strongest terms, to the establishment of a monarchy, and to European interference in the affairs of his country. Information to this effect had been received, from sources believed to be reliable, at the date of the recognition of the existence of the war by Congress, and was afterwards fully confirmed by the receipt of the despatch of our consul in the city of Mexico, with the accompanying documents, which are herewith transmitted. Besides, it was reasonable to suppose that he must see the ruinous consequences to Mexico of a war with the United States, and that it would be his interest to favor peace.

It was under these circumstances and upon these considerations that it was deemed expedient not to obstruct his return to Mexico, should he attempt to do so. Our object was the restoration of peace; and, with that view, no reason was perceived why we should take part with Paredes, and aid him, by means of our blockade, in preventing the return of his rival to Mexico. On the contrary, it was believed that the intestine divisions which ordinary sagacity could not but anticipate as the fruit of Santa Anna's return to Mexico, and his contest with Paredes, might strongly tend to produce a disposition with both parties to restore and preserve peace with the United States. Paredes was a soldier by profession, and a monarchist in principle. He had but recently before been successful in a military revolution, by which he had obtained power. He was the sworn enemy of the United States, with which he had involved his country in the existing war. Santa Anna had been expelled from power by the army; was known to be in open hostility to Paredes, and publicly pledged against foreign intervention and the restoration of monarchy in Mexico. In view of these facts and circumstances it was, that, when orders were issued to the commander of our naval forces in the Gulf, on the thirteenth day of May last, the same day on which the existence of the war was recognised by

Congress, to place the coasts of Mexico under blockade, he was directed not to obstruct the passage of Santa Anna to Mexico, should he attempt to return.

A revolution took place in Mexico in the early part of August following, by which the power of Paredes was overthrown, and he has since been banished from the country, and is now in exile. Shortly afterwards, Santa Anna returned. It remains to be seen whether his return may not yet prove to be favorable to a pacific adjustment of the existing difficulties, it being manifestly his interest not to persevere in the prosecution of a war commenced by Paredes, to accomplish a purpose so absurd as the reconquest of Texas to the Sabine. Had Paredes remained in power, it is morally certain that any pacific adjustment would have been hopeless.

Upon the commencement of hostilities by Mexico against the United States, the indignant spirit of the nation was at once aroused. Congress promptly responded to the expectations of the country, and, by the act of the thirteenth of May last, recognised the fact that war existed, by the act of Mexico, between the United States and that republic, and granted the means necessary for its vigorous prosecution. Being involved in a war thus commenced by Mexico, and for the justice of which on our part we may confidently appeal to the whole world, I resolved to prosecute it with the utmost vigor. Accordingly, the ports of Mexico on the Gulf and on the Pacific have been placed under blockade, and her territory invaded at several important points. The reports from the Departments of War and the Navy will inform you more in detail of the measures adopted in the emergency in which our country was placed, and of the gratifying results which have been accomplished.

The various columns of the army have performed their duty, under great disadvantages, with the most distinguished skill and courage. The victories of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, and of Monterey, won against greatly superior numbers, and against most decided advantages in other respects on the part of the enemy, were brilliant in their execution, and entitle our brave officers and soldiers to the grateful thanks of their country. The nation deplôres the loss of the brave officers and men who have gallantly fallen while vindicating and defending their country's rights and honor.

It is a subject of pride and satisfaction that our volunteer citizen-soldiers, who so promptly responded to their country's call, with an experience of the discipline of a camp of only a few weeks, have borne their part in the hard fought battle of Monterey with a constancy and courage equal to that of veteran troops, and worthy of the highest admiration. The privations of long marches through the enemy's country, and through a wilderness, have been borne without a murmur. By rapid movements the province of New Mexico, with Santa Fe, its capital, has been captured without bloodshed. The navy has co-operated with the army, and rendered important services: if not so brilliant, it is because the enemy had no force to meet them on their own element, and because of the defences which nature has interposed in the difficulties of the navigation on the Mexican coasts. Our squadron in the Pacific, with the co-operation of a gallant officer of the army, and a small force hastily collected in that distant country, have acquired bloodless possession of the Californias, and the American flag has been raised at every important point in that province.

I congratulate you on the success which has thus attended our military

land naval operations. In less than seven months after Mexico commenced hostilities, at a time selected by herself, we have taken possession of many of her principal ports, driven back and pursued her invading army, and acquired military possession of the Mexican provinces of New Mexico, New Leon, Coahuila, Tamaulipas, and the Californias, a territory larger in extent than that embraced in the original thirteen States of the Union, inhabited by a considerable population, and much of it more than a thousand miles from the points at which we had to collect our forces and commence our movements. By the blockade, the import and export trade of the enemy has been cut off.

Well may the American people be proud of the energy and gallantry of our regular and volunteer officers and soldiers. The events of these few months afford a gratifying proof that our country can, under any emergency, confidently rely for the maintenance of her honor, and the defence of her rights, on an effective force, ready at all times voluntarily to relinquish the comforts of home for the perils and privations of the camp. And though such a force may be for the time expensive, it is in the end economical, as the ability to command it removes the necessity of employing a large standing army in time of peace, and proves that our people love their institutions, and are ever ready to defend and protect them.

Whilst the war was in a course of vigorous and successful prosecution, being still anxious to arrest its evils, and considering that, after the brilliant victories of our arms on the eighth and ninth of May last, the national honor could not be compromised by it, another overture was made to Mexico, by my direction, on the twenty-seventh of July last, to terminate hostilities by a peace just and honorable to both countries. On the thirty-first of August following, the Mexican government declined to accept this friendly overture, but referred it to the decision of a Mexican Congress, to be assembled in the early part of the present month. I communicate to you, herewith, a copy of the letter of the Secretary of State proposing to reopen negotiations, of the answer of the Mexican government, and of the reply thereto of the Secretary of State.

The war will continue to be prosecuted with vigor, as the best means of securing peace. It is hoped that the decision of the Mexican Congress, to which our last overture has been referred, may result in a speedy and honorable peace. With our experience, however, of the unreasonable course of the Mexican authorities, it is the part of wisdom not to relax in the energy of our military operations until the result is made known. In this view, it is deemed important to hold military possession of all the provinces which have been taken, until a definitive treaty of peace shall have been concluded and ratified by the two countries.

The war has not been waged with a view to conquest; but having been commenced by Mexico, it has been carried into the enemy's country, and will be vigorously prosecuted there, with a view to obtain an honorable peace, and thereby secure ample indemnity for the expenses of the war, as well as to our much injured citizens, who hold large pecuniary demands against Mexico.

By the laws of nations a conquered territory is subject to be governed by the conqueror during his military possession, and until there is either a treaty of peace, or he shall voluntarily withdraw from it. The old civil government being necessarily superseded, it is the right and duty of the conqueror to secure his conquest, and to provide for the maintenance of

civil order and the rights of the inhabitants. This right has been exercised, and this duty performed, by our military and naval commanders, by the establishment of temporary governments in some of the conquered provinces in Mexico, assimilating them as far as practicable to the free institutions of our own country. In the provinces of New Mexico, and of the Californias, little if any further resistance is apprehended from the inhabitants to the temporary governments which have thus, from the necessity of the case, and according to the laws of war, been established. It may be proper to provide for the security of these important conquests by making an adequate appropriation for the purpose of erecting fortifications and defraying the expenses necessarily incident to the maintenance of our possession and authority over them.

Near the close of your last session, for reasons communicated to Congress, I deemed it important, as a measure for securing a speedy peace with Mexico, that a sum of money should be appropriated and placed in the power of the Executive, similar to that which had been made upon two former occasions, during the administration of President Jefferson.

On the twenty-sixth of February, 1803, an appropriation of two millions of dollars was made, and placed at the disposal of the President. Its object is well known. It was at that time in contemplation to acquire Louisiana from France, and it was intended to be applied as a part of the consideration which might be paid for that territory. On the thirteenth of February, 1806, the same sum was in like manner appropriated, with a view to the purchase of the Floridas from Spain. These appropriations were made to facilitate negotiations, and as a means to enable the President to accomplish the important objects in view. Though it did not become necessary for the President to use these appropriations, yet a state of things might have arisen in which it would have been highly important for him to do so, and the wisdom of making them cannot be doubted. It is believed that the measure recommended at your last session met with the approbation of decided majorities in both houses of Congress. Indeed, in different forms, a bill making an appropriation of two millions of dollars passed each House, and it is much to be regretted that it did not become a law. The reasons which induced me to recommend the measure at that time still exist; and I again submit the subject for your consideration, and suggest the importance of early action upon it. Should the appropriation be made, and be not needed, it will remain in the treasury: should it be deemed proper to apply it in whole or in part, it will be accounted for as other public expenditures.

Immediately after Congress had recognised the existence of the war with Mexico, my attention was directed to the danger that privateers might be fitted out in the ports of Cuba and Porto Rico to prey upon the commerce of the United States; and I invited the special attention of the Spanish government to the fourteenth article of our treaty with that Power of the twentieth of October, 1795, under which the citizens and subjects of either nation who shall take commissions or letters of marque to act as privateers against the other "shall be punished as pirates."

It affords me pleasure to inform you that I have received assurances from the Spanish government that this article of the treaty shall be faithfully observed on its part. Orders for this purpose were immediately transmitted from that government to the authorities of Cuba and Porto Rico to exert their utmost vigilance in preventing any attempts to fit out

privateers in those islands against the United States. From the good faith of Spain I am fully satisfied that this treaty will be executed in its spirit as well as its letter; whilst the United States will, on their part, faithfully perform all the obligations which it imposes on them.

Information has been recently received at the Department of State that the Mexican government has sent to Havana blank commissions to privateers, and blank certificates of naturalization, signed by General Salas, the present head of the Mexican government. There is, also, reason to apprehend that similar documents have been transmitted to other parts of the world. Copies of these papers, in translation, are herewith transmitted.

As the preliminaries required by the practice of civilized nations for commissioning privateers and regulating their conduct appear not to have been observed, and as these commissions are in blank, to be filled up with the names of citizens and subjects of all nations who may be willing to purchase them, the whole proceeding can only be construed as an invitation to all the freebooters upon earth, who are willing to pay for the privilege, to cruise against American commerce. It will be for our courts of justice to decide whether, under such circumstances, these Mexican letters of marque and reprisal shall protect those who accept them, and commit robberies upon the high seas under their authority, from the pains and penalties of piracy.

If the certificates of naturalization thus granted be intended by Mexico to shield Spanish subjects from the guilt and punishment of pirates, under our treaty with Spain, they will certainly prove unavailing. Such a subterfuge would be but a weak device to defeat the provisions of a solemn treaty.

I recommend that Congress should immediately provide by law for the trial and punishment as pirates of Spanish subjects who, escaping the vigilance of their government, shall be found guilty of privateering against the United States. I do not apprehend serious danger from these privateers. Our navy will be constantly on the alert to protect our commerce. Besides, in case prizes should be made of American vessels, the utmost vigilance will be exerted by our blockading squadron to prevent the captors from taking them into Mexican ports, and it is not apprehended that any nation will violate its neutrality by suffering such prizes to be condemned and sold within its jurisdiction.

I recommend that Congress should immediately provide by law for granting letters of marque and reprisal against vessels under the Mexican flag. It is true that there are but few, if any, commercial vessels of Mexico upon the high seas; and it is, therefore, not probable that many American privateers would be fitted out, in case a law should pass authorizing this mode of warfare. It is, notwithstanding, certain that such privateers may render good service to the commercial interests of the country, by recapturing our merchant ships, should any be taken by armed vessels under the Mexican flag, as well as by capturing these vessels themselves. Every means within our power should be rendered available for the protection of our commerce.

The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury will exhibit a detailed statement of the condition of the finances. The imports for the fiscal year ending on the thirtieth of June last were of the value of one hundred and twenty-one million six hundred and ninety-one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven dollars; of which the amount exported was eleven

million three hundred and forty-six thousand six hundred and twenty-three dollars; leaving the amount retained in the country for domestic consumption one hundred and ten million three hundred and forty-five thousand one hundred and seventy-four dollars. The value of the exports for the same period was one hundred and thirteen million four hundred and eighty-eight thousand five hundred and sixteen dollars; of which one hundred and two million one hundred and forty-one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three dollars consisted of domestic productions, and eleven million three hundred and forty-six thousand six hundred and twenty-three dollars of foreign articles.

The receipts into the treasury for the same year were twenty-nine million four hundred and ninety-nine thousand two hundred and forty-seven dollars and six cents; of which there was derived from customs twenty-six million seven hundred and twelve thousand six hundred and sixty-seven dollars and eighty-seven cents, from the sales of public lands two million six hundred and ninety-four thousand four hundred and fifty-two dollars and forty-eight cents, and from incidental and miscellaneous sources ninety-two thousand one hundred and twenty-six dollars and seventy-one cents. The expenditures for the same period were twenty-eight million thirty-one thousand one hundred and fourteen dollars and twenty cents, and the balance in the treasury on the first day of July last was nine million one hundred and twenty-six thousand four hundred and thirty-nine dollars and eight cents.

The amount of the public debt, including treasury notes, on the first of the present month, was twenty-four million two hundred and fifty-six thousand four hundred and ninety-four dollars and sixty cents; of which the sum of seventeen million seven hundred and eighty-eight thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine dollars and sixty-two cents was outstanding on the fourth of March, 1845, leaving the amount incurred since that time six million four hundred and sixty-seven thousand six hundred and ninety-four dollars and ninety-eight cents.

In order to prosecute the war with Mexico with vigor and energy, as the best means of bringing it to a speedy and honorable termination, a further loan will be necessary, to meet the expenditures for the present and the next fiscal years. If the war should be continued until the thirtieth of June, 1848—being the end of the next fiscal year—it is estimated that an additional loan of twenty-three millions of dollars will be required. This estimate is made upon the assumption that it will be necessary to retain constantly in the treasury four millions of dollars, to guard against contingencies. If such surplus were not required to be retained, then a loan of nineteen millions of dollars would be sufficient. If, however, Congress should, at the present session, impose a revenue duty on the principal articles now embraced in the free list, it is estimated that an additional annual revenue of about two millions and a half, amounting, it is estimated, on the thirtieth of June, 1848, to four millions of dollars, would be derived from that source; and the loan required would be reduced by that amount. It is estimated, also, that should Congress graduate and reduce the price of such of the public lands as have been long in the market, the additional revenue derived from that source would be annually, for several years to come, between half a million and a million of dollars; and the loan required may be reduced by that amount also. Should these measures be adopted, the loan required would not probably exceed eighteen or nineteen

millions of dollars—leaving in the treasury a constant surplus of four millions of dollars. The loan proposed, it is estimated, will be sufficient to cover the necessary expenditures, both for the war and for all other purposes, up to the thirtieth of June, 1848; and an amount of this loan, not exceeding one-half, may be required during the present fiscal year, and the greater part of the remainder during the first half of the fiscal year succeeding.

In order that timely notice may be given, and proper measures taken to effect the loan, or such portion of it as may be required, it is important that the authority of Congress to make it be given at an early period of your present session. It is suggested that the loan should be contracted for a period of twenty years, with authority to purchase the stock and pay it off at an earlier period, at its market value, out of any surplus which may at any time be in the treasury applicable to that purpose. After the establishment of peace with Mexico, it is supposed that a considerable surplus will exist, and that the debt may be extinguished in a much shorter period than that for which it may be contracted. The period of twenty years, as that for which the proposed loan may be contracted, in preference to a shorter period, is suggested, because all experience, both at home and abroad, has shown that loans are effected upon much better terms upon long time, than when they are reimbursable at short dates.

Necessary as this measure is, to sustain the honor and the interests of the country, engaged in a foreign war, it is not doubted but that Congress will promptly authorize it.

The balance in the treasury on the first of July last exceeded nine millions of dollars, notwithstanding considerable expenditures had been made for the war during the months of May and June preceding. But for the war, the whole public debt could and would have been extinguished within a short period; and it was a part of my settled policy to do so, and thus relieve the people from its burden, and place the government in a position which would enable it to reduce the public expenditures to that economical standard which is most consistent with the general welfare, and the pure and wholesome progress of our institutions.

Among our just causes of complaint against Mexico, arising out of her refusal to treat for peace, as well before as since the war so unjustly commenced on her part, are the extraordinary expenditures in which we have been involved. Justice to our own people will make it proper that Mexico should be held responsible for these expenditures.

Economy in the public expenditures is at all times a high duty which all public functionaries of the government owe to the people. This duty becomes the more imperative in a period of war, when large and extraordinary expenditures become unavoidable. During the existence of the war with Mexico all our resources should be husbanded, and no appropriations made except such as are absolutely necessary for its vigorous prosecution and the due administration of the government. Objects of appropriation, which in peace may be deemed useful or proper, but which are not indispensable for the public service, may, when the country is engaged in a foreign war, be well postponed to a future period. By the observance of this policy at your present session, large amounts may be saved to the treasury, and be applied to objects of pressing and urgent necessity, and thus the creation of a corresponding amount of public debt may be avoided.

It is not meant to recommend that the ordinary and necessary appropria-

tions for the support of government should be withheld, but it is well known that at every session of Congress appropriations are proposed for numerous objects which may or may not be made, without materially affecting the public interests; and these it is recommended should not be granted.

The act passed at your last session "reducing the duties on imports" not having gone into operation until the first of the present month, there has not been time for its practical effect upon the revenue, and the business of the country, to be developed. It is not doubted, however, that the just policy which it adopts will add largely to our foreign trade, and promote the general prosperity. Although it cannot be certainly foreseen what amount of revenue it will yield, it is estimated that it will exceed that produced by the act of 1842, which it superseded. The leading principles established by it are, to levy the taxes with a view to raise revenue, and to impose them upon the articles imported according to their actual value.

The act of 1842, by the excessive rates of duty which it imposed on many articles, either totally excluded them from importation, or greatly reduced the amount imported, and thus diminished instead of producing revenue. By it the taxes were imposed not for the legitimate purpose of raising revenue, but to afford advantages to favored classes, at the expense of a large majority of their fellow-citizens. Those employed in agriculture, mechanical pursuits, commerce, and navigation, were compelled to contribute from their substance to swell the profits and overgrown wealth of the comparatively few who had invested their capital in manufactures. The taxes were not levied in proportion to the value of the articles upon which they were imposed; but, widely departing from this just rule, the lighter taxes were, in many cases, levied upon articles of luxury and high price, and the heavier taxes upon those of necessity and low price, consumed by the great mass of the people. It was a system, the inevitable effect of which was to relieve favored classes and the wealthy few from contributing their just proportion for the support of government, and to lay the burden on the labor of the many, engaged in other pursuits than manufactures.

A system so unequal and unjust has been superseded by the existing law, which imposes duties not for the benefit or injury of classes or pursuits, but distributes, and, as far as practicable, equalizes the public burdens among all classes and occupations. The favored classes, who, under the unequal and unjust system which has been repealed, have heretofore realized large profits, and many of them amassed large fortunes, at the expense of the many who have been made tributary to them, will have no reason to complain if they shall be required to bear their just proportion of the taxes necessary for the support of government. So far from it, it will be perceived, by an examination of the existing law, that discriminations in the rates of duty imposed, within the revenue principle, have been retained in their favor. The incidental aid against foreign competition which they still enjoy gives them an advantage which no other pursuits possess; but of this none others will complain, because the duties levied are necessary for revenue. These revenue duties, including freights and charges, which the importer must pay before he can come in competition with the home manufacturer in our markets, amount, on nearly all our leading branches of manufacture, to more than one-third of the value of the imported article, and in some cases to almost one-half its value. With such advan-

tages, it is not doubted that our domestic manufacturers will continue to prosper, realizing in well conducted establishments even greater profits than can be derived from any other regular business. Indeed, so far from requiring the protection of even incidental revenue duties, our manufacturers in several leading branches are extending their business, giving evidence of great ingenuity and skill, and of their ability to compete, with increased prospect of success, for the open market of the world. Domestic manufactures, to the value of several millions of dollars, which cannot find a market at home, are annually exported to foreign countries. With such rates of duty as those established by the existing law, the system will probably be permanent; and capitalists, who have made, or shall hereafter make, their investments in manufactures, will know upon what to rely. The country will be satisfied with these rates, because the advantages which the manufacturers still enjoy result necessarily from the collection of revenue for the support of government. High protective duties, from their unjust operation upon the masses of the people, cannot fail to give rise to extensive dissatisfaction and complaint, and to constant efforts to change or repeal them, rendering all investments in manufactures uncertain and precarious. Lower and more permanent rates of duty, at the same time that they will yield to the manufacturer fair and remunerating profits, will secure him against the danger of frequent changes in the system, which cannot fail to ruinously affect his interests.

Simultaneously with the relaxation of the restrictive policy by the United States, Great Britain, from whose example we derived the system, has relaxed hers. She has modified her corn laws, and reduced many other duties to moderate revenue rates. After ages of experience, the statesmen of that country have been constrained by a stern necessity, and by a public opinion having its deep foundation in the sufferings and wants of impoverished millions, to abandon a system the effect of which was to build up immense fortunes in the hands of the few, and to reduce the laboring millions to pauperism and misery. Nearly in the same ratio that labor was depressed, capital was increased and concentrated by the British protective policy.

The evils of the system in Great Britain were at length rendered intolerable, and it has been abandoned, but not without a severe struggle on the part of the protected and favored classes to retain the unjust advantages which they have so long enjoyed. It was to be expected that a similar struggle would be made by the same classes in the United States, whenever an attempt was made to modify or abolish the same unjust system here. The protective policy had been in operation in the United States for a much shorter period, and its pernicious effects were not, therefore, so clearly perceived and felt. Enough, however, was known of these effects to induce its repeal.

It would be strange if, in the face of the example of Great Britain, our principal foreign customer, and of the evils of a system rendered manifest in that country by long and painful experience, and in the face of the immense advantages which, under a more liberal commercial policy, we are already deriving, and must continue to derive, by supplying her starving population with food, the United States should restore a policy which she has been compelled to abandon, and thus diminish her ability to purchase from us the food and other articles which she so much needs, and we so much desire to sell.

By the simultaneous abandonment of the protective policy by Great Britain and the United States, new and important markets have already been opened for our agricultural and other products; commerce and navigation have received a new impulse; labor and trade have been released from the artificial trammels which have so long fettered them; and to a great extent reciprocity, in the exchange of commodities, has been introduced at the same time by both countries, and greatly for the benefit of both. Great Britain has been forced, by the pressure of circumstances at home, to abandon a policy which has been upheld for ages, and to open her markets for our immense surplus of breadstuffs; and it is confidently believed that other Powers of Europe will ultimately see the wisdom, if they be not compelled by the pauperism and sufferings of their crowded population, to pursue a similar policy.

Our farmers are more deeply interested in maintaining the just and liberal policy of the existing law than any other class of our citizens. They constitute a large majority of our population; and it is well known that when they prosper, all other pursuits prosper also. They have heretofore not only received none of the bounties or favors of government, but, by the unequal operations of the protective policy, have been made, by the burdens of taxation which it imposed, to contribute to the bounties which have enriched others.

When a foreign as well as a home market is opened to them, they must receive, as they are now receiving, increased prices for their products. They will find a readier sale, and at better prices, for their wheat, flour, rice, Indian corn, beef, pork, lard, butter, cheese, and other articles, which they produce. The home-market alone is inadequate to enable them to dispose of the immense surplus of food and other articles which they are capable of producing, even at the most reduced prices, for the manifest reason that they cannot be consumed in the country. The United States can, from their immense surplus, supply not only the home demand, but the deficiencies of food required by the whole world.

That the reduced production of some of the chief articles of food in Great Britain, and other parts of Europe, may have contributed to increase the demand for our breadstuffs and provisions, is not doubted; but that the great and efficient cause of this increased demand, and of increased prices, consists in the removal of artificial restrictions heretofore imposed, is deemed to be equally certain. That our exports of food, already increased and increasing beyond former example, under the more liberal policy which has been adopted, will be still vastly enlarged, unless they be checked or prevented by a restoration of the protective policy, cannot be doubted. That our commercial and navigating interests will be enlarged in a corresponding ratio with the increase of our trade, is equally certain; while our manufacturing interests will still be the favored interests of the country, and receive the incidental protection afforded them by revenue duties; and more than this they cannot justly demand.

In my annual message of December last, a tariff of revenue duties based upon the principles of the existing law was recommended; and I have seen no reason to change the opinions then expressed. In view of the probable beneficial effects of that law, I recommend that the policy established by it be maintained. It has but just commenced to operate, and to abandon or modify it without giving it a fair trial, would be inexpedient and unwise. Should defects in any of its details be ascertained by actual

experience to exist; these may be hereafter corrected; but until such defects shall become manifest, the act should be fairly tested.

It is submitted for your consideration whether it may not be proper, as a war measure, to impose revenue duties on some of the articles now embraced in the free list. Should it be deemed proper to impose such duties, with a view to raise revenue to meet the expenses of the war with Mexico, or to avoid to that extent the creation of a public debt, they may be repealed when the emergency which gave rise to them shall cease to exist, and constitute no part of the permanent policy of the country.

The act of the sixth of August last, "to provide for the better organization of the treasury, and for the collection, safekeeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue," has been carried into execution as rapidly as the delay necessarily arising out of the appointment of new officers, taking and approving their bonds, and preparing and securing proper places for the safekeeping of the public money, would permit. It is not proposed to depart in any respect from the principles or policy on which this great measure is founded. There are, however, defects in the details of the measure, developed by its practical operation, which are fully set forth in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, to which the attention of Congress is invited. These defects would impair to some extent the successful operation of the law at all times, but are especially embarrassing when the country is engaged in a war, when the expenditures are greatly increased, when loans are to be effected, and the disbursements are to be made at points many hundred miles distant, in some cases, from any depository, and a large portion of them in a foreign country. The modifications suggested in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury are recommended to your favorable consideration.

In connexion with this subject, I invite your attention to the importance of establishing a branch of the mint of the United States at New York. Two-thirds of the revenue derived from customs being collected at that point, the demand for specie to pay the duties will be large; and a branch mint, where foreign coin and bullion could be immediately converted into American coin, would greatly facilitate the transaction of the public business, enlarge the circulation of gold and silver, and be, at the same time, a safe depository of the public money.

The importance of graduating and reducing the price of such of the public lands as have been long offered in the market at the minimum rate authorized by existing laws, and remain unsold, induces me again to recommend the subject to your favorable consideration. Many millions of acres of these lands have been offered in the market for more than thirty years, and larger quantities for more than ten or twenty years; and being of an inferior quality, they must remain unsaleable for an indefinite period, unless the price at which they may be purchased shall be reduced. To place a price upon them above their real value is not only to prevent their sale, and thereby deprive the treasury of any income from that source, but is unjust to the States in which they lie, because it retards their growth and increase of population, and because they have no power to levy a tax upon them as upon other lands within their limits, held by other proprietors than the United States, for the support of their local governments.

The beneficial effects of the graduation principle have been realized by some of the States owning the lands within their limits, in which it has

been adopted. They have been demonstrated also by the United States acting as the trustee of the Chickasaw tribe of Indians in the sale of their lands lying within the States of Mississippi and Alabama. The Chickasaw lands, which would not command in the market the minimum price established by the laws of the United States for the sale of their lands, were, in pursuance of the treaty of 1834 with that tribe, subsequently offered for sale at graduated and reduced rates for limited periods. The result was, that large quantities of these lands were purchased, which would otherwise have remained unsold. The lands were disposed of at their real value, and many persons of limited means were enabled to purchase small tracts, upon which they have settled with their families. That similar results would be produced by the adoption of the graduation policy by the United States, in all the States in which they are the owners of large bodies of lands which have been long in the market, cannot be doubted. It cannot be a sound policy to withhold large quantities of the public lands from the use and occupation of our citizens, by fixing upon them prices which experience has shown they will not command. On the contrary, it is a wise policy to afford facilities to our citizens to become the owners, at low and moderate rates, of freeholds of their own, instead of being the tenants and dependants of others. If it be apprehended that these lands, if reduced in price, would be secured in large quantities by speculators or capitalists, the sales may be restricted, in limited quantities, to actual settlers or persons purchasing for purposes of cultivation.

In my last annual message I submitted for the consideration of Congress the present system of managing the mineral lands of the United States, and recommended that they should be brought into market and sold, upon such terms and under such restrictions as Congress might prescribe. By the act of the eleventh of July last, "the reserved lead mines and contiguous lands in the States of Illinois and Arkansas, and Territories of Wisconsin and Iowa," were authorized to be sold. The act is confined, in its operation, to "lead mines and contiguous lands."

A large portion of the public lands containing copper and other ores is represented to be very valuable, and I recommend that provision be made authorizing the sale of these lands, upon such terms and conditions as from their supposed value may, in the judgment of Congress, be deemed advisable, having due regard to the interests of such of our citizens as may be located upon them.

It will be important, during your present session, to establish a territorial government and to extend the jurisdiction and laws of the United States over the Territory of Oregon. Our laws regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes east of the Rocky mountains should be extended to the Pacific ocean; and, for the purpose of executing them and preserving friendly relations with the Indian tribes within our limits, an additional number of Indian agencies will be required, and should be authorized by law. The establishment of custom-houses, and of post offices and post roads, and provision for the transportation of the mail on such routes as the public convenience will suggest, require legislative authority. It will be proper, also, to establish a surveyor general's office in that Territory, and to make the necessary provision for surveying the public lands, and bringing them into market. As our citizens who now reside in that distant region have been subjected to many hardships, privations, and sacrifices in their emigration, and by their improvements have enhanced

the value of the public lands in the neighborhood of their settlements, it is recommended that liberal grants be made to them of such portions of these lands as they may occupy, and that similar grants or rights of pre-emption be made to all who may emigrate thither within a limited period, to be prescribed by law.

The report of the Secretary of War contains detailed information relative to the several branches of the public service connected with that department. The operations of the army have been of a satisfactory and highly gratifying character.

I recommend to your early and favorable consideration the measures proposed by the Secretary of War for speedily filling up the rank and file of the regular army, for its greater efficiency in the field, and for raising an additional force to serve during the war with Mexico.

Embarrassment is likely to arise for want of legal provision authorizing compensation to be made to the agents employed in the several States and Territories to pay the revolutionary and other pensioners the amounts allowed them by law. Your attention is invited to the recommendations of the Secretary of War on this subject. These agents incur heavy responsibilities and perform important duties, and no reason exists why they should not be placed on the same footing, as to compensation, with other disbursing officers.

Our relations with the various Indian tribes continue to be of a pacific character. The unhappy dissensions which have existed among the Cherokees for many years past have been healed. Since my last annual message important treaties have been negotiated with some of the tribes, by which the Indian title to large tracts of valuable land, within the limits of the States and Territories, has been extinguished, and arrangements made for removing them to the country west of the Mississippi. Between three and four thousand, of different tribes, have been removed to the country provided for them by treaty stipulations, and arrangements have been made for others to follow.

In our intercourse with the several tribes particular attention has been given to the important subject of education. The number of schools established among them has been increased, and additional means provided, not only for teaching them the rudiments of education, but of instructing them in agriculture and the mechanic arts.

I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Navy for a satisfactory view of the operations of the department under his charge during the past year. It is gratifying to perceive, that while the war with Mexico has rendered it necessary to employ an unusual number of our armed vessels on her coasts, the protection due to our commerce in other quarters of the world has not proved insufficient. No means will be spared to give efficiency to the naval service in the prosecution of the war; and I am happy to know that the officers and men anxiously desire to devote themselves to the service of their country in any enterprise, however difficult of execution.

I recommend to your favorable consideration the proposition to add to each of our foreign squadrons an efficient sea steamer, and, as especially demanding attention, the establishment at Pensacola of the necessary means of repairing and refitting the vessels of the navy employed in the Gulf of Mexico.

There are other suggestions in the report which deserve, and, I doubt not, will receive your consideration.

The progress and condition of the mail service for the past year are fully presented in the report of the Postmaster General. The revenue for the year ending on the thirtieth of June last amounted to three million four hundred and eighty-seven thousand one hundred and ninety-nine dollars, which is eight hundred and two thousand six hundred and forty-two dollars and forty-five cents less than that of the preceding year. The payments for that department during the same time amounted to four million eighty-four thousand two hundred and ninety-seven dollars and twenty-two cents. Of this sum five hundred and ninety-seven thousand and ninety-seven dollars and eighty cents have been drawn from the treasury. The disbursements for the year were two hundred and thirty-six thousand four hundred and thirty-four dollars and seventy-seven cents less than those of the preceding year. While the disbursements have been thus diminished, the mail facilities have been enlarged by new mail routes of five thousand seven hundred and thirty-nine miles; an increase of transportation of one million seven hundred and sixty-four thousand one hundred and forty-five miles, and the establishment of four hundred and eighteen new post offices. Contractors, postmasters, and others, engaged in this branch of the service, have performed their duties with energy and faithfulness deserving commendation. For many interesting details connected with the operations of this establishment, you are referred to the report of the Postmaster General; and his suggestions for improving its revenues are recommended to your favorable consideration. I repeat the opinion expressed in my last annual message, that the business of this department should be so regulated that the revenues derived from it should be made to equal the expenditures; and it is believed that this may be done by proper modifications of the present laws, as suggested in the report of the Postmaster General, without changing the present rates of postage.

With full reliance upon the wisdom and patriotism of your deliberations, it will be my duty, as it will be my anxious desire, to co-operate with you in every constitutional effort to promote the welfare and maintain the honor of our common country.

JAMES K. POLK.

WASHINGTON, December 8, 1846.

[DOCUMENTS ACCOMPANYING THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE SECOND
SESSION OF THE TWENTY-NINTH CONGRESS.]

List of papers from the Department of State accompanying the President's message.

- No. 1.—Consul Black to Mr. Buchanan, April 26, 1846.
 Enclosure No. 1.—General Santa Anna's "plan."
 Enclosure No. 2.—General Santa Anna's letter and note, March 8th and April 8th, 1846.
- No. 2.—Consul Campbell to Mr. Buchanan, (extracts,) November 10, 1846.
 Enclosure No. 1.—Prize letter issued by Mexican government.
 Enclosure No. 2.—Naturalization act of Mexico.
 Enclosure No. 3.—Privateer passport issued by Mexican government.
- No. 3.—Mr. Buchanan to the Minister of Foreign Relations of the Mexican republic, July 27, 1846.
- No. 4.—Mr. Rejon to Mr. Buchanan, August 31, 1846.
- No. 5.—Mr. Buchanan to the Minister of Foreign Relations of the Mexican republic, September 26, 1846.

No. 1.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
 Mexico, April 26, 1846.
 [No. 368.]

SIR: I have the honor to enclose herewith a printed plan and copy of a communication of General Santa Anna, addressed to a friend in Mexico, dated 8th of March, to which is added a note under date of the 8th of April last, relating to the political regeneration of Mexico. This plan has been secretly circulated amongst the leaders of the federal party, and adopted by them. A revolution to put this plan into operation was to have commenced in Vera Cruz on the 1st of this month; but, owing to some difference of opinion which took place among the chiefs at the time, the thing failed to be carried into effect. Notwithstanding, General Alvarez, who was in the plan, and was to have acted simultaneously in concert with the movement intended to have commenced at Vera Cruz, afterwards made a *pronunciamento*, in the south of this department, for the deposition of the present government, and to place in its stead, for the present, a triumvirate, composed of Generals Santa Anna, Herrera, and Rincon, to occupy the seat of government until a free election could be made of a president by the people. If this *pronunciamento*, intended to have been commenced at Vera Cruz, had gone into effect, it would have been followed by nearly all the departments; but this failing to take place, the

departments have not moved in this affair, although a very great majority of the people are strongly opposed to the present order of things, and would be willing, by any means in their power, to lend their aid to destroy the present government, who, they are satisfied, are working for the establishment of a monarchy, and intend to call in foreign intervention to secure and maintain the same.

It is the opinion of many of the liberals that if the Congress meet, (which is to be the 1st of June,) they will establish a monarchical form of government, and call in foreign aid. This act they then think will have the semblance of legality; it is, therefore, their desire that this government may be put down before the meeting of said Congress, that no foreign power may have such pretext to intermeddle in their affairs.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN BLACK.

To the Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN,

Secretary of State, Washington City.

[No. 1—Enclosure 1.]

Translation of General Santa Anna's Plan.

PLAN.

The inhabitants and the garrison of the town of _____, being impressed with the urgent necessity of sustaining the republic in the serious peril to which it is now exposed, and considering—

I. That from the period when the constitution freely and spontaneously provided for the republic by itself ceased to exist, those since formed have not been compatible with the wants and wishes of the majority of the nation:

II. That from this have arisen the continual agitations which have afflicted the country, until it has at length been torn in pieces; and after its evils from without had been studiously aggravated, some spurious Mexicans have considered themselves authorized to endeavor to subject it to the most shameful vassalage, attempting to invite a foreign prince to govern it, with the title of monarch:

III. That in order to prepare the way for this, they have dared to deny the sovereignty of the people by summoning a Congress, in which special care has been taken to bring together elements the most strange, but the best adapted for consummating the disgrace of the nation:

IV. That we cannot assent to the meeting of the said Congress, without thereby giving a pretext for assuming the will of the nation, which is pretended to be represented, in favor of calling in European intervention, and thus supporting the parricide project of the administration now established in the capital of the republic:

V. That the establishment of a monarchy in the nation would involve not only the dissolution of our army, which the new monarch would not suffer to subsist, as he could confide in no other troops than those whom he should bring with him, but also the absolute subjection of the Mexicans, who would be excluded from all public employments, in order to

give place to the courtiers or countrymen of the sovereign charged with governing us :

VI. That this would render illusory the benefits of the independence for which we sacrificed our blood and fortunes, in order to obtain the right to govern ourselves with reference to our respective interests :

VII. That as these overwhelming evils cannot be averted unless we immediately establish our government in a manner more conformable with the will of the majority of the nation, in order to give stability to the fundamental code, and under its benign influence to develop our great elements of power and wealth :

We have resolved to proclaim, and do hereby proclaim, the following plan for the real regeneration of the republic :

Article first. The people and garrison of the town of _____ disavow the summons [to a Congress] issued on the 27th of March last, by the so-called President *ad interim* and his ministers, as being a direct attack upon the sovereignty of the nation, and issued with the evident object of making the nation appear to call for a monarchy, with a foreign prince to govern it.

Article second. Instead of the Congress summoned by the said decree, another shall be assembled, composed of representatives chosen by the people, according to the electoral laws, under which the Congress of 1824 was chosen ; which body shall be charged to provide a constitution for the republic, and to adopt for it a form of government such as it may consider best, with exclusion only of the monarchical form, which the nation detests, and to settle every thing connected with the question of Texas and the other frontier departments.

Article third. Within four months after the occupation of the capital of the republic by the liberating forces, the Congress mentioned in the preceding article shall be assembled ; to which end, it shall be the duty of the general-in-chief to issue a decree of summons, in the terms herein indicated, and to take other measures for the conduct of the elections with the utmost freedom possible.

Article fourth. The existence of the army is guaranteed, giving to it all the attention which is due to the meritorious military class of a free people.

Article fifth. All persons shall be declared traitors to the nation who shall attempt to impede the assembling of the said Congress, or to attack it by placing obstacles to the liberty of its members, by dissolving or suspending its sessions, or who shall endeavor to oppose the constitution which it may establish.

[No. 1—Enclosure 2.]

Translation of a letter from General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna.

MARCH 8, 1846.

MY ESTEEMED FRIEND: As the situation of the republic is daily becoming more critical, and, environed as it is by serious perils, no order of things could be as yet established, sufficient to meet its exigencies and to restore its forces, so as to preserve it from the scorn of all foreign nations,

the occasion is now offered, my esteemed friend, for making a strong effort, by uniting all good Mexicans in the re-establishment of its system, agreeably to the wishes and the interests of the masses.

The love of provincial liberties being firmly rooted in the minds of all, and the democratic principle predominating every where, nothing can be established in a solid manner in the country which does not conform with these tendencies, nor without them can we attain either order, peace, or prosperity, or respectability among foreign nations.

To draw every thing to the centre, and thus to give unity of action to the republic, as I at one time considered best, is not longer possible; nay, more—I say it is dangerous; it is contrary to the object which I proposed for myself in the unitarian system, because we thereby expose ourselves to the separation of the northern departments, which are the most clamorous for freedom of internal administration.

Seeking always what seemed to be most advantageous to the nation, I have resolutely maintained views which, if they have not led to favorable results, have been the offspring of sincerity and good faith. Facts have since convinced me that by following them longer nothing could be settled, and the co-operation of the people could not be secured, in order to preserve us from the terrible invasion with which we are threatened from the north; because, not content with any of the institutions given to them since 1834, they oppose at least a force of *inertia*, which renders every proceeding difficult and ineffective.

I nevertheless persuaded myself of the necessity of changing the course of things, and returning to the track from which we have since that period been straying, in order to allow the two principles above indicated full play, and to remove aside all that could embarrass their action. In two words, I became persuaded that without leaving the republic at liberty to organize its own system in the manner which it considered best, and submitting to the ideas of the age, according to which all the branches of our administration should be adapted, we should never attain prosperity, nor should we preserve our national existence from the ambitious efforts of our northern neighbors, which can only be restrained by principles, and by principles which they themselves have set before us with the happiest results.

To this subject I was directing my efforts, when the events of December, 1844, came upon me, in which the liberals also took part, probably from their not having comprehended me. They should not have been so precipitous; for they had the guarantee of those by whom I was surrounded in my last administration; and if I was not explicit as to my designs, they should reflect that, my position being then very embarrassing, I could not have declared myself fully without hazarding the success of my enterprise.

Some believe that a favorable opportunity was offered me, on my return from the interior to the capital; but, remembering what happened to General Bustamante at the regeneration, I considered it more honorable to fall with my old ideas than with others which might have been viewed as a sacrifice to the law of severe necessity.

This is a secret which has remained unknown to you; but you should know it now, because the time is come when we should understand each other, in order to act in uniformity.

You will, I think, be convinced, as I am, of the necessity of giving this

new direction to affairs; and I therefore urge you to use all your influence to reconcile the liberals, communicating with Señor Farias and his friends, in order to induce them to come to an understanding with us; for which purpose agents should be sent to Puebla, Guanaxuato, Jalisco, Zatecas, and other departments, so that, all being thus placed in accord with each other, we may soon lead the republic into the way of preservation. You may tell the first-named gentleman, that, with the same good faith with which I sustained the unitarian administration from the year 1834, I will in future support the claims of the masses, leaving the people entirely at liberty to organize their system of government, and to regulate their affairs in the manner which may please them best; that I have resolved to die in the maintenance of these opinions, and am disposed to give every guarantee which could be desired to assure their fulfilment. I only ask, in recompense for the services which I may render on this occasion, that I may have the honor of sanctioning the constitution; because, having been criminally charged with being an enemy to the representative power of the nation, and with having opposed the free organization of the republic by the people, I am anxious, on retiring forever from the political scene, to mark this solemn act of my life by authorizing with my signature the fundamental code of the nation. After giving to the people a decisive proof of my respect and devotion to their sovereign will, and having concluded this act by which I desire to reconcile myself with my country, I will not remain twenty-four hours in power, it being my irrevocable determination never from that moment to return to the exercise of authority, limiting myself wholly to my service as a soldier in support of the constitution thus established by me, and in defence of the rights of the republic against foreign nations.

It will, however, be necessary, in all respects, to proceed with the utmost caution; for if our project should be discovered by the army, which is adverse to the federal system, we should find great difficulty in establishing it; and much address will be therefore required to prepare the minds of the public, by adopting a plan in which that name should not appear, and which may yet lead us to our proposed end—which end, so far as I am concerned, is, I repeat, on my word of honor, none other than the re-establishment of what was overthrown in 1834, strengthened by such improvements and additions as experience may have suggested to us. You may, however, proclaim the assembly of a convention, composed of deputies elected by the nation, with the utmost possible freedom, for the organization of a system of government on the terms which the nation may prefer, excluding only the monarchical form, which it detests.

In conclusion, it is material that no time should be lost, as we may thus lose the most brilliant occasion which could be presented. Send me an agent, active and expert, to communicate to me your ideas, and let me know the resources which you can command in your own, as well as in other departments; so that, with all the circumstances before us, we may arrange our first measures. For my own part, I have made many preparations, and I feel confident of the aid of Yucatan; but I wish nothing to be undertaken, unless with the concurrence of the most influential persons among the people.

Let our device in future be, the union of the people and the army, as it was in 1832, considering that we are now to defend the same cause; and, upon this point, one of the persons on whom we should in my opin-

ion rely is his excellency General Don Juan Alvarez, who will never compromise with the monarchists. If you should have an opportunity, write to him in my name, and show him the necessity for our union, in order to destroy the advancement of tyranny, which alarms me the more as I see and feel the preparations now in progress among the old masters of our country to support the designs of Paredes, Alaman, and the others of that faction. This keeps me constantly uneasy; and indeed I feel so little assurance of safety here, that I am preparing to quit this island.

The manifestation which you may have recently seen in the newspapers has alarmed these gentlemen here. Let General Alvarez be assured, that in political matters I am superior to all personal considerations. I say to him whose merits and services render him worthy of the consideration of all patriots, no more than I say to the humblest Mexican—that I will receive him with open arms. Write to him, and assure him that I shall be most happy to see his letters, as well as to continue with him our ancient relations.

Farewell; and command your most affectionate friend and servant, &c.

A. LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.

To Señor D———

[He (General Santa Anna) sent a plan conformable with his ideas, as manifested in this letter; and some intriguers, instigated by General Almonte, added to it in every part, and disfigured it throughout in its sense and its object. Thus the revolution which was about to be commenced at Vera Cruz was rendered vain. Santa Anna was informed of the circumstances, and he reprobated such conduct, sending his own plan, with the following note:—]

NOTE.—This plan being the only one proper for the regeneration of the republic, and for placing it in the way of preservation, I could not and should not conform to the fourteen articles which I have seen printed, and which not only modify, but almost destroy the preceding ones. I therefore now write to my correspondents, requesting them to urge my friends, and those who are sincerely attached to our country, to adhere strictly to this plan for the promotion of the regeneration of our country; with the understanding that neither my honor, solemnly pledged, nor my patriotism, allows me to accept the slightest alteration either in its letter or in its spirit. I make this frank and honest explanation because I do not wish my patriotic intentions to be abused, nor to have myself placed in contradiction with myself, by the presentation of different plans. I, in consequence, answer by this writing, to which I give authority by my signature.

A. L. DE SANTA ANNA.

HAVANA, April 8, 1846.

P. S.—The person who delivers you this letter, through whose agency it is sent, is not informed of its contents.

* It will be understood that this explanatory memorandum is by the person from whom the copy of General Santa Anna's letter and note was obtained by Mr. Black.

Extracts of a letter from R. B. Campbell, esq., consul of the United States at Havana, dated November 10, 1846.

In the steamer from Vera Cruz came a passenger a naval captain in the Mexican service, who it was reported had blank commissions for privateers, and blank letters of citizenship, for sale.

I have, however, succeeded in obtaining copies of the commissions, from originals which I had one hour's possession of. The blank commission (copy) and copies of blank naturalization papers, and for the crews of the privateers, are herewith enclosed.

Of one thing, however, the government may rest assured—that no privateer will sail out of the port of Havana; and I do not believe there will be one from any port of this island. The captain general has power—is determined to act in good faith in relation to our treaty stipulations; has means of information, and possesses great energy of character; all of which would be brought in active exercise to prevent all attempts to privateer from this island, and certainly to detect and punish any attempt if made.

[No. 2—Enclosure 1]

Translation of the form of a prize letter issued by the government of Mexico.

I, citizen General José Mariano de Salas, charged with the supreme executive power, being authorized by the laws of the republic, do issue the present prize letter in favor of ———, captain of the ———, named the ———, armed for a cruise against the enemies of the republic, in order that when a vessel shall have been taken by the vessel under his command, agreeably to the provisions of the regulation for privateers of September 24, 1846, he may appoint, as captain of the said prize, ———, to carry her to the port of ———; and when he cannot carry her to the said port as ordered, from causes which prevent him, she shall go to the place where the captain of said prize may consider it prudent to take her, in order to preserve her, who is to be directed to present himself, and deliver her to ———; he being instructed to treat the prisoner or prisoners with due consideration, that they may be delivered to the person designated to receive them by a separate ———; it being essential that the captain who takes the prize should endorse, under his own signature, upon this same letter, the date of the capture of the vessel, her name and that of her captain, her cargo, place of departure and place of destination, the number of her crew and passengers, and the latitude and longitude of the place where the seizure was effected.

Therefore, in virtue of the present authorization, I pray and request the commanders of vessels of war of friendly nations not to place any obstacles in the way of her free navigation; and I, in like manner, request the

authorities of the republics, and the subjects of kings or princes of friendly foreign powers at the places which she may, from any accident, be obliged to enter, not to embarrass her, or cause her any trouble or detention.

In faith whereof, I deliver the present letter of prize, signed with my hand, and countersigned by the Secretary of War and Marine, to render it valid, with the seal of the republic.

Given at the national palace of Mexico on the _____ of _____, 184____, the twenty_____ year of independence, and the twenty_____ of liberty.

J. MAR. DE SALAS.

J. N. ALMONTE.

[No. 2—Enclosure 2.—Translation]

Form of the act of naturalization of a foreigner in Mexico.

I, citizen José Mariano de Salas, general of brigade in chief of the liberating republican army, in exercise of the supreme executive power of the Mexican republic,

To all to whom the present may come:

Be it known that _____, a native of _____, having complied with what is required by the decree of September 10, 1846, for obtaining a letter of naturalization, I declare him, by this present, naturalized in the republic, conformably with the second article of the said decree.

Given at Mexico on this _____ day of _____, 184____.

J. MAR. DE SALAS.

M. C. REJON.

(Gratis.)

[No. 2—Enclosure 3.—Translation.]

National passport for the privateer No. —, Marine Department of —.

[SEAL.]

This national passport for a privateer was issued by the supreme government of the Mexican republic, at _____, on the _____ of _____, in favor of _____, captain of the _____.

I, citizen General Mariano de Salas, charged with the supreme executive power of the Mexican republic, do grant the present sea passport, No. 462, in favor of Captain _____, to navigate freely in the _____, called the _____, built at _____, and of the dimensions here expressed in Burgos feet, to wit: Length _____, keel _____, beam _____, hold _____, burthen _____, belonging to _____, armed for a cruise against the enemies of the republic with _____ cannon, of the calibre of _____, that he may depart without hindrance to cruise on the coasts of the United States, as also in the seas which he may think proper to visit, being subject in all respects to the provisions of the regulation for privateers issued September 24, 1846. This sea passport being valid for the term of _____ months from its date, upon the expiration of which she is to appear in a port of the republic, or at the place which circumstances may allow, in order that her cruise may be declared at an end, or she may be again commissioned

Wherefore, I command all officers, general and particular, commanders of vessels of war, and land authorities, whom it may concern, to refrain from embarrassing, molesting, or detaining her; and, on the contrary, to aid her, by affording all that she may require for her voyage, on payment of the just value. In like manner, I pray and urge all citizens of republics, and subjects of kings or princes of foreign friendly powers, not to impede her free navigation, entrance, departure, or stay in the ports to which, from any accident she may go, allowing her to obtain provisions and all other articles which she may need. To which end I issue the present, signed with my hand, and countersigned by the Secretary of State for War and Marine, and sealed with the great seal of the republic.

Given at the National Palace of Mexico, on the — of —, in the year eighteen hundred and forty—, the twenty— year of independence, and the twenty— of liberty.

J. MAR. DE SALAS.

J. N. ALMONTE.

No. 3.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, July 27, 1846.

SIR: The President of the United States, no less anxious to terminate than he was to avoid the present unhappy war with the Mexican republic, has determined to make an effort to accomplish this purpose. He has accordingly instructed the undersigned, Secretary of State, to propose, through your excellency, to the Mexican government, that negotiations shall forthwith commence for the conclusion of a peace just and honorable for both parties. Should this offer be received and responded to by the Mexican government in the same frank and friendly spirit by which it has been dictated, he will immediately despatch an envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the city of Mexico, with instructions and full powers to conclude a treaty of peace, which shall adjust all the questions in dispute between the two republics. If the Mexican government should prefer to send a minister to Washington, to conduct the negotiation here, he shall be received with kindness and respect, and every effort shall be made to accomplish the object of his mission with the least possible delay.

In the present communication it is deemed useless, and it might prove injurious, to discuss the causes of the existing war. This might tend to delay or defeat the restoration of peace. The past is already consigned to history; the future, under Providence, is within our own power.

The occasion may, however, be embraced to state that the President has ever cherished the kindest feelings for Mexico, and that one of the first wishes of his heart is, that she may be a powerful and prosperous republic, in perpetual amity with the United States.

Commodore Conner will transmit this despatch for your excellency to the governor of Vera Cruz, under a flag of truce, and you are respectfully invited to adopt the same channel for communicating your answer.

I avail myself of this occasion to offer your excellency the assurance of my most distinguished consideration.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

To his excellency the MINISTER OF
FOREIGN RELATIONS of the Mexican republic.

No. 4.

[Translation]

NATIONAL PALACE, MEXICO,

August 31, 1846.

SIR: The undersigned, Minister of Foreign Relations of the Mexican republic, has submitted to his excellency the general-in-chief of the liberating army, charged *ad interim* with the supreme executive power of the nation, your excellency's note of the 27th of the past month of July, in which you propose, on the part of your government, to open negotiations which may tend to the conclusion of a peace just and honorable for both countries.

His excellency, on being made acquainted with the terms of the said note, could not but fix his attention strongly on the circumstance that, refusing discussion upon the causes of the war existing between the two republics, it is desired at present to consider those causes merely as a thing that is past and belongs to history. For the executive to accept such a proposition on that basis, when dealing with a subject which concerns the honor of the country and the integrity of its territory, and endangers its nationality for the future, would be to waive the question of its justice, and to complete the irritation of public opinion, already highly alarmed, as is proved by the discussions which have taken place on the subject, through fear that the question might receive the solution now suggested. Thus it is that the affairs of the republic, having been brought by those same causes to the situation in which they now are with regard to the United States, it has been necessary to call upon the nation, in order that, through representatives elected with the fullest liberty, her fate may be deliberated upon, and her security, her honor, and her future welfare provided for. A Congress having been convoked for this object, which will commence its sessions on the 6th of December next, as that body will charge itself, among other important matters, with all that relates to the war with the United States, to it will the abovementioned note from your excellency be submitted, in order that it may determine upon what it shall judge to be proper for the interests of the nation. The government of the undersigned, in consequence, awaits the determination of that assembly, in order to give the becoming answer to the essential part of the said communication, the relations of Mexico with your republic remaining meanwhile in the same state in which his excellency the general-in-chief of the liberating army found them when he assumed the charge of the executive power of the nation.

The undersigned, in transmitting this answer of his government, despatching it to your excellency through the channel which you indicate,

avails himself of this opportunity to assure you of his distinguished consideration.

MANUEL CRESCENCIO REJON.

To his excellency the MINISTER
OF FOREIGN RELATIONS of the
United States of America.

No. 5.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, September 26, 1846.

The undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States, has had the honor to receive the communication of his excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Mexican republic, dated on the 31st of August, in answer to the proposition made by the undersigned to the Mexican government in his note of the 27th July last, that "negotiations shall forthwith commence for the conclusion of a peace just and honorable for both parties."

This note declared, in express terms, that it was the desire of the President "to conclude a treaty of peace which shall adjust *all the questions in dispute* between the two republics." These questions had all existed before Mexico commenced hostilities, and to adjust these questions was the avowed object of the proposed negotiation. It is, then, with no little astonishment that the President has perceived, from the communication of his excellency, that the Mexican government has so far misapprehended the meaning of the undersigned as to suppose that this government either desired or intended to withdraw from the negotiations for peace the causes, on either side, which led to the existing war, and to consider them merely "as a thing that is past, and belongs to history." Very far from it. This would have been to abandon the just and acknowledged claims of our injured citizens for violations of their personal liberty and seizures of their property, continued through many successive years, and which, in the opinion of President Jackson, so long ago as February, 1837, would have justified, "in the eyes of all nations, immediate war."

This misapprehension on the part of the Mexican government appears the more remarkable, as it is an inference drawn by them from that part of the note of the undersigned most conciliatory in its character. In this note, which was intended as a mere preliminary to the opening of negotiations, it was desirable to avoid all irritating topics. For this reason the language employed was: "*in the present communication* it is deemed useless, and it might prove injurious, to discuss the causes of the existing war. This might tend to delay or defeat the restoration of peace. The past is already consigned to history; the future, under Providence, is within our own power." And yet it is from this last sentence, disconnected from all which precedes it, that the Mexican government have inferred a disposition on the part of the government of the United States to avoid, in the progress of the negotiation, the discussion of the questions out of which the war originated. It is most certain that no such disposition exists, and the undersigned feels assured that he need add nothing

more to convince the Mexican government that, in this particular, they have placed an erroneous construction upon his language:

Conscious that, in making the overture for peace, he has performed his duty, the President will now await, with patience and with hope, the final decision of the Mexican government.

In making this overture thus early he was in no small degree influenced by the consideration that the longer the war shall last, the greater will be the difficulty of concluding a satisfactory peace, on account of the heavy increased expenditure which its continuance will render indispensable. He will, however, hold himself always ready to terminate it upon principles of impartial justice. Having, in the first instance, used all proper efforts to avoid hostilities, and having now proposed to open negotiations for the conclusion of a just and honorable peace, nothing is left for him but to acquiesce in the decision communicated by your excellency, that, until changed by the act of the Mexican Congress, the relations between the two countries will remain "in the same state in which they were found by his excellency the commander-in-chief of the liberating army when he took charge of the executive power of the nation." In the attitude thus assumed by Mexico, the United States can appeal to the whole world that no alternative remains for them but to prosecute the war with vigor until the disposition which they have so signally manifested to bring it to a speedy termination shall be met by a corresponding sentiment on the part of Mexico, and the negotiation which they have invited shall be brought to a happy conclusion.

The undersigned avails himself of the present occasion to offer to his excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Mexican republic the assurance of his most distinguished consideration.

JAMES BUCHANAN,

To his excellency the MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS

of the Mexican republic.

REPORT

OF
THE SECRETARY OF WAR.WAR DEPARTMENT, *December 5, 1846.*

SIR: In conformity to established usage, I have the honor to submit to you the annual report upon the several branches of the public service confided to this department.

The accompanying statements of the Adjutant General will show the number, description, and distribution of the troops which have been in service during the past year. For the want of full and recent returns, the enumeration is not so accurate as could be desired.

Previous to my last annual report, the largest part of our regular force had been concentrated at Corpus Christi, under the command of General Taylor, for the protection of Texas; and in March last, pursuant to instructions from this department, he moved forward, to be in a situation more effectually to execute that purpose, to the left bank of the Rio Grande, where he arrived about the end of that month, selected a position for the army opposite to Matamoras, and proceeded to strengthen it by the erection of the necessary field works; at the same time establishing a depot of supplies at Point Isabel, about thirty miles distant in his rear, and near the coast.

Notwithstanding the object of the movement of our troops was made known, and all intention of doing more than peaceably to occupy the territory of Texas was disavowed, soon after the arrival of the army on the Rio Grande a hostile feeling began to be manifested by the Mexican forces stationed on the opposite bank of that river; and on the 24th of April the Mexican general, Arista, informed General Taylor that "he considered hostilities commenced and should prosecute them." On the same day, a detachment of our dragoons, sent up the left bank of the river to observe the movements of the Mexican forces, became engaged with a large body of these troops, and, after a short affair, in which some sixteen were killed and wounded, was compelled to surrender.

After this occurrence there could no longer be a doubt that the Mexican authorities had designedly changed the relation of peace between the two countries into a state of actual war. General Taylor, availing himself of the authority vested in him by your direction, called on the governors of Texas and Louisiana for four regiments of volunteers from each State, to be sent forward with the least practicable delay. In the mean time, owing to the scarcity of provisions for the army encamped opposite to Matamoras, and being apprehensive that the enemy would endeavor to cut off the communication with the depot whence supplies were drawn, the general, leaving a part of his force to defend his entrenched camp, (Fort Brown,) moved with the rest of his army to Point Isabel. After securing his supply train, he commenced his return march on the 7th of

May, and on the next day encountered the enemy in considerable force at Palo Alto, where an action ensued which was obstinately contested by the enemy from two o'clock in the afternoon until nearly dark, when the Mexican army was finally driven, with immense loss, from the field. The American force engaged in this action was 2,288; that of the enemy, as admitted by their own officers taken prisoners, amounted to 6,000 regulars, together with a considerable irregular force.

On the next day the enemy was again met, seven miles in advance, at Resaca de la Palma, where he was drawn up in equal force, with the advantage of positions judiciously selected by himself. Here another action ensued, in which the enemy was signally defeated and driven across the Rio Grande, with still greater loss, leaving a large amount of munitions, and baggage of every description, which fell into our possession. His loss in killed, wounded, and missing, in the two engagements, has been estimated at one thousand men.

During the absence of General Taylor with a part of his force from Fort Brown, that post was bombarded by the enemy's batteries from the 4th to the 9th of May.

Of these gallant achievements it is not necessary to speak more in detail, as the official accounts were laid before Congress at the last session. They are considered every where in our own country, and admitted abroad, to be examples of courage and skill scarcely excelled in the history of military operations—reflecting the highest credit alike upon the officers and soldiers who participated in these memorable actions.

For several successive years this department had asked authority to prepare a ponton train, but the prospect of having use for it seemed to be so remote that no provision therefor had then been made; and for want of means of pursuing the enemy across the river, the commanding general was unable to avail himself, to the utmost extent, of the advantages of these decisive victories; and it was not till the 18th that he succeeded in crossing the river and taking military possession of the city of Matamoros, which was, on his approach, hastily abandoned by the Mexican troops, leaving behind them a considerable supply of ordnance and public stores.

As soon as it became known at this place that Mexico had commenced hostilities, Congress recognised the existence of war between the United States and that republic, and on the 13th of May authorized the President to accept the services of volunteers, not to exceed 50,000. Under this act, requisitions were immediately made upon the governors of the States of Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Texas, for a volunteer force equal to 26 regiments, amounting in all, with a battalion from this District and Maryland, to about 23,000 effective men, to serve for the period of twelve months or to the end of the war. This call was responded to in a prompt and patriotic manner, and the force duly organized and sent forward to the points of destination with the least practicable delay. Much the largest portion of it was designed to co-operate with the regular army under General Taylor, then on the Rio Grande. After establishing his base of operations on that river for several hundred miles, he moved into the enemy's country in the direction of Monterey, in the department of New Leon. Another portion was concentrated, under General Wool, at San Antonio de Bexar, for a movement upon Chihuahua; and the volunteers from the State of Missouri assembled at Fort Leavenworth, to compose,

with a few hundred regular troops, an expedition to Santa Fe, under General Kearney.

Owing to the great difficulty in providing the means of transporting supplies for so large a force as that concentrated on the Rio Grande; to the necessity of drawing all those supplies from the United States, the enemy's country being destitute of them; to the unusual freshets which retarded the progress of boats on the river, and to the impracticability of the land route for wagons at that time, arrangements for the movement upon Monterey from Matamoros by the way of Camargo, the route selected by the commanding general, were not completed until the latter part of August, when a column, consisting of about 6,000 regular and volunteer troops, commenced a forward movement by brigade upon Seralvo, and thence upon Monterey, before which place it arrived on the 19th of September.

On approaching Monterey, our army saw before them a city strong in natural defences, and made much more so by works of art, with a citadel protecting it on one side, and fortified heights on another; the avenues to it guarded by fortresses well armed and fully manned, and every house a stronghold. Thus strong in position, with more than forty pieces of artillery skilfully placed for destructive resistance, well might its defenders exult in their fancied security, and defy their assailants. Here the valor, skill, and heroism which had recently shone so conspicuous on the well-fought and victorious fields of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma were to be put to another and a severer trial.

The attack was commenced on the 21st, and continued through the two successive days. The enemy was assailed in his fortified positions, his batteries captured, his fortresses, one after another, carried; and at length, dispossessed of most of his defensive works and more than half of the city, he solicited terms of capitulation, and liberal terms were granted.

No better justice can be done to the merits of the officers and soldiers who participated in the achievements of the three glorious days before Monterey, than is presented in the perspicuous despatch of Major General Taylor, and in the reports of the officers in subordinate command on that occasion, which are herewith transmitted. A plain narrative of their deeds is their best eulogy.

It is gratifying to learn that in the scenes at Monterey, where the bravery and conduct of our army were subjected to the severest tests, the volunteers, who were with the advancing column, bore a prominent part, and entitled themselves to an equal share in the honor and glory of the achievement.

Neither at Monterey nor on the banks of the Rio Grande were our brilliant successes gained without a price. The nation has to lament a severe loss in officers and men. Many gallant spirits there sealed their devotion to their country with their blood: they fell in the honorable discharge of their duty, leaving a name which, whenever and wherever mentioned, will be the theme of praise by their grateful countrymen.

In fulfilment of the terms of capitulation, the city, fortifications, cannon, munitions of war, and all other public property, with certain exceptions, were surrendered to our arms.

On receiving General Taylor's despatches announcing the terms of capitulation, he was instructed to give the requisite notice that the armistice, which was made subject to the ratification of the respective governments

of the belligerent forces, would cease at once, and that each party would be at liberty to resume and prosecute hostilities without restriction.

The advance column under Brigadier General Wool, about 1,400 strong, destined for Chihuahua, commenced its march from San Antonio de Bexar on the 29th of September, and was followed in a few days thereafter by the rear division, of equal number. By the last advices from that officer, a copy of which accompanies this report, it appears that the column under his command had crossed the Rio Grande, penetrated the department of Coahuila to within thirty miles of Santa Rosa, and was pursuing its route to Chihuahua in the direction of Monclova. Satisfactory though not official information has just been received that he entered Monclova on the 31st of October, without resistance, and was received in a friendly manner by the inhabitants.

On the 30th of June, Brigadier General Kearny, with the force under his command, amounting in all to about 1,600 men—regulars and volunteers—moved from Fort Leavenworth upon Santa Fé, where he arrived, after a march of 873 miles, on the 18th of August, and took military possession of New Mexico without resistance. The Mexican forces, about 4,000 in number, which had been collected near that city under the late governor, Armijo, to oppose his progress, dispersed on the approach of our troops, and the governor himself fled, with a small command of dragoons, in the direction of Chihuahua. Under the apprehension that the force which left Fort Leavenworth in June might not be sufficient fully to effect the purposes of the expedition, which was, if found practicable, to pass on to California after conquering and securing New Mexico, General Kearny was authorized to organize and muster into service a battalion out of the emigrants which were on the way to California or Oregon. This has been done; and also one thousand additional volunteers from Missouri were sent on as reinforcements and to augment his disposable force for California; but they had not joined General Kearny when he departed for that country. After making the necessary arrangements at Santa Fé, consequent on the military occupation of New Mexico, General Kearny moved with a part of his force to the village of Tomé, about 100 miles down the Rio Grande. The inhabitants, not only at Santa Fé but throughout the whole of this department, are represented to be well satisfied with the change which had taken place; and the general reports that there can no longer be apprehended any organized resistance to our troops in that territory.

With a regular force of about 300 dragoons, leaving orders for a part of the volunteers to follow, he commenced his march from Santa Fé for California, intending to proceed down the Rio Grande about 200 miles, thence to strike across to the Gila, and to move down that river near to its mouth, then across the Colorado to the Pacific, where he hoped to arrive about the last of November. After proceeding about 180 miles on his route, he was met by an express from California sent by Lieutenant Colonel Fremont. On learning the condition of things in that quarter, and deeming that an additional force would not be required in California, he directed most of that with him to return to Santa Fé. Selecting about one hundred men to accompany him, he continued on his route. The prompt and energetic manner in which General Kearny has conducted to a successful termination a very difficult and distant enterprise, is worthy of high commendation.

For various reasons it was deemed important that military occupation should be taken of California. Early attention was given to this subject. After taking and securing the possession of Santa Fé, General Kearny was directed to proceed with what force he could spare across the Rocky mountains to that country. A company of United States artillery in August, and a regiment of New York volunteer infantry in September, were sent by sea to California; but, before these forces had reached their destination, and even before their departure from the United States, the Mexican authority in the whole province of the Californias had been subverted. As the series of events which led to the overthrow of the Mexican power in that extensive country, and its occupation as a conquest of the United States, are not contained in any official report yet received, but collected from various sources considered authentic, I deem it not inappropriate to present them with more than usual particularity.

In May, 1845, John C. Fremont, then a brevet captain in the corps of Topographical Engineers, and since appointed a lieutenant colonel, left here under orders from this department to pursue his explorations in the regions beyond the Rocky mountains. The objects of this service were, as those of his previous explorations had been, of a scientific character, without any view whatever to military operations. Not an officer or soldier of the United States army accompanied him; and his whole force consisted of sixty-two men, employed by himself for security against Indians, and for procuring subsistence in the wilderness and desert country through which he was to pass.

One of the objects he had in view was to discover a new and shorter route from the western base of the Rocky mountains to the mouth of the Columbia river. This search, for a part of the distance, would carry him through the unsettled, and afterwards through a corner of the settled parts of California. He approached these settlements in the winter of 1845-'6. Aware of the critical state of affairs between the United States and Mexico, and determined to give no cause of offence to the authorities of the province, with commendable prudence he halted his command on the frontier, one hundred miles from Monterey, and proceeded alone to that city to explain the object of his coming, to the commandant general, Castro, and to obtain permission to go to the valley of the San Joaquin, where there was game for his men and grass for his horses, and no inhabitants to be molested by his presence. The leave was granted; but scarcely had he reached the desired spot for refreshment and repose, before he received information from the American settlements, and by expresses from our consul at Monterey, that General Castro was preparing to attack him with a comparatively large force of artillery, cavalry, and infantry, upon the pretext that, under the cover of a scientific mission, he was exciting the American settlers to revolt. In view of this danger, and to be in a condition to repel an attack, he then took a position on a mountain overlooking Monterey, at a distance of about thirty miles, entrenched it, raised the flag of the United States, and with his own men, sixty-two in number, awaited the approach of the commandant general.

From the 7th to the 10th of March, Colonel Fremont and his little band maintained this position. General Castro did not approach within attacking distance, and Colonel Fremont, adhering to his plan of avoiding all collisions, and determined neither to compromise his government nor the American settlers ready to join him at all hazards, if he had been attack-

ed, abandoned his position, and commenced his march for Oregon, intending by that route to return to the United States. Deeming all danger from the Mexicans to be passed, he yielded to the wishes of some of his men who desired to remain in the country, discharged them from his service, and refused to receive others in their stead, so cautious was he to avoid doing any thing which would compromit the American settlers or give even a color of offence to the Mexican authorities. He pursued his march slowly and leisurely, as the state of his men and horses required, until the middle of May, and had reached the northern shore of the greater Tlath lake, within the limits of the Oregon Territory, when he found his further progress in that direction obstructed by impassable snowy mountains and hostile Indians, who had been excited against him by General Castro, had killed and wounded four of his men, and left him no repose either in camp or on his march. At the same time, information reached him that General Castro, in addition to his Indian allies, was advancing in person against him, with artillery and cavalry, at the head of four or five hundred men; that they were passing around the head of the bay of San Francisco to a rendezvous on the north side of it, and that the American settlers in the valley of the Sacramento were comprehended in the scheme of destruction meditated against his own party.

Under these circumstances, he determined to turn upon his Mexican pursuers, and seek safety both for his own party and the American settlers, not merely in the defeat of Castro, but in the total overthrow of the Mexican authority in California, and the establishment of an independent government in that extensive department. It was on the 6th of June, and before the commencement of the war between the United States and Mexico could have there been known, that this resolution was taken; and, by the 5th of July, it was carried into effect by a series of rapid attacks, by a small body of adventurous men, under the conduct of an intrepid leader, quick to perceive and able to direct the proper measures for accomplishing such a daring enterprise.

On the 11th of June a convoy of 200 horses for Castro's camp, with an officer and 14 men, were surprised and captured by 12 of Fremont's party. On the 15th, at day-break, the military post of Sanoma was also surprised and taken, with 9 brass cannon, 250 stand of muskets, and several officers, and some men and munitions of war.

Leaving a small garrison in Sanoma, Colonel Fremont went to the Sacramento to rouse the American settlers; but scarcely had he arrived there, when an express reached him from the garrison at Sanoma, with information that Castro's whole force was crossing the bay to attack that place. This intelligence was received in the afternoon of the 23d of June, while he was on the American fork of the Sacramento, 80 miles from the little garrison at Sanoma; and, at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 25th, he arrived at that place with 90 riflemen from the American settlers in that valley. The enemy had not yet appeared. Scouts were sent out to reconnoitre, and a party of 20 fell in with a squadron of 70 dragoons, (all of Castro's force which had crossed the bay,) attacked and defeated it, killing and wounding 5, without harm to themselves; the Mexican commander, De la Torre, barely escaping with the loss of his transport boats and 9 pieces of brass artillery, spiked.

The country north of the bay of San Francisco being cleared of enemy, Colonel Fremont returned to Sanoma on the evening

of July, and, on the morning of the 5th, called the people together, explained to them the condition of things in the province, and recommended an immediate declaration of independence. The declaration was made, and he was selected to take the chief direction of affairs.

The attack on Castro was the next object. He was at Santa Clara, an entrenched post on the upper or south side of the bay of San Francisco, with 400 men and 2 pieces of field artillery. A circuit of more than a hundred miles must be traversed to reach him. On the 6th of July the pursuit was commenced, by a body of 160 mounted riflemen, commanded by Colonel Fremont in person, who, in three days, arrived at the American settlements on the Rio de los Americanos. Here he learnt that Castro had abandoned Santa Clara, and was retreating south towards *Ciudad de los Angeles*, (the city of the Angels,) the seat of the governor general of the Californias, and distant 400 miles. It was instantly resolved on to pursue him to that place. At the moment of departure, the gratifying intelligence was received that war with Mexico had commenced; that Monterey had been taken by our naval force, and the flag of the United States there raised on the 7th of July; and that the fleet would co-operate in the pursuit of Castro and his forces. The flag of independence was hauled down, and that of the United States hoisted, amidst the hearty greetings and to the great joy of the American settlers and the forces under the command of Colonel Fremont.

The combined pursuit was rapidly continued; and, on the 12th of August, Commodore Stockton and Colonel Fremont, with a detachment of marines from the squadron and some riflemen, entered the city of the Angels, without resistance or objection; the governor general, Pico, the commandant general, Castro, and all the Mexican authorities, having fled and dispersed. Commodore Stockton took possession of the whole country as a conquest of the United States, and appointed Colonel Fremont governor, under the law of nations; to assume the functions of that office when he should return to the squadron.

Thus, in the short space of sixty days from the first decisive movement, this conquest was achieved, by a small body of men, to an extent beyond their own expectation; for the Mexican authorities proclaimed it a conquest, not merely of the northern part, but of the whole province of the Californias.

The commandant general, Castro, on the 9th of August, from his camp at the Mesa, and next day "on the road to Senora," announced this result to the people, together with the actual flight and dispersion of the former authorities; and, at the same time, he officially communicated the fact of the conquest to the French, English, and Spanish consuls in California; and, to crown the whole, the official paper of the Mexican government, on the 16th of October, in laying these official communications before the public, introduced them with the emphatic declaration, "*The loss of the Californias is consummated.*" The whole province was yielded up to the United States, and is now in our military occupancy. A small part of the troops sent out to subject this province will constitute, it is presumed, a sufficient force to retain our possession, and the remainder will be disposable for other objects of the war.

In the foregoing remarks, I have presented to your consideration the destination and operation of the public forces since the commencement of the war with Mexico. When its existence was recognised by Congress,

in May last, our entire military force, then stationed at different points in our widely extended country, did not exceed 7,640 men. Our preparations for a large expansion of the army, and particularly for carrying on military operations beyond our territorial limits, were, in many respects, quite deficient. Such as were demanded to meet the wants of an army suddenly augmented from 7,640 to more than 30,000 men, to be sent forth on several different and distant expeditions, could not at once be made.

The duties of this department have been, since the commencement of the war, arduous and embarrassing, and its unremitted efforts have been directed to discharging them in the manner best calculated to facilitate the operations of our forces in the field. To these forces belongs the merit of the successes which have attended their movements, and these successes are not inconsiderable. By the operations of the land and naval forces, we are now in military possession of the department of Tamaulipas, of the right bank of the Rio Grande for several hundred miles from its mouth, and of the department of New Leon. Coahuila and Chihuahua are in effect wrested from the control of Mexico; all Mexican authority, both civil and military, has been displaced in New Mexico and the Californias, and these large and important provinces are in our quiet occupation. Such are the achievements of our arms within the short period of seven months from the commencement of a war suddenly forced upon us, when our force in the field was less than 3,000 effective men, with a hostile army of double its numerical strength, prepared to assail it, and exulting in the confident hope of a decisive victory.

But, as our enemy is not yet disposed to offer or listen to any terms for peace, it is necessary that I should present to you some views in relation to the further prosecution of the war.

Authority was given at the last session of Congress to increase the rank and file of the regiments in the regular service to more than double the former number. Prompt measures were taken to procure recruits, but they have not been attended with the desired effect. When filled up to the maximum allowed by law and Executive approbation, our regular force will be 16,998 officers and men; but it does not now exceed 10,300. The want of better success in recruiting is, I apprehend, mainly to be ascribed to the large number of volunteers which has, in the mean time, been called out. The volunteer service is regarded, generally, by our citizens, as preferable to that in the regular army; and as long as volunteers are expected to be called for, it will be difficult to fill the ranks of regular regiments, unless additional inducements are offered, or the terms of service modified. A small pecuniary bounty, given at the time of enlistment, or land at the end of the term of service, would, it is believed, have a most beneficial effect. Probably an equally favorable result would flow from annexing a condition to the present period of service, allowing the recruit to be discharged at the end of the present war. It is presumed there are many thousand patriotic citizens who would cheerfully enter the service for the war, if they could return to the pursuits of civil life at its close.

It is not possible to foretell, with much precision, what number of troops the exigencies of the war may require for the ensuing year. The estimates presented to the Secretary of the Treasury have been made upon the present establishment of the regular troops, wholly filled up, giving a total force of 16,998, exclusive of enlisted men of ordnance; upon ten ad-

ditional regiments to be raised to serve to the end of the war, which will amount to 9,380; and upon a contingent force of ten thousand volunteers, to be organized under existing laws, and called into service if needed.

The volunteers who have encountered the enemy in the present campaign have more than justified the high expectations formed of this description of troops, but it is no disparagement to them to say that a regular force is to be preferred in a war to be prosecuted in a foreign country. Besides, considerations of economy are decidedly in favor of troops engaged to serve during the war. I am most solicitous that this subject should receive the early attention of Congress, and a body of troops to serve for the war may be raised to take the place of those volunteers who will claim a discharge at the end of their year's service. Those who are now in the field, with the exception of one regiment sent out to California, entered the service under the alternative of continuing in it for twelve months or to the end of the war; and it is presumed they will have the right—at all events they will have the permission, if they claim the right—to retire from the service at the end of that period, which will expire about the first of June next. Nine regiments and one battalion of volunteers have been recently called for from various States to serve to the end of the war, and the information received at the department gives the assurance that these requisitions will be promptly and cheerfully complied with.

The efficiency of the regular troops in the field has been much impaired for the want of officers, especially regimental field officers. In many instances it appears that, in the battles which have been fought, officers of the lineal rank of captain have commanded regiments, and, of course, companies have been deprived of the command of those to whom it properly belonged. Many of the regimental field officers, by reason of disability, cannot perform service in an active campaign. The recruiting service, and appointments in the staff, which are required to be taken from the line, and, in many instances, their lineal rank retained, necessarily withdraw a large number of officers from their appropriate commands in the field. The letter of the Adjutant General of the 30th of July, with the accompanying report of the 31st of that month, herewith transmitted, will show the number of regimental field officers permanently disabled for active service, and the number necessarily detached on other duties. Less than one-third of them were at that time available for service with their regiments. Even in regard to captains and subalterns, the service suffers in the same way to a considerable extent. As a partial remedy for this evil, I would recommend that Congress should be asked to authorize the appointment of an additional major to each regiment in the regular establishment. Such a change in the present organization of the regiments is not a novelty—it is only restoring what has been usual in time of war. In the war of 1812 each regiment had two majors; and such, it is believed, is the case in the military establishments of other countries. I am quite sure the necessity for it could never be more urgent than it is at this time in our regular regiments. But this would only be a mitigation of the evil to which I have referred. The service must continue to suffer detriment until some plan is devised to withdraw from their nominal commands those who are incapacitated to discharge their appropriate duties, and to prevent the actual command from being devolved upon officers of inferior grade, who have also, in another position, their

own appropriate duties to perform. It is for the best interests of the public service that each officer should be employed, as far as practicable, in performing the duties properly appertaining to his rank. When it is seen, not as an unusual thing, that colonels are taken from their regiments to command brigades, captains from their companies to command regiments, and companies left in charge of the lowest grade of commissioned officers, I am quite certain (and it may be said without disparagement to those put in command so much above their rank) that a state of things exists in the army detracting greatly from its efficiency, and demanding correction.

The plan suggested by the late commanding general of the army, (Major General Macomb,) in his annual report of 1837, would, it is believed, if carried into effect, remove to a great extent the evils here presented; and, as it seems to be one which has met with most favor, and against which the fewest objections have been urged, I would respectfully recommend it to favorable consideration. It proposes to withdraw from command such officers as have become superannuated or incapacitated, continuing to them only their monthly pay, and giving to those who succeed to the command the other allowances to which the former are now entitled by existing laws. Thus, a colonel who had become incapacitated from age or any other cause, would retire on the full pay of his rank without any other emoluments; the lieutenant colonel highest in rank would succeed to the vacancy, with the rank of colonel, and receive only the pay of lieutenant colonel, with the emoluments of the colonel who would be withdrawn. So the major, who would, by promotion, become lieutenant colonel, would receive the pay of major and the emoluments of lieutenant colonel; and the senior captain, in like manner, would receive the rank of major, with the pay of captain and emoluments of major; and so with the other grades in succession. Should this suggestion be adopted, it would be proper that the mode for designating the officers to be withdrawn from service should be regulated by law in such a manner that their disability shall be fairly and fully ascertained.

Many offences, and some of them of the gravest character, may be committed by our troops and persons connected with the army, which are not by express provisions of law within the jurisdiction of any military tribunal. Such offences, when committed within the limits of the United States, are referred to the federal or State courts, and the offenders are turned over to them for trial and punishment; but when perpetrated in the enemy's country, temporarily in possession of our army, it is very doubtful whether there is now any mode of punishing the criminals. There may not be any civil tribunal to which the cases can be referred, and the military courts decline to take cognizance of them, under the belief that they have no legal right to do so.

Without some authority to punish such crimes, great injury will necessarily result. This impunity to offenders is alike pernicious in its effects upon the interests of the public service and upon the rights and persons of our own citizens belonging to or employed with the army, as well as upon those of the inhabitants of the country temporarily occupied by our troops. In such a state of things, it is scarcely possible that the guarantees of protection made by direction of our government can be fully executed. I therefore recommend that courts-martial, or some military tribunal to be organized by the general in command, should be vested, by express provisions of law, with authority to try offences committed

beyond the limits of the United States, and within the district of country in the actual occupancy of our military forces, where there are no civil or criminal courts, or none but those of the enemy, to which the offenders can be delivered up for trial and punishment.

The act of Congress authorizing the acceptance of the services of volunteers provides that they shall furnish their own clothing, and receive therefor a commutation in money. It was determined that those first called out were entitled by law to be paid in advance for one year's clothing, and each volunteer received forty-two dollars on being mustered into service. This sum was not always appropriated for clothing, and many of them soon became so destitute as to suffer in their health, and in other respects to be scarcely fit for service. To this cause, in no inconsiderable degree, is to be ascribed the great disparity of sickness between the volunteers and the regular troops, the latter being well clothed by the government, and comparatively much more healthy. If paid in advance, there is danger that the commutation money will not be applied to the proper object, or not judiciously applied; and if withheld until earned, those entering the service will not be able, in many cases, to procure a needful supply, and consequently will suffer for the want thereof, or be obliged to pay enormous prices. To remedy these inconveniences, I recommend that the present law should in this respect be altered, and that the appropriation for clothing should be enlarged, and the government required to provide a supply for the volunteers, and furnish it to them at cost, in lieu of the allowance in money now directed to be paid; and that no money in lieu of clothing should be paid unless the commanding officer of the company to which the soldier belongs shall certify that he is well supplied with proper clothing.

With a view to bring to your particular notice the transactions of the several branches of the public service connected with this department during the last year, I herewith transmit the reports made to me by the chief officers in charge of them. These reports will show that the duties of each have been discharged with industry, fidelity, and skill. In most of them, suggestions are made for changes which can be effected only by the action of Congress. I have not been disposed to yield with facility to these suggestions; but some of them are deemed by me so necessary to remedy existing evils, or to improve the efficiency of the service, that a sense of duty urges me not only to notice but to commend them to favorable consideration.

With a proper feeling against an overgrown military establishment, constant efforts have been made, through a long period of peace with which this country was blessed, to reduce all the branches of it to the lowest point compatible with the very moderate wants of tranquil times; but the intervention of a state of war renders it not only necessary to arrest this process of reduction, but to provide for the greatly increased demands resulting from this important change.

The modifications which seem to me to be required will be briefly noticed in my remarks upon these subordinate departments: the usefulness or necessity for several of them are stated more at large in the accompanying reports.

Our peaceful relations with those foreign powers who could command the means of assailing us, particularly on our seaboard, are now better settled than when I submitted my last annual report. This consideration,

together with the anticipation of large expenditures in prosecuting the existing war, has led to greatly reduced estimates for fortifications and defensive works on our coasts and inland frontiers. The appropriation mainly for these objects at the last session of Congress was \$1,300,000. The estimates of the next year amount to only \$495,600. The several objects to which it is proposed to apply this sum are specifically enumerated in the report of the Chief Engineer, together with the considerations which have prevailed in presenting these estimates.

The act authorizing the enlistment of a company of engineer soldiers, usually called sappers, miners, and pontoniers, passed on the 15th of May, but they could not be organized in season to take a part in the late operations of the army; they are, however, now with it. Of their great utility there can be no reasonable doubt. Each large body of troops operating at a distance from others ought to be attended by such a corps, and the recommendation of the Chief Engineer, to enlarge it by two or three additional companies, is entitled to a favorable consideration.

For information in regard to the employment and services of the topographical engineers, I respectfully refer you to the report of the chief of the corps.

To some extent erroneous notions prevail in relation to the duties of this corps. It is supposed that these duties are not essentially connected with military operations; that when its officers are employed with the army they are only engaged in labors which appropriately belong to engineers; and that though in fact embraced in the organization of the army, they are but civil engineers. This is a mistaken view of the subject. They have appropriate and important military duties with an army in the field, and their presence and aid are auxiliary to its successful operations. The report of the chief of the corps shows that most of the officers belonging to it are now on duty with the army. So great has been the demand for them for military service, that all but one have been withdrawn from the coast survey, and assigned to duty with the different divisions of our forces. They have participated in the arduous labors of the campaign, and won for themselves a fair share of the honor and glory of its achievements.

The burden of increased duties resulting from a state of war has borne heavier upon the Ordnance bureau, probably, than upon any other branch of the public service connected with this department, except that of the Quartermaster General. It cannot be expanded so as to meet the superadded demands upon it, without the authority of Congress.

The officer in charge of this bureau has pointed out, in his report, the inadequacy of its present organization, and suggested such an enlargement as will make it efficient in the present emergency. It is proposed to give it the same organization, as to the rank and number of officers, as that of the corps of engineers. I am fully convinced that the service is embarrassed in consequence of the deficiency of ordnance officers, and would respectfully renew the recommendation made at the last session for an increase of them. That suggested in the Ordnance report would not, in my judgment, be more than the public exigency at this time demands.

It is proper that I should direct your attention to the reports of the Paymaster General and Surgeon General. Both urge the necessity of a further aid to enable them to execute, in a satisfactory manner, the duties

of their respective departments, increased as they are by the large number of troops in the field and the different destination of them. There is no doubt that the inconveniences and embarrassments in these branches of the public service are of such magnitude and importance as to claim the attention and receive the favorable notice of Congress.

The deficiency in the medical staff with the army has been the subject of repeated complaints by our commanding generals. A regard to the comfort of the troops, as well as the good of the service, requires that the department should have the power to remove the causes of them. Considerations of economy, also, commend this subject to the favor of Congress. Where the attendance of army surgeons and assistants cannot be obtained, physicians in private life are employed, and the amount of claims against the government for their services far exceeds the pay and emoluments which the additional number asked for in the report of the Surgeon General would receive.

As the management of the mineral lands has been devolved upon one of the military bureaus of this department, it is proper that I should briefly notice the subject, so far as relates to the operations of the last year.

From the 1st of October, 1845, to the time when the act of Congress of the 11th of July last became known to the agents of the government, six hundred and twenty-one leases were granted. Of these, two hundred and ninety-two will expire before the earliest day fixed for the sale of the leased land, and the remainder before the first day of August next. The small number since granted will expire on the sale of the premises. The amount of rent received during the year ending the 30th of September exceeds the expenses of management by the sum of \$5,794 15, and the excess of receipts over expenditures for the whole time the lead mines have been in charge of the War Department is \$84,902 07.

On the 17th of July, 1845, the department suspended the granting of permits for locations in the copper region about lake Superior, but continued to execute leases on those issued prior to that period until the 6th day of May last, when it was decided by you that the existing laws did not authorize leases for this kind of mineral land. Since the latter period, none have been executed. As the mining operations in the copper region have scarcely become productive to the lessees, very little rent has yet been received.

The attention of Congress was directed to this subject, and the views of the department, suggesting the necessity of legislation thereon, were presented in several communications laid before that body at the last session. The ore in this part of the public domain is rich and inexhaustible, and under proper management might be made to contribute no inconsiderable sum to the public treasury.

The number of pension agencies is forty-four, exclusive of agencies for navy pensions, and the number of pensioners to be paid is about twenty thousand. Two payments are made to each in every year. The law prescribing the mode of paying pensions, as it stood previous to the 6th of August last, declares "that such payments shall be hereafter made at such times and places, by such persons or corporations, and under such regulations, as the Secretary of War may direct; but no compensation or allowance shall be made to such persons or corporations for making such payments without authority of law." Under this law, which expressly withholds compensation, the main if not the only inducement for persons

to accept agencies, were the incidental advantages derived from the occasional balances of public money in their hands. Nearly all of them are officers of, or interested in banks—have used banks for depositories, and derived aid from them in the discharge of their duties.

The sixth section of the "Act to provide for the better organization of the treasury, and for the collection, safekeeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue," seems to contemplate the employment of the officers therein named as agents for paying pensions, and renders it doubtful whether those hitherto employed are not superseded. But if there be authority to continue them, the department is advised that in most instances they will decline their agencies, unless some compensation can be allowed for their services.

The restrictions imposed by the act referred to have deprived them of most of the facilities they had in executing their duties, and of all the resulting advantages, and at the same time rendered these duties more onerous. Under these circumstances, it is not to be expected that they would remain as agents, if the law permitted it, with the heavy responsibility imposed.

In most cases the officers upon whom these duties may be devolved by the act of the 6th of August cannot perform them without assistance. Legislation, therefore, upon this subject, has become indispensable. If the collecting and disbursing officers mentioned in the sixth section of that act are to be charged with this superadded duty, they must be authorized to procure assistance to enable them to perform it; or if it is to be executed by others, they must be allowed a reasonable compensation to enable the department to procure their services. As the preferable course, I respectfully recommend that authority should be given to continue the present agents, or appoint others in their places, and that a reasonable compensation be allowed for their services. Immediate action on this subject is urged. The next payment is to be made on the 4th of March, and it will require some time to place the requisite funds in the hands of the several agents, particularly those in remote States and Territories.

By the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and those by the Indian agents which accompany it, you will be informed of the complicated and important transactions of the last year in that extensive branch of the public service. Since the last annual report, 3,434 Indians have been removed from the east to the west of the Mississippi river, consisting principally of the Choctaws from the State of Mississippi, and the Miamies from Indiana. About 200 have also been removed from the State of New York. By the 1st of June it is expected that the remaining Choctaws will have left the State of Mississippi, and joined their prosperous brethren in the west.

By the treaties concluded with the Kansas and the kindred bands of Chippewas, Ottowas, and Pottawatomies, a common home has been provided for the latter, where they can unite and reside together with a community of interests; and thus it is hoped the causes of jealousy and dissatisfaction among them will be removed. The treaty with the Cherokees has so far had the happiest effect in putting a stop to violence and bloodshed among them, and there is reason to believe it will effectually heal the bitter feuds, political and domestic, which have so long distracted that tribe. Not a murder or outrage, previously of such frequent occurrence, has been reported since the equitable and judicious provisions of the treaty

were made known among them. Those who had fled for refuge to Arkansas and Missouri from justly apprehended violence and outrage are returning to their homes to resume their wonted pursuits, and a commendable spirit among all parties seems to be cherished to forget their past dissensions, and to become a united and prosperous community.

An important treaty has been recently negotiated at this place with the Winnebago Indians, by which, if ratified, the United States will acquire all the land owned or claimed by this tribe in Iowa, estimated at several millions of acres, and known to be of excellent quality. This treaty, and that with the Chippewas, Ottowas, and Pottawatomies, when their provisions are fully executed, (which may be done, at farthest, in the course of two years,) will entirely free Iowa from an Indian population, and open for unobstructed settlement and cultivation a large extent of valuable country fast coming into demand, by reason of the rapid increase of that young and rising State. The removal thence to their new homes will free our citizens in that State from a fruitful source of annoyance, and the Indians from the bad influences incident to their proximity to a white population.

The government could give no higher proof of its solicitude to promote the welfare of the Indian tribes than the care it has taken to provide funds for the purposes of education, and to secure them from being diverted to other objects. Particular attention has been directed to the establishment of manual labor schools among them, as the most suitable and successful means of educating and christianizing them, and inspiring them with a taste for the pursuits of agriculture and the mechanic arts. The department is under obligations, which it takes pleasure in acknowledging, to several Christian associations, for the valuable assistance they have rendered in carrying out this measure of improvement. The schools of this description now established have produced, and promise to produce, results so beneficial and satisfactory, that the department will continue to increase them as fast as the Indians can be induced to consent and co-operate in the measure, and as the means at its disposal will permit. The views of the Commissioner on this subject, and particularly in respect to the importance and benefit to the Indians of concentrating, as much as possible, the expenditure of the funds in their own country for their improvement in education, agriculture, and the mechanic arts, appear to be wise and judicious, and to merit special commendation.

Respectfully submitted.

W. L. MARCY.

To the PRESIDENT of the United States.

List of papers to accompany the report of the Secretary of War.

1. Report of the Adjutant General, with returns of the army, and his letter of 30th July, with report relating to field officers.
2. Reports of General Taylor of operations at Monterey, and report of General Wool, of 19th October, of the progress of his march.
3. Report of the Chief Engineer.
4. Report of the Chief of Topographical Engineers.
5. Report of the Quartermaster General.
6. Report of the Chief of Ordnance.
7. Report of the Commissary General.
8. Report of the Paymaster General.
9. Report of the Surgeon General.
10. Report of the Commissioner of Pensions.
11. Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.
12. Reports of the Second and Third Auditors.

Regulars.	Commissioned	Non-commissioned	Privates
Aggregate of the authorized regular force	10,400	10,400	10,400
Ordnance sergeants	100	100	100
One company of engineer soldiers, (sappers, miners, and pontonniers)	100	100	100
Aggregate troops of the line	538	10,315	10,315
Eight regiments of infantry	204	8,832	8,832
Four regiments of artillery	172	4,480	4,480
One regiment of mounted riflemen	34	1,088	1,088
Two regiments of dragoons	68	2,230	2,230
Aggregate	324	14,735	14,735
Adjutant staff	-	-	-
Officers of the ordnance department	28	-	-
Officers of the corps of topographical engineers	28	-	-
Officers of the corps of engineers	43	-	-
Ivy department	19	-	-
Medical department	11	-	-
General staff	28	-	-
General officers	6	-	-

* The actual number of commissioned officers is 780; nineteen hold commissions both in the staff and line, and are counted twice, and should be deducted from the number 799, made by adding the full power allowed to each regiment and corps.

No. 1.

REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Adjutant General's Office, Washington, Dec. 5, 1846.

SIR: In obedience to your instructions, I have the honor herewith to submit the following statements and returns of the army:

1. Tabular view of organization—marked A.
2. General return of the regular army—B.
3. Position and distribution of the troops in the eastern division—C.
4. Position and distribution of the troops in the western division—D.
5. A tabular statement of the whole number of recruits enlisted from October 1, 1845, to September 30, 1846—E.

The authorized regular force (officers and men) is 16,998, and is constituted as follows:

Designation of corps and troops of the line.

	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates.	Aggregate.
General officers - - - - -	6	-	6
General staff - - - - -	58	-	58
Medical department - - - - -	71	-	71
Pay department - - - - -	19	-	19
Officers of the corps of engineers - - - - -	43	-	43
Officers of the corps of topographical engineers - - - - -	36	-	36
Officers of the ordnance department - - - - -	28	-	28
Military storekeepers - - - - -	-	-	17
Aggregate - - - - -	261	-	278
Two regiments of dragoons - - - - -	68	2,230	2,298
One regiment of mounted riflemen - - - - -	34	765	799
Four regiments of artillery - - - - -	172	4,480	4,660
Eight regiments of infantry - - - - -	264	8,832	9,096
Aggregate troops of the line - - - - -	538	16,315	16,853
One company of engineer soldiers, (sappers, miners, and pontoniers) - - - - -	-	100	100
Ordnance sergeants - - - - -	-	45	45
Aggregate of the authorized regular force - - - - -	* 799	16,460	16,998

* The actual number of commissioned officers is 780; nineteen hold commissions both in the staff and line, are counted twice, and should be deducted from the number 799, made by adding the full number allowed to each regiment and corps.

The actual force in service, commissioned officers and men, is 10,381, leaving a deficiency of 6,958 men to be recruited.

The mechanics and laborers belonging to the Ordnance department not being restricted in number by law, are not included in the foregoing exhibit. The number now in service is 309.

General and staff officers of the volunteer forces in the service of the United States.

General officers	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Staff officers.—Quartermaster's department (7 majors, 26 captains)	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
Commissary's department (7 majors, 22 captains)	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
Medical department (22 surgeons, 24 assistant surgeons)	-	-	-	-	-	-	46
Additional paymasters (under the 25th section, act July 5, 1838)	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
Total general and staff officers provided for the volunteer troops in commission at this time	-	-	-	-	-	-	<u>133</u>

The army in campaign.

The army in Mexico has been augmented during the year by recruits and detachments of regular troops drawn from various points, and by numerous regiments of twelve-months volunteers.

The land forces employed in prosecuting the war may be estimated as follows :

Regulars.

In the field, officers and men, including general staff	-	-	-	-	-	6,613
Troops at sea, and under orders to join the army	-	-	-	-	-	1,098
Recruits en route for the seat of war	-	-	-	-	-	762
Aggregate regulars in campaign	-	-	-	-	-	<u>8,473</u>

Volunteers.

In the field	-	-	-	-	-	15,745
At sea, for California	-	-	-	-	-	766
Aggregate volunteers in campaign	-	-	-	-	-	<u>16,511</u>

The regular force on active field service is composed of the following regiments :

1st dragoons, 8 companies	-	-	-	-	-	560
2d do 10 do	-	-	-	-	-	723
						<u>1,283</u>
1st artillery, 8 do	-	-	-	-	-	609
2d do 9 do	-	-	-	-	-	787
3d do 8 do	-	-	-	-	-	660
4th do 8 do	-	-	-	-	-	650
						<u>2,706</u>

1st infantry,	4 companies	-	-	188
2d do	9 do	-	-	687
3d do	6 do	-	-	319
4th do	6 do	-	-	332
5th do	6 do	-	-	343
6th do	4 do	-	-	326
7th do	6 do	-	-	325
8th do	6 do	-	-	378
				2,898
Rifle regiment,	9 do	-	-	665
Company of engineer soldiers	-	-	-	71
Recruits en route	-	-	-	762
				8,385

The volunteers employed in the war consist of twenty-seven regiments and two companies; of which five regiments are cavalry or mounted men, and twenty-two infantry, except a part of one battalion, of which two of the companies are field artillery.

On the 21st of September it appears, by the statement then submitted to the Secretary of War, that the volunteer force in the field (twelve-months men) amounted to 23,161 officers and men, exclusive of the general officers and the staff provided for the irregular troops. This force, it is seen, does not now exceed 16,500, if the data upon which the strength of the army is based be tolerably correct.

Distribution of the army in campaign.

Army under the command or orders of Major General Taylor—				
Regular troops	-	-	-	5,663
En route to Mexico	-	-	-	981
Recruits en route	-	-	-	762
				7,406
Regulars	-	-	-	7,406
Volunteer troops	-	-	-	10,926
				18,332
Under Brigadier General Wool, charged with the conduct of a separate division—				
Regular troops	-	-	-	621
Volunteers	-	-	-	2,039
				2,660
Under Brigadier General Kearny, charged with the conduct of a separate division in New Mexico and California—				
Regular troops	-	-	-	446
Volunteers	-	-	-	3,546
				3,992
Aggregate force employed in the field	-	-	-	24,984

Of this force (24,984) 8,473 are of the regular army, and 16,511 volunteers.

The achievements of every division and battalion in the field have nobly sustained the character of the regular army. In the day of battle, the efficiency and skill displayed only equalled the expectations of those best acquainted with its high state of discipline, &c. The victories won, and the graves of the fallen, attest the ability and valor of the veterans of other wars, as well as of younger officers—*élèves* of the national academy, and others.

The volunteer troops won unfading laurels in the sanguinary battle of Monterey. Their gallantry was conspicuous wherever duty called. Many fell in the action.

The destination of a part of the troops reported "en route to Mexico," for the army under Major General Taylor, has been suddenly changed; and it is also probable that detachments have been drawn from the lower Rio Grande for Tampico, which reduces the force reported under the immediate orders of that general. But the additional volunteer force recently called into the service will soon be pushed forward in the direction of the Rio Grande.

Of the force reported as under the orders of Brigadier General Kearny, one company of the 3d regiment of artillery embarked at New York for Monterey, California, July 14th, and the New York regiment of volunteers for the same destination embarked 25th September. The brigadier reported, October 6th, that he was en route for that country from Santa Fé, with two companies of the 1st regiment of dragoons, deeming that force (with the several officers of the staff who accompany him) adequate for the service in view.

Distribution of the troops in the eastern and western divisions.

The forts on the seacoast and the posts on the western frontiers have nearly all been evacuated, and the garrisons of the few now occupied been greatly diminished, since the war with Mexico.

New York harbor.—Fort Columbus, one company 2d regiment artillery 102

Chesapeake bay.—Fort Monroe, one company 4th regiment artillery 21

Charleston harbor, S. C.—Fort Moultrie, one company 3d regiment artillery 66

Gulf of Mexico.—Fort Pickens, Pensacola harbor, Florida, one company 1st artillery 43

Four companies of artillery 232

Fort Mackinac, Michigan, one company 2d regiment infantry, (detachment at Fort Brady) 74

Fort Snelling, upper Mississippi, Iowa, two companies 1st regiment infantry 137

Fort Scott, Missouri frontier, (on the Marmaton,) one company 1st regiment infantry 43

Cherokee country:

Fort Gibson { one company 1st regiment dragoons, 40 } 89
 { one company 6th regiment infantry, 49 }

Fort Smith, Arkansas, one company 1st regiment dragoons	70
Fort Washita, Arkansas, one company 6th regiment infantry	72

Two companies dragoons and 6 companies infantry—aggregate	485
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In addition to the twenty-seven regiments and two companies of volunteers reported in the field, seven other companies are now in the service of the United States, and stationed as follows:

Iowa.—One company foot, Fort Atkinson	74
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Wisconsin Territory.—One company foot, Fort Crawford	67
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Arkansas battalion, (two companies horse and three companies foot.)—Three companies at Fort Gibson, Cherokee country; one company at Fort Smith, Arkansas; one company at Fort Wayne, Arkansas	381
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Aggregate	522
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The recruiting service.

The recruiting service has been pushed with vigor. Several companies, much reduced, have been temporarily broken up, rendering available more officers for this essential service than otherwise could have been drawn from active duty in the field.

The whole number of men enlisted from the 1st of October, 1845, to the 30th of September, 1846, is 5,945; being an excess of 2,388 over the previous year. The number enlisted in October and November, and to be enlisted in December, may be put down at 1,500.

The raising of numerous regiments of volunteers, and the greater inducements to enter for short periods, satisfactorily accounts for the want of better success in recruiting for the regular army. High wages for labor is another cause reported as having a decided influence upon the recruiting service; but more than all, perhaps, the distinction seen in the pension laws between the private soldier of the regular army and the volunteer, and which operates so unfavorably to the former. The widows and orphans of the volunteers who may be killed in battle, or die of wounds received in the service, are pensioned; while the widows and orphans of the regular soldiers who die under the same circumstances are entirely unprovided for by law.

The rank and file of the army, (enlisted men of *artillery, infantry, dragoons, and riflemen,*) including detachments, recruits, and recruiting parties, may be computed to be about 10,000 men by the 31st of December.

The objections heretofore urged to the *bounty-in-hand* system, deemed to be valid *in time of peace*, are not applicable to a state of war. I recommend, therefore, that the provisions of the 12th section of the act entitled "An act fixing the military peace establishment," &c., approved March 16, 1802, (repealed in 1833,*) be now re-enacted, and continued

* Vide "Act to improve the condition of the non-commissioned officers and privates of the army," &c., section 5, passed March 2, 1833.

during war, and no longer. The impulse given to the recruiting service would be prompt, and decisive of better success.

I respectfully request the attention of the department to the special report I had the honor to submit to the Secretary of War July 30, 1846, on the subject of providing an additional major for each of the regiments of the line. I then stated that "a view of the actual service as it has been, and more especially as *it now is*, must convince you that the complement of field officers for the several regiments of artillery, infantry, and cavalry, is inadequate; and that the service at this time greatly needs the addition of one major to each for duty in the field. The regiments in Mexico do not average *one* field officer; and when the operations are pushed into the interior of the enemy's country, there may be several battalions, as is the case now with the 7th infantry, which will be commanded by *captains*."

"To insure as many as two field officers with the regiments under General Taylor, an additional major should be allowed, to be selected from the active captains of their respective arms. The second major was found indispensably necessary in former organizations of the army, especially during the war with England. The staff corps are well provided with this very useful grade of field officer; in three of which (engineers, topographical engineers, and ordnance) the same complement is allowed (four each) as the law provides for the whole *twelve* regiments of infantry and artillery. The complement of field officers of the marching regiments, the officers who recruit, instruct, and discipline the troops, and who must lead them into battle, is utterly insufficient; and this the present state of the actual service in the field too clearly demonstrates. The returns and reports from General Taylor show the great deficiency in this the junior grade of field officer with the army under his command, which it is not possible to supply with our present means, for the disabled and invalid list is *not likely to be diminished*, but rather increased."

I also beg leave respectfully to recall the attention of the department to the recommendation, more than once repeated, in the annual reports of the major general commanding in chief, in reference to the importance of having the several regiments effective in officers as well as in men. The plan proposed by the late Major General Macomb was to provide by law for a *retired list*, which, according to the details submitted, would not cost the government one cent more than the present rates allowed: "the only difference would be that the places of the non-effective officers would be supplied by the effective officers during their duty, and the brevet officers at the foot of the list would be sooner advanced; and thus, by the increased efficiency of the several regiments and corps, there would actually a benefit result to the public," &c. It is believed that a plan could be devised which would improve the condition of the service, and at the same time do justice to the *invalid* officer whose life had been spent in the faithful performance of public duty. In his annual report of November 22, 1841, Major General Scott brought up the subject to the consideration of the Secretary of War, and at the same time recommended that some provision of law might be adopted "in favor of widows and orphans of regular officers who have died or may die in consequence of wounds received or diseases contracted in service, there being such provision al-

ready made in behalf of the widows and orphans of navy, volunteer, and militia officers dying under the same circumstances."*

Respectfully submitted.

R. JONES,

Adjutant General U. S. Army.

The Hon. WILLIAM L. MARCY,

Secretary of War.

* Vide Major General Macomb's annual report of November, 1837, Senate documents 2d session 25th Congress, No. 1, page 210; also report of November 29, 1838, Senate documents 3d session 25th Congress, No. 1, page 120. See also Major General Scott's annual report of November 22, 1841, Senate documents 2d session 27th Congress, No. 1, page 80.

A.

of the Army of the United States,

	Major generals.	Surgeons.	Assistant surgeons.	Paymaster general.	Paymasters.	Military storekeepers.	Colonels.	Lieutenant colonels.	Majors.
General staff -	2								
Medical department -	1	20	50	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pay department -	1								
Purchasing department -	1								

UNITED STATES OFFICE

Approved to a committee of disbursements, and business, approved on June 12, 1890.
 By the order of the President, the President is hereby authorized, and directed, to the number not exceeding
 of officers of military and naval forces, being taken from
 not affected by the act of June 12, 1890.
 From the United States Treasury (Treasury Department) being taken from the list of the army, and

1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
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1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996																																																																																																								

22

[illegible]

ern Division, n

2nd Lieutenant General A. S. Vandy.

Remarks.

Arrived July 22, 1846; sent to Mexico.
Arrived October 2, 1846; sent to Mexico.
Arrived June 2, 1846; sent to Mexico.
Assigned two companies October 25, 1846; sent to Mexico.
Arrived August 25, 1846; sent to Mexico.

Assigned two companies October 14, 1846; sent to Mexico.
Arrived July 22, 1846; sent to Mexico.
Arrived September 2, 1846; sent to Mexico.
Arrived July 13, 1846; sent to Mexico.
Arrived July 14, 1846; sent to Mexico.

Assigned August 25, 1846; sent to Mexico.
Arrived August 25, 1846; sent to Mexico.
Arrived August 25, 1846; sent to Mexico.
Arrived July 13, 1846; sent to Mexico.
Arrived July 13, 1846; sent to Mexico.
Arrived June 2, 1846; sent to Mexico.
Arrived May 30, 1846; sent to Mexico.

Arrived June 20, 1846; sent to Mexico.
Arrived June 20, 1846; sent to Mexico.

June 4, 1846; sent to Mexico.
June 20, 1846; sent to Mexico.
September 12, 1846; sent to Mexico.
June 20, 1846; sent to Mexico.

Majors.

Commanders of Military Departments.	Posts.	Locations.
Military Department No. 4. Commanded by Brevet Brigadier General H. Brady. Headquarters—Detroit, Mich.	Fort Wilkins Fort Brady Fort Mackinac Fort Gratiot Detroit barracks	Lakes Superior, Mich. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. Michilimackinac, Mich. Right bank of the St. Cl. Detroit, Mich.
Military Department No. 5. Commanded by Colonel James B. Bannard. Headquarters—Fort Columbus, New York.	Fort Niagara Fort Ontario Madison barracks Plattsburg barracks Fort Adams Fort Wolcott Fort Trenchard West Point Fort Columbus Fort Hamilton Fort Lafayette Fort Mifflin Carlisle barracks	Youngstown, N. Y. Oswego, N. Y. Sackett's Harbor, N. Y. Plattsburg, N. Y. Newport, R. I. New London, Conn. West Point, N. Y. New York harbor, N. Y. Near Philadelphia, Pa. Carlisle, Pa.

the
situation
25
13
10
6
10
28
6
8
38
16
8

6,150 201 5,952 0,216

D.

Division, under the

PRESENT.

Remarks.

Majors.

Adjutants.

Quartermasters.

Assistant quartermasters.

Commissaries of subsistence.

Surgeons.

-

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1

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at 8, 1846; serving in Mexico.

positions—two in August, and two in September, 1845; serving in
under orders for the army in the field.

at 17, 1845; serving in Mexico.

1845; sent to Mexico.

1845; sent to Mexico.

1, 1845; serving in Mexico.

at 25, 1845; serving in Mexico.

6; serving in Mexico.

after November 20, 1845; transferred to Fort Wadsworth, New York.

after September 13, 1845; sent to Mexico.

at 2, 1845; serving in Mexico.

at 7, 1845; sent to Mexico; garrisoned in part by

at 4, 1845; sent to Mexico.

at 30, 1845; sent to Santa Fe.

at 13, 1845; serving in Mexico.

at 20, 1845; sent to Santa Fe.

at 10, 1845; sent to Santa Fe.

Situations	Post	Commanders of Military Departments
Key West, Fla. - Tampa Bay, Fla. - Pensacola, Fla. - Mobile Point, Ala. - Panama City, Fla. - Chal. Mendenhall, La. - New Orleans, La. - Baton Rouge, La. - Near Natchitoches, La. -	Key West batteries Fort Brooke Fort Pickens Fort McRae Fort Morgan Fort Pike Fort Wood Fort Jackson New Orleans batteries Baton Rouge batteries Fort Jessup	Military Department No. 1. The command of the department suspended.
On the Klammath, Ark. - Near the Falls Washita, Ark. - On the Arkansas - On the Arkansas -	Fort Towson Fort Washita Fort Smith Fort Gibson	Military Department No. 2. commanded by Brevet Brigadier General M. A. Baskie. Headquarters—Fort Smith, Arkansas.
On the Marquette, Mo. - Right bank of the Missouri, Mo. - Near St. Louis, Mo. - Lower Meramec - Lower Meramec -	Fort Scott Fort Leavenworth Jefferson batteries Fort Des Moines Fort Atkinson	Military Department No. 3. commanded by Colonel William Davenport, 1st Infantry. Headquarters—Jefferson Park, Missouri.

E.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 5, 1846.

Statement showing the whole number of recruits enlisted in the army from
the 1st of October, 1845, to the 30th of September, 1846, inclusive.

1. GENERAL RECRUITING SERVICE.

Colonel R. B. Mason, 1st dragoons, and Brevet Colonel A. C. W. Fanning, 2d artillery, superintendents.

Fort Columbus,	New York	1
New York,	do	667
Albany,	do	89
Utica,	do	48
Syracuse,	do	77
Rochester,	do	68
Poughkeepsie,	do	26
Elmira,	do	4
Whitehall,	do	36
Buffalo,	do	38
Boston,	Massachusetts	194
Lowell,	do	9
Worcester,	do	30
Philadelphia,	Pennsylvania	155
Easton,	do	55
Lancaster,	do	18
Bedford,	do	52
Harrisburg,	do	45
Erie,	do	23
Brownville,	do	3
Pittsburg, Penn., and Zanesville; Ohio	do	90
Cleveland,	do	32
Chillicothe,	do	4
Columbus,	do	11
Dayton,	do	14
Hamilton,	do	25
Steubenville,	do	5
Sandusky,	do	4
Baltimore,	Maryland	62
Frederick,	do	14
Newport,	Kentucky	203
Louisville,	do	8
Upperville,	Virginia	2
Richmond,	do	25
Fredericksburg,	do	6
Abingdon,	do	10
Charleston,	do	9
Wheeling,	do	2
Eastport,	Maine	7
Bangor,	do	30

Augusta,	Maine	-	-	-	7
Portland,	do	-	-	-	10
Manchester,	New Hampshire	-	-	-	10
Newport,	Rhode Island	-	-	-	12
Hartford,	Connecticut	-	-	-	34
Newark,	New Jersey	-	-	-	13
Trenton,	do	-	-	-	25
Wilmington,	Delaware	-	-	-	18
Washington,	District of Columbia	-	-	-	27
Augusta,	Georgia	-	-	-	4
Chicago,	Illinois	-	-	-	34
Ottaway,	do	-	-	-	13
Galena,	do	-	-	-	47
Springfield,	do	-	-	-	7
Peoria,	do	-	-	-	8
Detroit,	Michigan	-	-	-	17
Dubuque,	Wisconsin Territory	-	-	-	23
Milwaukie,	do	-	-	-	19
Nashville,	Tennessee	-	-	-	21
New Albany,	Indiana	-	-	-	11
Evansville,	do	-	-	-	9
Burlington,	Iowa	-	-	-	6

Number of recruits enlisted for the general service

2,576

2. BY REGIMENTS.

1st regiment of dragoons	-	-	-	-	385
2d regiment of dragoons	-	-	-	-	86
Regiment mounted riflemen	-	-	-	-	729
1st regiment of artillery	-	-	-	-	74
2d regiment of artillery	-	-	-	-	459
3d regiment of artillery	-	-	-	-	251
4th regiment of artillery	-	-	-	-	259
1st regiment of infantry	-	-	-	-	72
2d regiment of infantry	-	-	-	-	353
3d regiment of infantry	-	-	-	-	111
4th regiment of infantry	-	-	-	-	59
5th regiment of infantry	-	-	-	-	22
6th regiment of infantry	-	-	-	-	163
7th regiment of infantry	-	-	-	-	118
8th regiment of infantry	-	-	-	-	122

Corps of sappers and miners

Detachment at West Point

3,263

77

29

106

3. RECAPITULATION.

For the general service

2,576

By regiments	Dragoons and mounted riflemen	1,200
	Artillery	1,043
	Infantry	1,020
	Sappers and miners, and detachment	106
Total		<u>5,945</u>

4. Amount of recruiting funds in the hands of officers of the army, September 30, 1845	\$12,045 37
Amount of recruiting funds advanced to officers of the army, from October 1, 1845, to September 30, 1846	55,318 18
	<u>\$67,363 55</u>
Amount of funds accounted for within the same period	28,182 16
Balance in the hands of recruiting officers, September 30, 1846	<u>39,181 39</u>

Respectfully submitted.

R. JONES,
Adjutant General U. S. Army.

Hon. W. L. MARCY,
Secretary of War.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 30, 1846.

SIR: A view of the actual service as it has been, and more especially as it *now* is, must convince you that the complement of field officers for the several regiments of artillery, infantry, and cavalry is inadequate, and that the service at this time greatly needs the addition of one major to each for duty in the field. The regiments in Mexico do not average *one* field officer, and when the operations are pushed into the interior of the enemy's country there may be several battalions, as is the case now with the 7th infantry, which will be commanded by *captains*.

To insure as many as two field officers with the regiments under General Taylor, an additional major should be allowed to be selected from the active captains of their respective arms. The second major was found indispensably necessary in former organizations of the army, as was the case during the war with England. The staff corps are well provided with this very useful grade of field officer; in three of which (engineers, topographical engineers, and ordnance,) the same complement is allowed (four each) as the law provides for the whole *twelve* regiments of infantry and artillery. The complement of field officers of the marching regiments, the officers who recruit, instruct, and discipline the troops, and who must lead them into battle, is utterly insufficient, and this the present state of the actual service in the field too clearly demonstrates. The returns and reports from General Taylor show the great deficiency in this, the junior grade of field officer, with the army under his command, which it is not possible to supply with our present means, for the disabled and invalid lists, as is well known, is not likely to be diminished, but rather increased.

I need not dwell upon the fact, when I state how indispensably neces-

sary it is that every regiment in campaign against Mexico should have at least two field officers (preferably three) serving with it. Without such efficient aid and support in military operations, and for the command of regiments and maintenance of discipline in the field, the regular force cannot move and act with that skill and efficiency which it otherwise would, and which the country have the right to expect.

If a second major be not allowed by Congress, it is certain that the regiments and battalions in Mexico will often be without a field officer.

Nothing but a thorough conviction of the necessity of the measure, derived from a knowledge of facts, would induce me to present this communication to you at this time.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. JONES,

Adjutant General U. S. Army.

Hon. W. L. MARCY,

Secretary of War.

List of the twelve field officers of the four regiments of artillery on duty, and those who, from age or other disability, are disqualified for field service.

COLONELS.

1. *James Bankhead*, 2d artillery, commanding at New York, the only field officer on the seaboard from Maine to New York, and who must continue in the discharge of his present important duties.

2. *J. B. Walbach*, 4th artillery, in command at Fort Monroe, and where his services are required; disqualified, from age, for active field service.

3. *J. B. Crane*, 1st artillery, (now member of a court of inquiry at Fort Monroe—previously on six months' leave, for the benefit of his health;) not physically able to take the field for active service.

4. *William Gates*, 3d artillery, commanding at the Charleston station, whose services are required on the seaboard.

LIEUTENANT COLONELS.

1. *A. C. W. Fanning*, 2d artillery, on the recruiting service; physically disqualified from taking the field.

2. *B. K. Pierce*, 1st artillery, commanding on the Pensacola station; state of his health not allowing him to take the field: he has tried it very recently.

3. *M. M. Payne*, 4th artillery, absent; disabled by wounds received in the battle of Resaca de la Palma.

4. *F. S. Belton*, 3d artillery, commanding on the Baltimore station, where his services are now required.

MAJORS.

1. *John Erving*, 2d artillery, just returned from the army in Mexico, not being able to do field duty.

2. *Levi Whiting*, 1st artillery, commanding in Florida, where his ser-

vices are indispensable; relieved from following his regiment into the field in consequence of ill health.

3. *W. L. McClintock*, 3d artillery, cannot walk; could not when he was promoted in June, 1843; and will probably never be able to do a day's duty.

4. *John L. Gardner*, 4th artillery, serving with his regiment in Mexico.

Remarks.

It will be seen, from the foregoing, that of the twelve field officers of artillery only *one*, and he the junior major, is with the army in Mexico, where there are four battalions of artillery—two consisting of six companies each, and two of five; in all, 22 companies. With these battalions General Taylor ought to have the services of not less than six field officers of artillery, more especially when the nature of the campaign, the latitude, and climate, are considered; but there is only one other field officer, and he the junior lieutenant colonel, who can, sometime hence, perhaps, be ordered to join the army in Mexico. It will be also seen, that of the twelve field officers of artillery, *eight* are considered unable to take the field by reason of age, wounds, or other disabilities.

List of field officers of infantry on duty, and those who, from age or other disability, are disqualified for field service.

COLONELS.

1. *H. Brady*, 2d infantry, (brevet brigadier general,) commanding 4th military department on the upper lakes, where his services are required, and too old for field service in the south.

2. *M. Arbuckle*, 7th infantry, (brevet brigadier general,) commanding in the Cherokee country, Arkansas, where his services are indispensable.

3. *G. M. Brooke*, 5th infantry, (brevet brigadier general,) commanding the western division, St. Louis, where he must remain.

4. *J. B. Many*, 3d infantry, on leave for many years, being disqualified for duty by reason of age and infirmity.

5. *W. J. Worth*, 8th infantry, (brevet brigadier general,) commanding a brigade of the army in Mexico; not available for duty as a field officer.

6. *W. Davenport*, 1st infantry, on duty west of the Mississippi; services not needed with General Taylor's army, the battalion of his regiment being commanded by the lieutenant colonel.

7. *William Whistler*, 4th infantry, in arrest; under trial.

8. *Vacancy*; the officer to be promoted must join his regiment, the 6th infantry, in the Cherokee country, Arkansas.

LIEUTENANT COLONELS.

1. *Newman S. Clarke*, 8th infantry, entitled to promotion, which will take him from the army under General Taylor.

2. *James S. McIntosh*, 5th infantry, absent; disabled by wounds received at Resaca de la Palma.

3. *John Garland*, 4th infantry, commanding a brigade of the army in Mexico, his regiment being commanded by a captain.

4. *Bennet Riley*, 2d infantry, *en route* for the army in Mexico.

5. *Gustavus Loomis*, 6th infantry, commanding his regiment in the Cherokee country.

6. *E. A. Hitchcock*, 3d infantry, absent, sick; disease contracted with the army in Texas.

7. *Henry Wilson*, 1st infantry, commanding the battalion of four companies of his regiment serving with General Taylor's army.

8. *Greenleaf Dearborn*, 7th infantry, on six months' leave for the benefit of his health; not now able, from impaired constitution, to perform field duty, nor is it likely he will be soon.

MAJORS.

1. *Waddy V. Cobbs*, 4th infantry, cannot walk or ride, and has not performed a day's duty for seven years, and never can join his regiment.

2. *Thomas Staniford*, 5th infantry, commanding his regiment in Mexico; the only field officer with it.

3. *Joseph Plympton*, 2d infantry, *en route* for the army in Mexico.

4. *William G. Belknap*, 8th infantry, serving with his regiment in Mexico. [In the battles of the 8th and 9th of May he commanded a brigade, the command of the regiment devolving on a captain.]

5. *W. W. Lear*, 3d infantry, commanding his regiment, the only field officer with it. [Joined his regiment since the battles of the 8th and 9th of May, having been absent on account of ill health *two years and a half*; and from his known impaired constitution, it is not probable he will be able to continue with the army long.]

6. *B. L. E. Bonneville*, 6th infantry, *en route* for San Antonio with a battalion of two companies of the regiment.

7. *J. B. Clark*, 1st infantry, stationed at Fort Snelling, where he must remain. [Note.—From his frequent absence on account of impaired health, it is not likely that he can long serve in an active campaign. In the last seven years he has been absent, on account of ill health, two years and four months.]

8. *Thomas Noell*, 7th infantry, on leave of absence for the last seven years, being unable to ride or walk; and it is believed he will never be able to perform any military duty.

Remarks.

Of the whole number of field officers of infantry, (24,) one-third are at this time disqualified for duty in the field with their regiments by reason of age or other disability; except two of the number, who may be regarded as temporarily disabled, in consequence of wounds or ill health.

Of the five regiments of infantry, to wit: the 3d, 4th, 5th, 7th and 8th, now with the army under Major General Taylor, there are but one colonel, two lieutenant colonels, and three majors; in all only six field officers, two of whom are exercising higher commands; General Worth, for example, being in command of a brigade, and therefore permanently separated from his regiment. If, therefore, we regard the actual state of the service in the field, and the casualties incident to an active campaign,

there never has been an army before so inadequately provided with field officers as that under General Taylor at this time; and the great probability is that the number will be fewer, for the Executive, unaided by Congress, has no means to supply this great deficiency in the composition of an army in active service, &c.

Many of the officers not now qualified for active duty, it should be borne in mind, have well and faithfully performed their part. Such as can perform light service, are employed accordingly; and those who cannot, merit and receive the kind treatment of the government.

Respectfully submitted, in obedience to the instructions of the Secretary of War.

R. JONES,

Adjutant General U. S. Army.

The Hon. W. L. MARCY,

Secretary of War.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

July 31, 1846.

No. 2.

REPORTS OF GENERAL TAYLOR AND GENERAL WOOL.

[No. 89.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION,
Camp before Monterey, September 22, 1846.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the troops under my command, including the mounted volunteers from Texas, marched from Marin on the 18th, and encamped before Monterey on the 19th instant. It was immediately discovered that the enemy occupied the town in force, and had added greatly to its strength by fortifying the approaches and commanding height. A close reconnoissance was made the same evening by the officers of engineers and topographical engineers, on both flanks of the town, and it was determined, from the information procured, to occupy the Saltillo road in rear of the town, carrying, if practicable, the several fortified eminences in that direction. The second division of regular troops and a portion of Colonel Hays's regiment of mounted volunteers was accordingly detached under Brigadier General Worth, on this service, at noon on the 20th. A 10-inch mortar and two 24-pounder howitzers were placed in battery during the night, to play upon the citadel and town. At seven o'clock these guns opened and continued a deliberate fire, which was returned. To create a still further diversion in favor of General Worth's movement, the remainder of the force, except a camp guard, was displayed around the centre and left of the town. The infantry and battery of the first division made a strong demonstration on the left, and soon became so closely engaged that I moved forward the volunteer division under Major General Butler to its support, leaving one battalion (first Kentucky) to cover the mortar battery. A close contest then ensued, which resulted in the capture of one strong battery of four guns, which, with some adjacent defences, our troops now occupy. A garrison was left to hold this position, and the remainder of the force returned to camp.

In the mean time General Worth had engaged the enemy early in the morning, and defeated him with considerable loss. In the course of the day two of the batteries in rear of the town were carried by storming parties of the second division, and a third was carried this morning at dawn of day. The Bishop's palace occupies the only remaining height in rear of the town, and is completely commanded by the works already carried. General Worth's division occupies the Saltillo road, and cuts off all succor or support from the interior.

I must reserve a more minute report of the important operations of yesterday, until those of the different commanders are rendered, and also until a topographical sketch of the country can be prepared.

I regret to report that our successes have not been obtained without severe loss; to be attributed, in a good measure, to the ardor of the troops in pressing forward. No returns of killed and wounded have yet been received, nor is it known what corps of General Worth's division have suffered most. In the other portion of the army the first, third, and fourth regiments of infantry, and regiment of Tennessee volunteers, have sus-

tained the greatest loss. The following is believed to be an accurate list of the officers killed and wounded :

KILLED.

2d Infantry.—Brevet First Lieutenant J. S. Woods, (serving with 4th infantry.)

3d Infantry.—Captain L. N. Morris, Captain G. P. Field, Brevet Major P. N. Barbour, First Lieutenant and Adjutant D. S. Irwin, Second Lieutenant R. Hazlitt.

4th Infantry.—First Lieutenant and Adjutant C. Hoskins.

8th Infantry.—Captain H. McKavett.

Maryland and Washington battalion volunteers.—Lieutenant Colonel W. H. Watson.

Volunteer Division.

Ohio Regiment.—First Lieutenant M. Hett.

Tennessee Regiment.—Captain W. B. Allen, Lieutenant S. M. Putnam.

WOUNDED.

Corps of Engineers.—Brevet Major J. K. F. Mansfield, slightly.

Corps of Topographical Engineers.—Captain W. G. Williams, (in hands of the enemy.)

1st Infantry.—Brevet Major L. J. Abercrombie, slightly ; Captain J. H. Lamotte, severely ; First Lieutenant J. C. Terrett, (in hands of the enemy ;) Second Lieutenant R. Dilworth, severely.

3d Infantry.—Major W. W. Lear, severely ; Captain H. Bainbridge, slightly.

4th Infantry.—First Lieutenant R. H. Graham, severely.

5th Infantry.—First Lieutenant N. B. Rossell, slightly.

7th Infantry.—Second Lieutenant J. H. Potter, severely.

8th Infantry.—Second Lieutenant Geo. Wainwright, severely.

Volunteer Division.

General Staff.—Major General W. O. Butler, slightly.

Ohio Regiment.—Colonel A. M. Mitchell, slightly ; Captain James George, slightly ; First Lieutenant and Adjutant A. W. Armstrong, very severely ; First Lieutenant N. Niles, severely ; First Lieutenant L. Motter, slightly.

Mississippi Regiment.—Lieutenant Colonel A. K. McClung, severely ; Captain R. N. Downing, slightly ; First Lieutenant H. F. Cook, slightly ; Second Lieutenant R. K. Arthur, slightly.

Division of Texas Mounted Volunteers.

1st Regiment.—Captain R. A. Gillespie, mortally.

I need hardly add that the conduct of our troops, both regulars and volunteers, throughout the operations, has been every thing that could be desired. The part which each corps contributed to the successes of the day will appear more fully in future reports.

To Major Generals Butler and Henderson, and Brigadier Generals Twiggs and Worth, commanding divisions, I must express my obligations

for the efficient support which they have rendered ; particularly so to Brigadier General Worth, whose services, from his detached position, have been most conspicuous.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Z. TAYLOR,

Major General U. S. Army commanding.

The ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE ARMY,

Washington, D. C.

[No. 90.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION,

Camp before Monterey, September 23, 1846.

SIR: I have the gratification to report that the Bishop's palace was gallantly carried yesterday by the troops of the 2d division. In the course of the night the batteries below the town were, with one exception, abandoned by the enemy, and this morning were occupied by our troops. To-day the 3d infantry, with the field artillery of the 1st division, the Mississippi and Tennessee regiments, and the 2d regiment of Texas riflemen, (dismounted,) have been warmly engaged with the enemy in the town, and have driven him, with considerable loss, to the Plaza and its vicinity, which is yet strongly occupied. A portion of the 2d division has also advanced into the town on the right, and holds a position there. The enemy still maintains himself in the Plaza and the citadel, and seems determined to make a stubborn resistance.

I am particularly gratified to report that our successes of yesterday and to-day, though disastrous to the enemy, have been achieved without material loss.

I cannot speak in too high terms of the gallantry and perseverance of our troops throughout the arduous operations of the last three days.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Z. TAYLOR,

Maj. Gen. U. S. A. commanding.

The ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE ARMY,

Washington, D. C.

[No. 91.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION,

Camp before Monterey, September 25, 1846.

SIR: At noon on the 23d instant, while our troops were closely engaged in the lower part of the city, as reported in my last despatch, I received, by a flag, a communication from the governor of the State of New Leon, which is herewith enclosed, (No. 1.) To this communication I deemed it my duty to return an answer declining to allow the inhabitants to leave the city. By 11 o'clock, p. m., the 2d division, which had entered the town from the direction of the Bishop's palace, had advanced within one square of the principal Plaza, and occupied the city up to that point. The mortar had in the mean time been placed in battery in the cemetery, within good range of the heart of the town, and was served throughout the night with good effect.

Early in the morning of the 24th, I received a flag from the town,

bearing a communication from General Ampudia, which I enclose, (No. 2,) and to which I returned the answer, (No. 3.) I also arranged with the bearer of the flag a cessation of fire until 12 o'clock, which hour I appointed to receive the final answer of General Ampudia, at General Worth's headquarters. Before the appointed time, however, General Ampudia had signified to General Worth his desire for a personal interview with me, for the purpose of making some definitive arrangement. An interview was accordingly appointed for one o'clock, and resulted in the naming of a commission to draw up articles of agreement regulating the withdrawal of the Mexican forces, and a temporary cessation of hostilities. The commissioners named by the Mexican general-in-chief were Generals Ortega and Raquena, and Manl. M. Llano, governor of New Leon. Those named on the American side were General Worth, General Henderson, governor of Texas, and Colonel Davis, Mississippi volunteers. The commission finally settled upon the articles, of which I enclose a copy, (No. 4,) the duplicates of which (in Spanish and English) have been duly signed. Agreeably to the provisions of the 4th article, our troops have this morning occupied the citadel.

It will be seen that the terms granted the Mexican garrison are less rigorous than those first imposed. The gallant defence of the town, and the fact of a recent change of government in Mexico, believed to be favorable to the interests of peace, induced me to concur with the commission in these terms, which will, I trust, receive the approval of the government. The latter consideration also prompted the convention for a temporary cessation of hostilities. Though scarcely warranted by my instructions, yet the change of affairs since those instructions were issued seemed to warrant this course. I beg to be advised, as early as practicable, whether I have met the views of the government in these particulars.

I regret to report that Captain Williams, topographical engineers, and Lieut. Terrett, 1st infantry, have died of the wounds received in the engagement of the 21st. Captain Gathir, 7th infantry, was wounded (not badly) on the 23d.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Z. TAYLOR,

Maj. Gen. U. S. A. commanding.

The ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE ARMY,

Washington, D. C.

[Translation.]

HEADQUARTERS, MONTEREY,

September 23, 1846, at 9 o'clock at night.

GENERAL: As I have made all the defence of which I believe this city capable, I have fulfilled my obligation, and done all required by that military honor which, to a certain degree, is common to all the armies of the civilized world; and, as a continuation of the defence would only bring upon the population distresses to which they have already been sufficiently subjected by the evils consequent upon war, and believing that the American government will appreciate these sentiments, I propose to your excellency to evacuate the city and citadel, taking with me the personnel

and materiel of war which is left, and under the assurance that no prosecution shall be undertaken against the citizens who have taken part in the defence.

Be pleased to accept the assurance of my most distinguished consideration.

PEDRO DE AMPUDIA.

Señor Don Z. TAYLOR,
General-in-chief of the American Army.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION,
Camp before Monterey, September 24, 1846, 7 o'clock, a. m.

SIR: Your communication, bearing date at 9 o'clock p. m. on the 23d, has just been received by the hands of Colonel Moreno.

In answer to your proposition to evacuate the city and fort, with all the personnel and materiel of war, I have to state that my duty compels me to decline acceding to it. A complete surrender of the town and garrison, the latter as prisoners of war, is now demanded. But such surrender will be upon terms; and the gallant defence of the place, creditable alike to the Mexican troops and nation, will prompt me to make those terms as liberal as possible. The garrison will be allowed, at your option, after laying down its arms, to retire to the interior, on condition of not serving again during the war, or until regularly exchanged. I need hardly say that the rights of non-combatants will be respected.

An answer to this communication is required by 12 o'clock. If you assent to an accommodation, an officer will be despatched at once, under instructions to arrange the conditions.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
Z. TAYLOR,
Major Gen. U. S. A. commanding.

Señor Don PEDRO DE AMPUDIA,
General-in-chief, Monterey.

Terms of capitulation of the city of Monterey, the capital of Nuevo Leon, agreed upon by the undersigned commissioners, to wit: General Worth, of the United States army, General Henderson, of the Texan volunteers, and Colonel Davis, of the Mississippi riflemen, on the part of Major General Taylor, commanding in chief the United States forces; and General Raquena and General Ortega, of the army of Mexico, and Señor Manuel M. Llano, governor of Nuevo Leon, on the part of Señor General Don Pedro Ampudia, commanding in chief the army of the north of Mexico.

ART. I. As the legitimate result of the operations before this place, and the present position of the contending armies, it is agreed that the city, the fortifications, cannon, the munitions of war, and all other public property, with the undermentioned exceptions, be surrendered to the commanding general of the United States forces now at Monterey.

ART. II. That the Mexican forces be allowed to retain the following

arms, to wit: the commissioned officers their side arms, the infantry their arms and accoutrements, the cavalry their arms and accoutrements, the artillery one field battery not to exceed six pieces, with twenty-one rounds of ammunition.

ART. III. That the Mexican armed forces retire, within seven days from this date, beyond the line formed by the pass of the Rinconada, the city of Linares, and San Fernando de Presas.

ART. IV. That the citadel of Monterey be evacuated by the Mexican and occupied by the American forces to-morrow morning at ten o'clock.

ART. V. To avoid collisions, and for mutual convenience, that the troops of the United States will not occupy the city until the Mexican forces have withdrawn, except for hospital and storage purposes.

ART. VI. That the forces of the United States will not advance beyond the line specified in the 2d (3d) article before the expiration of eight weeks, or until the orders or instructions of the respective governments can be received.

ART. VII. That the public property to be delivered shall be turned over and received by officers appointed by the commanding generals of the two armies.

ART. VIII. That all doubts as to the meaning of any of the preceding articles shall be solved by an equitable construction, and on principles of liberality to the retiring army.

ART. IX. That the Mexican flag, when struck at the citadel, may be saluted by its own battery.

Done at Monterey, September 24, 1846.

W. J. WORTH, *Brig. Gen. U. S. A.*

J. PINKNEY HENDERSON,

Major General commanding the Texan volunteers.

JEFF. DAVIS,

Colonel Mississippi riflemen.

T. RAQUENA.

ORTEGA.

MANUEL M. LLANO.

PEDRO AMPUDIA.

Approved :

Z. TAYLOR,

Major Gen. U. S. A. commanding.

[Translation.]

GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF NEW LEON.

Your excellency having resolved to occupy this place by force of arms, and the Mexican general-in-chief to defend it at any cost, as required by his honor and duty, thousands of victims, who, from their poverty and want of means, find themselves still upon the theatre of war, and who would be uselessly sacrificed, claim the rights which in all times and in all countries humanity holds sacred.

As governor of this State, and as the legitimate representative of the people thereof, I now address your excellency; and I hope, from your regard to humanity, and from your sense of the rules which govern civil-

ized nations, that whatever may be the result of the present struggle, you will give orders that the resident families shall be respected, or will concede a sufficient time for them to remove from this capital.

I have the honor to salute your excellency, general-in-chief of the army of occupation of the United States, and to assure you of my highest consideration.

God and liberty! Monterey, September 23, 1846, 8 o'clock in the morning.

FRANCISCO DE P. MORALES.

To the GENERAL-IN-CHIEF

of the Army of Occupation of the United States.

[No 92.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION,

Camp near Monterey, September 28, 1846.

SIR: I have to report that the last brigade of Mexican troops marched for Saltillo this morning. The town is now fully in our possession, and is occupied for the present by the second division. The public stores turned over to us under the capitulation have consisted mainly of ordnance and ordnance stores. The guns captured and surrendered to us amount to about thirty five serviceable pieces, of various calibres; and the amount of ammunition, and other stores, is very great. Proper measures are taken to secure these stores, and they will be rendered available for our own purposes as far as possible.

Suitable buildings have been taken in town for the care of our wounded, who are now mostly removed thither, and rendered comfortable. The troops, except those necessarily quartered in the city, will be disposed in good camps in the neighborhood.

The Texas troops have expressed a desire to return home, and I shall soon give the necessary orders for their discharge and payment. They will be replaced, in time for operations, by the Kentucky and Tennessee regiments of horse, now under orders to report to me.

I am advised that a portion, at least, of the second infantry has arrived on the Rio Grande. This reinforcement will be most seasonable after our recent losses; and I hope it will soon be followed by a good number of recruits, for our companies are greatly reduced.

Brigadier General Wool reports, under date of September 15th, that his advance, 1,200 strong, would march about the 22d instant, to be followed by the same number as soon as supplies and transportation could be provided. I shall probably find it expedient to instruct General Wool to occupy Monclova with a portion of his force, while the remainder may penetrate to Chihuahua by way of Santa Rosa; the command left by Colonel Harney at the Presidio crossing having been fired upon by the Mexicans with the loss of one killed and two wounded, set fire to the public stores they were left to protect, and retreated to San Antonio; thus concluding, not very creditably, the unauthorized expedition of which it formed a part.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Z. TAYLOR,

Major General U. S. A. commanding.

The ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE ARMY,

Washington, D. C.

[No. 94.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION,

Camp near Monterey, October 9, 1846.

SIR: I have now the honor to submit a detailed report of the recent operations before Monterey, resulting in the capitulation of that city.

The information received on the route from Seralvo, and particularly the continual appearance in our front of the Mexican cavalry, which had a slight skirmish with our advance at the village of Ramas, induced the belief, as we approached Monterey, that the enemy would defend that place. Upon reaching the neighborhood of the city on the morning of the 19th of September, this belief was fully confirmed. It was ascertained that he occupied the town in force; that a large work had been constructed commanding all the northern approaches, and that the Bishop's palace, and some heights in its vicinity near the Saltillo road, had also been fortified and occupied with troops and artillery. It was known, from information previously received, that the eastern approaches were commanded by several small works in the lower edge of the city.

The configuration of the heights and gorges in the direction of the Saltillo road, as visible from the point attained by our advance on the morning of the 19th, led me to suspect that it was practicable to turn all the works in that direction, and thus cut the enemy's line of communication. After establishing my camp at the "Walnut Springs," three miles from Monterey, the nearest suitable position, it was accordingly my first care to order a close reconnoissance of the ground in question, which was executed on the evening of the 19th by the engineer officers under the direction of Major Mansfield. A reconnoissance of the eastern approaches was at the same time made by Captain Williams, topographical engineers. The examination made by Major Mansfield proved the entire practicability of throwing forward a column to the Saltillo road, and thus turning the position of the enemy. Deeming this to be an operation of essential importance, orders were given to Brevet Brigadier General Worth, commanding the second division, to march with his command on the 20th, to turn the hill of the Bishop's palace, to occupy a position on the Saltillo road, and to carry the enemy's detached works in that quarter, where practicable. The first regiment of Texas mounted volunteers, under command of Colonel Hays, was associated with the second division on this service. Captain Sanders, engineers, and Lieutenant Meade, topographical engineers, were also ordered to report to General Worth for duty with his column.

At 2 o'clock, p. m., on the 20th, the second division took up its march. It was soon discovered by officers who were reconnoitring the town, and communicated to General Worth, that its movement had been perceived, and that the enemy was throwing reinforcements towards the Bishop's palace and the height which commands it. To divert his attention as far as practicable, the first division under Brigadier General Twiggs, and field division of volunteers under Major General Butler, were displayed in front of the town until dark. Arrangements were made at the same time to place in battery during the night, at a suitable distance from the enemy's main work, the citadel, two 24-pounder howitzers and a 10-inch mortar, with a view to open a fire on the following day, when I proposed to make a diversion in favor of General Worth's movement. The fourth infantry covered this battery during the night. General Worth had in the mean time reached, and occupied for the night, a defensive position

just without range of a battery above the Bishop's palace, having made a reconnoissance as far as the Saltillo road.

Before proceeding to report the operations of the 21st and following days, I beg leave to state that I shall mention in detail only those which were conducted against the eastern extremity of the city, or elsewhere under my immediate direction, referring you for the particulars of General Worth's operations, which were entirely detached, to his own full report transmitted herewith.

Early on the morning of the 21st I received a note from General Worth, written at half past 9 o'clock the night before, suggesting, what I had already intended, a strong diversion against the centre and left of the town, to favor his enterprise against the heights in rear. The infantry and artillery of the first division, and the field division of volunteers, were ordered under arms and took the direction of the city, leaving one company of each regiment as a campguard. The second dragoons, under Lieutenant Colonel May, and Colonel Wood's regiment of Texas mounted volunteers, under the immediate direction of General Henderson, were directed to the right to support General Worth, if necessary, and to make an impression, if practicable, upon the upper part of the city. Upon approaching the mortar battery, the first and third regiments of infantry and battalion of Baltimore and Washington volunteers, with Captain Bragg's field battery, the whole under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Garland, were directed towards the lower part of the town, with orders to make a strong demonstration and carry one of the enemy's advanced works, if it could be done without too heavy loss. Major Mansfield, engineers, and Captain Williams and Lieutenant Pope, topographical engineers, accompanied this column, Major Mansfield being charged with its direction, and the designation of points of attack. In the mean time the mortar served by Captain Ramsey, of the ordnance, and the howitzer under Captain Webster, first artillery, had opened their fire upon the citadel, which was deliberately sustained, and answered from the work. General Butler's division had now taken up a position in rear of this battery, when the discharges of artillery, mingled finally with a rapid fire of small arms, showed that Lieutenant Colonel Garland's command had become warmly engaged. I now deemed it necessary to support this attack, and accordingly ordered the fourth infantry and three regiments of General Butler's division to march at once by the left flank in the direction of the advanced work at the lower extremity of the town, leaving one regiment (first Kentucky) to cover the mortar and howitzer battery. By some mistake, two companies of the fourth infantry did not receive this order, and consequently did not join the advance companies until sometime afterwards.

Lieutenant Colonel Garland's command had approached the town in a direction to the right of the advanced work (No. 1) at the northeastern angle of the city, and the engineer officer, covered by skirmishers, had succeeded in entering the suburbs and gaining cover. The remainder of this command now advanced, and entered the town under a heavy fire of artillery from the citadel and the works on the left, and of musketry from the houses and small works in front.

A movement to the right was attempted with a view to gain the rear of No. 1, and carry that work, but the troops were so much exposed to a fire which they could not effectually return, and had already sustained such

severe loss, particularly in officers, that it was deemed best to withdraw them to a more secure position. Captain Backus, 1st infantry, however, with a portion of his own and other companies, had gained the roof of a tannery, which looked directly into the gorge of No. 1, and from which he poured a most destructive fire into that work and the strong building in its rear. This fire happily coincided in point of time with the advance of a portion of the volunteer division upon No. 1, and contributed largely to the fall of that strong and important work.

The three regiments of the volunteer division under the immediate command of Major General Butler had, in the mean time, advanced in the direction of No. 1. The leading brigade, under Brigadier General Quitman, continued its advance upon that work, preceded by three companies of the 4th infantry, while General Butler, with the 1st Ohio regiment, entered the town to the right. The companies of the 4th infantry had advanced within short range of the work, when they were received by a fire that almost in one moment struck down one-third of the officers and men, and rendered it necessary to retire, and effect a junction with the two other companies then advancing. General Quitman's brigade, though suffering most severely, particularly in the Tennessee regiment, continued its advance, and finally carried the work in handsome style, as well as the strong building in its rear. Five pieces of artillery, a considerable supply of ammunition, and thirty prisoners, including three officers, fell into our hands. Major General Butler, with the 1st Ohio regiment, after entering the edge of the town, discovered that nothing was to be accomplished in his front; and at this point, yielding to the suggestions of several officers, I ordered a retrograde movement; but learning almost immediately from one of my staff that the battery No. 1 was in our possession, the order was countermanded, and I determined to hold the battery and defences already gained. General Butler, with the 1st Ohio regiment, then entered the town at a point further to the left, and marched in the direction of the battery No. 2. While making an examination with a view to ascertain the possibility of carrying this second work by storm, the general was wounded, and soon after compelled to quit the field. As the strength of No. 2, and the heavy musketry fire flanking the approach, rendered it impossible to carry it without great loss, the 1st Ohio regiment was withdrawn from the town.

Fragments of the various regiments engaged were now under cover of the captured battery, and some buildings in its front and on the right. The field batteries of Captains Bragg and Ridgely were also partially covered by the battery. An incessant fire was kept up on this position from battery No. 2 and other works on its right, and from the citadel, on all our approaches. General Twiggs, though quite unwell, joined me at this point, and was instrumental in causing the artillery captured from the enemy to be placed in battery, and served by Captain Ridgely against No. 2, until the arrival of Captain Webster's howitzer battery, which took its place. In the mean time I directed such men as could be collected of the 1st, 3d, and 4th regiments, and Baltimore battalion, to enter the town, penetrating to the right, and carry the 2d battery if possible. This command, under Lieutenant Colonel Garland, advanced beyond the bridge "Purissima," when, finding it impracticable to gain the rear of the 2d battery, a portion of it sustained themselves for some time in that advanced position; but as no permanent impression could be made at that point,

and the main object of the general operation had been effected, the command, including a section of Captain Ridgely's battery, which had joined it, was withdrawn to battery No. 1. During the absence of this column a demonstration of cavalry was reported in the direction of the citadel. Captain Bragg, who was at hand, immediately galloped with his battery to a suitable position, from which a few discharges effectually dispersed the enemy. Captain Miller, 1st infantry, was despatched with a mixed command to support the battery on this service. The enemy's lancers had previously charged upon the Ohio and a part of the Mississippi regiment, near some fields at a distance from the edge of the town, and had been repulsed with considerable loss. A demonstration of cavalry on the opposite side of the river was also dispersed in the course of the afternoon by Captain Ridgely's battery, and the squadrons returned to the city. At the approach of evening all the troops that had been engaged were ordered back to camp, except Captain Ridgely's battery and the regular infantry of the 1st division, who were detailed as a guard for the works during the night under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Garland: one battalion of the 1st Kentucky regiment was ordered to reinforce this command. Intrenching tools were procured, and additional strength was given to the works and protection to the men, by working parties during the night, under the direction of Lieutenant Skarrett, engineers.

The main object proposed in the morning had been effected. A powerful diversion had been made to favor the operations of the second division, one of the enemy's advanced works had been carried, and we now had a strong foothold in the town. But this had not been accomplished without a very heavy loss, embracing some of our most gallant and promising officers. Captain Williams, topographical engineers; Lieutenants Terrett and Dilworth, 1st infantry; Lieutenant Woods, 2d infantry; Captains Morris and Field, Brevet Major Barbour, Lieutenants Irwin and Hazlitt, 3d infantry; Lieutenant Hoskins, 4th infantry; Lieutenant Colonel Watson, Baltimore battalion; Captain Allen and Lieutenant Putman, Tennessee regiment; and Lieutenant Colonel Hett, Ohio regiment, were killed or have since died of wounds received in this engagement; while the number and rank of the officers wounded gives additional proof of the obstinacy of the contest and the good conduct of our troops. The number of killed and wounded incident to the operations in the lower part of the city on the 21st is 394.

Early in the morning of this day (21st) the advance of the second division had encountered the enemy in force, and, after a brief but sharp conflict, repulsed him with heavy loss. General Worth then succeeded in gaining a position on the Saltillo road, thus cutting the enemy's line of communication. From this position the two heights south of the Saltillo road were carried in succession, and the gun taken in one of them turned upon the Bishop's palace. These important successes were fortunately obtained with comparatively small loss; Captain McKavett, 8th infantry, being the only officer killed.

The 22d day of September passed without any active operations in the lower part of the city. The citadel and other works continued to fire at parties exposed to their range, and at the work now occupied by our troops. The guard left in it the preceding night, except Captain Ridgely's company, was relieved at midday by General Quitman's brigade. Captain Bragg's battery was thrown under cover in front of the town, to

repel any demonstration of cavalry in that quarter. At dawn of day the height above the Bishop's palace was carried, and soon after meridian the palace itself was taken, and its guns turned upon the fugitive garrison. The object for which the second division was detached had thus been completely accomplished; and I felt confident that, with a strong force occupying the road and heights in his rear, and a good position below the city in our possession, the enemy could not possibly maintain the town.

During the night of the 22d the enemy evacuated nearly all his defences in the lower part of the city. This was reported to me early on the morning of the 23d by General Quitman, who had already meditated an assault upon those works. I immediately sent instructions to that officer, leaving it to his discretion to enter the city, covering his men by the houses and walls, and advance carefully as far as he might deem prudent. After ordering out the remainder of the troops as a reserve, under the orders of Brigadier General Twiggs, I repaired to the abandoned works, and discovered that a portion of General Quitman's brigade had entered the town, and were successfully forcing their way towards the principal Plaza. I then ordered up the second regiment of Texas mounted volunteers, who entered the city dismounted, and, under the immediate orders of General Henderson, co-operated with General Quitman's brigade. Captain Bragg's battery was also ordered up, supported by the 3d infantry, and, after firing for some time at the cathedral, a portion of it was likewise thrown into the city. Our troops advanced from house to house, and from square to square, until they reached a street but one square in rear of the principal Plaza, in and near which the enemy's force was mainly concentrated. This advance was conducted vigorously, but with due caution, and, although destructive to the enemy, was attended with but small loss on our part. Captain Ridgely in the mean time had served a captured piece in battery No. 1 against the city, until the advance of our men rendered it imprudent to fire in the direction of the cathedral. I was now satisfied that we could operate successfully in the city, and that the enemy had retired from the lower portion of it, to make a stand behind his barricades. As General Quitman's brigade had been on duty the previous night, I determined to withdraw the troops to the evacuated works, and concert with General Worth a combined attack upon the town. The troops accordingly fell back deliberately, in good order, and resumed their original positions, General Quitman's brigade being relieved after nightfall by that of General Hamer. On my return to camp, I met an officer with the intelligence that General Worth, induced by the firing in the lower part of the city, was about making an attack at the upper extremity, which had also been evacuated by the enemy to a considerable distance. I regretted that this information had not reached me before leaving the city, but still deemed it inexpedient to change my orders, and accordingly returned to camp. A note from General Worth, written at eleven o'clock, p. m., informed me that he had advanced to within a short distance of the principal Plaza, and that the mortar (which had been sent to his division in the morning) was doing good execution within effective range of the enemy's position. Desiring to make no further attempt upon the city without complete concert as to the lines and mode of approach, I instructed that officer to suspend his advance until I could have an interview with him, on the following morning, at his headquarters.

Early on the morning of the 24th I received, through Colonel Moreno,

a communication from General Ampudia, proposing to evacuate the town; which, with the answer, was forwarded with my first despatch. I arranged with Colonel Moreno a cessation of fire until twelve o'clock, at which hour I would receive the answer of the Mexican general at General Worth's headquarters, to which I soon repaired. In the mean time, General Ampudia had signified to General Worth his desire for a personal interview with me; to which I acceded, and which finally resulted in a capitulation, placing the town and the materiel of war, with certain exceptions, in our possession. A copy of that capitulation was transmitted with my first despatch. Upon occupying the city, it was discovered to be of great strength in itself, and to have its approaches carefully and strongly fortified. The town and works were armed with forty-two pieces of cannon, well supplied with ammunition, and manned with a force of at least seven thousand troops of the line, and from two thousand to three thousand irregulars. The force under my orders before Monterey, as exhibited by the accompanying return, was four hundred and twenty-five officers and six thousand two hundred and twenty men. Our artillery consisted of one 10-inch mortar, two 24 pounder howitzers, and four light field batteries of four guns each—the mortar being the only piece suited to the operations of a siege.

Our loss is twelve officers and one hundred and eight men killed, thirty-one officers and three hundred and thirty-seven men wounded. That of the enemy is not known, but is believed considerably to exceed our own.

I take pleasure in bringing to the notice of the government the good conduct of the troops, both regulars and volunteers, which has been conspicuous throughout the operations. I am proud to bear testimony to their coolness and constancy in battle, and the cheerfulness with which they have submitted to exposure and privation. To the general officers commanding divisions, Major Generals Butler and Henderson, and Brigadier Generals Twiggs and Worth, I must express my obligations for the efficient aid which they have rendered in their respective commands. I was unfortunately deprived, early on the 21st, of the valuable services of Major General Butler, who was disabled by a wound received in the attack on the city. Major General Henderson, commanding the Texas volunteers, has given me important aid in the organization of his command, and its subsequent operations. Brigadier General Twiggs rendered important services with his division, and as the second in command after Major General Butler was disabled. Brigadier General Worth was intrusted with an important detachment, which rendered his operations independent of my own. Those operations were conducted with ability, and crowned with complete success. I desire also to notice Brigadier Generals Hamer and Quitman, commanding brigades in General Butler's division; Lieutenant Colonels Garland and Wilson, commanding brigades in General Twiggs's division; Colonels Mitchell, Campbell, Davis, and Wood, commanding the Ohio, Tennessee, Mississippi, and 2d Texas regiments, respectively; and Majors Lear, Allen, and Abercrombie, commanding the 3d, 4th, and 1st regiments of infantry—all of whom served under my eye, and conducted their commands with coolness and gallantry against the enemy. Colonel Mitchell, Lieutenant Colonel McClung, Mississippi regiment; Major Lear, 3d infantry; and Major Alexander, Tennessee regiment, were all severely wounded, as were Captain Lamotte,

1st infantry; Lieutenant Graham, 4th infantry; Adjutant Armstrong, Ohio regiment; Lieutenants Scudder and Allen, Tennessee regiment; and Lieutenant Howard, Mississippi regiment, while leading their men against the enemy's position on the 21st and 23d. After the fall of Colonel Mitchell, the command of the 1st Ohio regiment devolved upon Lieutenant Colonel Weller; that of the 3d infantry, after the fall of Major Lear, devolved in succession upon Captain Bainbridge and Captain Henry, the former being also wounded. The following named officers have been favorably noticed by their commanders: Captain G. M. Graham, late of Louisiana volunteers, serving on the staff of Colonel Garland; Lieutenant Colonel Anderson and Adjutant Heiman, Tennessee regiment; Lieutenant Colonel McClung, Captains Cooper and Downing, Lieutenants Patterson, Calhoun, Moore, Russell, and Cook, Mississippi regiment; also, Sergeant Major Hearlan, Mississippi regiment, and Major Price and Captain J. R. Smith, unattached, but serving with it. I beg leave, also, to call attention to the good conduct of Captain Johnston, Ohio regiment, and Lieutenant Hooker, 1st artillery, serving on the staff of General Hamer; and of Lieutenant Nichols, 2d artillery, on that of General Quitman. Captains Bragg and Ridgely served with their batteries during the operations under my own observation, and in part under my immediate orders, and exhibited distinguished skill and gallantry. Captain Webster, 1st artillery, assisted by Lieutenants Donaldson and Bowen, rendered good service with the howitzer battery, which was much exposed to the enemy's fire on the 21st.

From the nature of the operations, the 2d dragoons were not brought into action, but were usefully employed under the direction of Lieutenant Colonel May, as escorts, and in keeping open our communications. The first Kentucky regiment was also prevented from participating in the action of the 21st, but rendered highly important services under Colonel Ormesby, in covering the mortar battery, and holding in check the enemy's cavalry during the day. I have noticed above the officers whose conduct either fell under my own immediate eye, or is noticed only in minor reports which are not forwarded. For further mention of individuals, I beg leave to refer to the reports of division commanders herewith respectfully transmitted. I fully concur in their recommendations, and desire that they may be considered as a part of my own report.

From the officers of my personal staff, and of the engineers, topographical engineers, and ordnance, associated with me, I have derived valuable and efficient assistance during the operations. Colonel Whiting, assistant quartermaster general, Colonels Croghan and Belknap, inspector general, Major Bliss, assistant adjutant general, Captain Sibley, assistant quartermaster, Captain Waggaman, commissary of subsistence, Captain Eaton, and Lieutenant Garnet, aids-de-camp, and Majors Kirby and Van Buren, pay department, served near my person, and were ever prompt in all situations in the communication of my orders and instructions. I must express my particular obligations to Brevet Major Mansfield and Lieutenant Skarrett, corps of engineers; they both rendered most important services in reconnoitring the enemy's positions, conducting troops in attack, and strengthening the works captured from the enemy. Major Mansfield, though wounded on the 21st, remained on duty during that and the following day, until confined, by his wound, to camp. Captain Williams, topographical engineers, to my great regret and the loss of the ser-

vice, was mortally wounded while fearlessly exposing himself in the attack of the 21st. Lieutenant Pope, of the same corps, was active and zealous throughout the operations. Major Munroe, chief of the artillery, Major Craig and Captain Ramsey of the ordnance, were assiduous in the performance of their proper duties. The former superintended the mortar service on the 23d, as particularly mentioned in the report of General Worth, to which I also refer for the services of the engineer and topographical engineer officers detached with the 2d division. Surgeon Craig, medical director, was actively employed in the important duties of his department, and the medical staff generally were unremitting in their attentions to the numerous wounded—their duties with the regular regiments being rendered uncommonly arduous by the small number serving in the field. My obligations are also due to Major H. L. Kinney, division quartermaster of the Texas volunteers, for efficient services as a staff officer before Monterey, and particularly for his activity and energy in the management of the arreros and train of pack mules, on which we have depended for transportation.

I respectfully enclose herewith, in addition to reports of division commanders, a field return of the force before Monterey on the 21st September; a return of killed, wounded, and missing during the operations; and two topographical sketches—one exhibiting all the movements around Monterey; the other on a larger scale, illustrating more particularly the operations in the lower quarter of the city*—prepared respectively by Lieutenants Meade and Pope, topographical engineers.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Z. TAYLOR,

Major General U. S. A. commanding.

The ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS FIELD DIVISION VOLUNTEERS,

Monterey, September 30, 1846.

SIR: Pursuant to the instructions of the major general commanding, on the 21st instant, at about 8 o'clock, a. m., I marched my division, (with the exception of one company from each infantry regiment left to guard the camp,) and placed it in order of battle, under cover, immediately in rear of the mortar and howitzer battery, my left resting on the main road to Monterey. I had been in position but a short time when I received the general's further orders to move as speedily as practicable, with three regiments, to the support of General Twiggs's division, then engaged in an attempt to carry the enemy's first battery on our left. To expedite this movement, I marched the three nearest regiments, commanded respectively by Colonels Davis, Campbell, and Mitchell, by the left flank, leaving Colonel Ormesby to sustain the batteries. Finding the rifle regiment in front, that of Colonel Campbell was ordered to take its place. The two last-mentioned regiments constituting General Quitman's field brigade, he took the immediate command of them, and moved off with spirit and

* Both combined in the accompanying sketch.—War Office, December 5, 1846.

promptness in the direction indicated by the enemy's line of fire. Having seen General Quitman's brigade fairly in motion, I turned my attention to that of General Hamer, now consisting of the Ohio regiment only. Pursuing the instructions of the major general, I felt my way gradually, without any knowledge of the localities, into that part of the city bordering on the enemy's continuous line of batteries, assailed at every step by heavy fires in front and flank. After having traversed several squares, I met Major Mansfield, the engineer who had conducted the movement of General Twiggs's division on the first battery. He informed me of the failure of that attack, and advised the withdrawal of my command, as there could no longer be any object in advancing further, warning me at the same time that if I advanced I must meet a fire that would sweep all before it. Knowing the major general commanding to be but a short distance in the rear, I galloped back and communicated this information; in consequence of which, he gave the order to retrograde, and the movement was commenced accordingly. In a short time, however, it was known that General Quitman's brigade had not only stormed the battery in question, but had also carried a stone house of considerable strength connected with the first, and occupied by the enemy's infantry. The direction of General Hamer's brigade was at once changed, and the city re-entered by another route, which, after about a half hour's march under a destructive fire, brought it within say one hundred yards of the enemy's second fort, called El Diablo. A very slight reconnoissance sufficed to convince me that this was a position of no ordinary strength. Still, feeling its importance, after consulting with part of my staff as to its practicability, I had resolved to attempt carrying it by storm; and was in the act of directing the advance, when I received a wound which compelled me to halt. Colonel Mitchell was at the same time wounded at the head of his regiment, as was his adjutant. The men were falling fast under the converging fires of at least three distinct batteries, that continually swept the intervening space through which it was necessary to pass. The loss of blood, too, from my wound, rendered it necessary that I should quit the field; and I had discovered at a second glance that the position was covered by a heavy fire of musketry, from other works directly in its rear, that I had not seen in the first hasty examination. Under all these discouragements I was most reluctantly compelled, on surrendering the command, to advise the withdrawal of the troops to a less exposed position. There is a possibility that the work might have been carried, but not without excessive loss; and if carried, I feel assured it would have been untenable.

Accordingly, the division under General Hamer, on whom devolved the command, moved to a new position near the captured fort, and within sustaining distance of our field batteries on the left. The troops remained in and near this position, and under fire of the enemy's batteries, until late in the day. For the details of the after proceedings of the day, I refer to General Hamer's report.

It is with no little pride and gratification that I bear testimony of the gallantry and general good conduct of my command. Were proof wanting, a mournful one is to be found in the subjoined return of the casualties of the day. That part of my division properly in the field did not exceed eleven hundred, of which number full one-fifth was killed or wounded. The fact that troops for the first time under fire should have suffered such loss without shrinking, in a continuous struggle of more

than two hours, and mainly a sheltered and inaccessible foe, finds but few parallels, and is of itself an eulogium to which I need not add. That there were some more prominent for skill and gallantry than others, even in a contest where all were brave, there can be no doubt; and I leave to those better qualified, from their situations, than myself, the pleasing though delicate task of reporting upon their respective merits.

Of my brigadiers, however, it is proper that I should myself speak. General Hamer was placed in a situation where nothing brilliant could be achieved, but which at every moment imperatively demanded prudence, and calm, unbending courage. It is but justice to him to say that I found him equal to the emergency.

General Quitman had before him a field in which military genius and skill were called into requisition, and honors could be fairly won; and I but echo the general voice in saying that he nobly availed himself of the occasion.

My especial thanks are due to Major L. Thomas, Assistant Adjutant General, General A. Sidney Johnston, of Texas, Acting Inspector General, and Lieutenant G. W. Lay, aid-de-camp, who not only displayed great gallantry and coolness, but, by their professional skill, activity, and energy, rendered valuable service throughout the action. After my withdrawal they remained with the troops in the field.

Surgeon R. P. Hunt, my volunteer aid-de-camp, also evinced great coolness, and conveyed promptly the orders confided to him.

On my way back to camp I found the Kentucky regiment, under command of Colonel Ormesby, drawn up in fine order to repel a threatened charge from a large body of Mexican cavalry then in view. Though necessarily kept from the field of action proper, they occupied a most important position, and had two men wounded in defending it.

I make no mention of the movements of Captain Webster's howitzer battery, which was withdrawn from my division, and placed under charge of the chief of artillery.

Enclosed are the reports of Brigadier Generals Hamer and Quitman, of the operations of their respective brigades; also, a statement in detail of the loss sustained by the division.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. O. BUTLER,

Major General Com'g Field Division Volunteers.

Major W. W. S. BLISS,
Assistant Adjutant General,

Headquarters Army of Occupation, Monterey, Mexico.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION OF VOLUNTEERS,
Camp near Monterey, September 28, 1846.

SIR: I have transmitted to Major General Butler a report of the operations of the first brigade of this division on the 21st instant; but it becomes my duty, as commander of the division, to send you an account of the movements of both brigades during the remaining days of our attack upon Monterey.

For a full statement of the points occupied and the services rendered by the second brigade, I respectfully refer you to the report of Brigadier

General Quitman, who accompanied the brigade, and whose communication to me is herewith sent. I was not with them to witness their gallantry; but, from the general's report, they are entitled to great credit for the courage, energy, and zeal displayed on the 23d, in pushing their attack so far into the city, and sustaining themselves under the galling fires of the enemy, who had such decided advantages over them in their barricades and other defences.

On the morning of the 23d, the first brigade was ordered out in front of the city, and took a position near the infantry of General Twiggs's command, where we remained until late in the afternoon. Whilst on the plain, we could distinctly hear the discharges of small arms occasionally between General Quitman's and General Henderson's command and the forces of the enemy in the city. When they were ordered to retire from the city and return to camp, the first brigade was directed to march to the town, and occupy the fort taken on the 21st, (the one above it,) "El Diablo," which had been abandoned by the enemy on the preceding evening, and the tannery between them. We obeyed the order; approaching them under a fire of balls and shells, which, fortunately, did us no injury.

Captain Webster's battery formed part of my command; and, after stationing the brigade, I directed him to throw a couple of shells from his 24-pound howitzers into the Plaza, where it was understood the principal force of the enemy was collected. He did so; and, as far as we could discover, with great precision, and considerable effect. Subsequent information confirmed our opinions in regard to the injury and alarm produced by these shells. During the night, General Worth threw several in the same direction, from the batteries on the western side of the city, proving to the Mexicans that they were assailable, in this form, from both flanks.

Through the whole night the enemy threw up rockets from the Plaza and from the citadel, no doubt expecting a night attack, and adopting this method to discover the approach of our troops.

Early on the morning of the 24th, we had made every preparation for renewing the attack upon the city, when we were suddenly arrested by a bugle, with a flag of truce approaching the forts. It was accompanied by Colonel Moreno, one of General Ampudia's aids, bearing a letter to the general-in-chief. He was conducted to me, by Lieutenant Colonel Rogers, from the upper fort, and I furnished him a horse and escort to Major General Taylor's quarters in camp. The firing on both sides was suspended until a conference could be held. This led to the capitulation, by which the city was surrendered.

I have, in my former report, expressed my opinion in regard to the coolness and gallantry displayed by the officers and men under my command; and have only to add, that their conduct, from the firing of the first to the last gun, was of the most meritorious character; richly deserving the approbation of their superior officers, and the gratitude of their countrymen.

Herewith I send a statement of killed and wounded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

TH. L. HAMER,

Brig. Gen., commanding 1st Div. Volunteers.

Major W. W. S. BLISS, *Asst. Adjt. Gen.*

CAMP BEFORE MONTEREY,
September 28, 1846.

GENERAL: In addition to my report to Major General Butler of the action of the 21st instant, I now have the honor to report the transactions of my brigade on the 22d instant, followed up by the attack upon the city of Monterey on the 23d of September instant.

Being ordered on the morning of the 22d to relieve Colonel Garland's command, which had, during the preceding night, occupied the redoubt and fortifications taken on the 21st, my command marched from their encampment about 9 o'clock in the morning. Colonel Campbell, of the Tennessee regiment, being indisposed from the fatigue and exposure of the preceding day, the command of his regiment devolved on Lieutenant Colonel Anderson. Both regiments were much reduced by the casualties of the preceding day, and the necessary details for the care of the wounded. The march necessarily exposed the brigade for a short distance to a severe fire of artillery from the works still in possession of the enemy on this side of the city, and from the cross-fire of the citadel. We were not allowed to reach our post without some loss. Private Dubois, of Captain Crump's company of Mississippi riflemen, was killed, and two men of the same company wounded, before entering the works. The redoubt and adjacent works being occupied by my brigade and Lieutenant Ridgely's battery, a portion of the troops were engaged, under the direction of Lieutenant J. M. Skarrett, of engineers, in strengthening our position on the side next to the town.

At intervals during the whole day, until 9 o'clock at night, the enemy kept up, from their fortifications and from the citadel, discharges of shell, round shot, and grape. It was in the forenoon of this day that, by the aid of our glasses, we were presented with a full view of the storming of the Bishop's palace by the troops under General Worth on the heights beyond the city. The shout by which our brave volunteers greeted the display of the American flag on the palace was returned by the enemy from their works near us by a tremendous fire of round shot and grape upon us, without effect. During the day, plans of assault on the adjacent Mexican works were considered of, but in the evening my attention was drawn to a line of about 1,500 Mexican infantry at some distance in rear of their works. The presence of this force, amounting to nearly three times our effective numbers, and which appeared to be posted for the protection of the works, induced me to give up all idea of forcing the works without reinforcements. During the night several reconnoissances were made with details of Captain Whitfield's company in the direction of the redoubt "El Diablo." Frequent signals between the different posts of the enemy during the night kept us on the alert; and, at the first dawn of day on the 23d, it was discovered that the enemy had abandoned, or were abandoning, the strong works nearest to us. Colonel Davis, with a portion of his command, supported by Lieutenant Colonel Anderson with two companies of the Tennessee regiment, was ordered to take possession of the works. This was promptly done. The enemy had withdrawn their artillery during the night, and nothing of value fell into our hands but some prisoners and ammunition. From this work, which commanded a view of the cathedral and a portion of the great Plaza of the city, we perceived another half moon or triangular redoubt in advance of us and on our right, which appeared to be immediately connected with heavy

stone buildings and walls adjoining the block of the city. Having reported my observations to the commanding general, who had approached the field of our operations, I received permission to advance upon the defences of the city in this direction, if deemed practicable, and occupy them. It was sufficiently apparent that all the approaches to the city on this side were strongly fortified. Wishing to proceed with caution, under the qualified permission of the commanding general, I sent out a party of riflemen under Lieutenant Graves to reconnoitre, supporting them at some distance by a company of Tennessee infantry under Captain McMurray. Some active movements of the enemy in the vicinity induced me to halt this party, and to order out Colonel Davis with two companies of his command and two companies of Tennessee troops, to advance on these works. As the troops advanced, armed men were seen flying at their approach. Upon reaching the redoubt which had attracted our attention, we perceived that it was open and exposed to the fire of the enemy from the stone buildings and wall in the rear. It was, therefore, necessary to select another position less exposed. Posting the two companies of infantry in a position to defend the lodgment we had effected, I directed Colonel Davis to post his command as he might deem most advantageous for defence or active operations, intending here to await further orders or reinforcements. In reconnoitring the place, several shots were fired at Colonel Davis by the enemy, and several files of the riflemen, who had advanced to the slope of a breastwork (No. 1) which had been thrown across the street for the defence of the city, returned the fire. A volley from the enemy succeeded. Our party having been reinforced by additions from the riflemen and infantry, a brisk firing was soon opened on both sides—the enemy from the housetops and parapets attempting to drive us from the lodgment we had effected. A considerable body of the enemy, securely posted on the top of a large building on our left, which partially overlooked the breastwork No. 1, continued to pour in their fire, and killed private Tyree, of company K, whose gallant conduct at the breastwork had attracted the attention of both his colonel and myself. From this commencement in a short time the action became general. The enemy appearing to be in great force, and firing upon our troops from every position of apparent security, I despatched my aid, Lieutenant Nichols, with orders to advance the whole of my brigade which could be spared from the redoubts occupied by us. A portion of the Mississippi regiment, under Major Bradford, advanced to the support of the troops engaged, but Lieutenant Colonel Anderson, with a part of the Tennessee regiment, was required to remain for the protection of the redoubts in our possession. With this additional force more active operations upon the city were begun. Detachments of our troops advanced, penetrating into buildings and occupying the flat roofs of houses, and, by gradual approaches, driving the enemy back. They had been engaged more than an hour, when they were reinforced by a detachment of dismounted Texan rangers, commanded by General Henderson, with whose active and effectual co-operations the attack upon the city was gradually but successfully prosecuted. Buildings, streets, and courts were occupied by our troops, without much loss, until, after being engaged for about five hours, having advanced within less than two squares of the great Plaza, apprehensive that we might fall under the range of our own artillery, which had been brought up to our support, and our ammunition being

nearly exhausted, active operations were ordered to cease until the effect of the batteries, which had been brought forward into one of the principal streets, could be seen. It being found that the barricades in the neighborhood of the Plaza were too strong to be battered down by our light artillery, the commanding general, who had taken position in the city, ordered the troops gradually and slowly to retire to the defences taken in the morning. This was done in good order, the enemy firing occasionally upon us, but not venturing to take possession of the part of the town we had occupied. Our forces had scarcely retired from their advanced position in the city, when we heard the commencement of the attack of the division under General Worth on the opposite side of the town. The force under my command had been engaged from 8 o'clock in the morning to 3 p. m. It should be recorded, to the credit of the volunteer troops, that the greater portion of them had been without sustenance since the morning of the 22d, and exposed throughout the very inclement and rainy night of the 22d to severe duty, without blankets or overcoats, and yet not a murmur was heard among them—their alacrity remained unabated to the last moment. The character of this affair, the troops being necessarily separated into many small parties, gave frequent occasion to the exhibition of individual courage and daring. The instances occurred so frequently in which both officers and men distinguished themselves, that to recount those which fell under my own observation, or which were brought to my notice by officers, would extend this report to an improper length. It is my duty and pleasure to mention the fact that the veteran General Lamar, of Texas, joined my command as a volunteer in the commencement of the attack on the city, and by his counsel and example aided and encouraged the troops. Major E. R. Price, of Natchez, and Captain J. R. Smith, of Louisiana, both from the recently disbanded Louisiana troops, acted with distinguished bravery as volunteers in Colonel Davis's regiment.

Referring to the reports of Colonel Davis, Lieutenant Colonel Anderson, and Major Bradford, for further particulars, and to the lists herewith submitted of the killed and wounded on the 22d and 23d, I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, &c.,

J. A. QUITMAN,
*Brigadier General U. S. A.,
 Commanding 2d Brigade Volunteers.*

Brig. Gen. THOS. L. HAMER,
Commanding 1st Division.

HEADQUARTERS TEXAS FORCES,
 Monterey, October 1, 1846.

SIR: In submitting a report of the disposition and conduct of the Texas volunteers under my command, during the recent assault upon and capture of the city of Monterey, I shall endeavor to avoid unnecessary details, and confine myself chiefly to a brief statement of such leading and material facts as may seem to be worthy of record, and necessary to a right understanding of the character and services of my people.

The Texas mounted men arrived at Monterey in advance of the balance of the army, (being honored with that position,) and displayed themselves

on the plain in front of the city, with the expectation of immediate battle—an expectation founded upon some demonstrations of the foe. The enemy, however, soon evincing an indisposition to bring on a general engagement, my forces, after some reconnoitring, retired under your orders to the place of encampment to await the arrival of the balance of the army. This was on the 19th of September.

In obedience to your orders, the first regiment of my command was placed, on the 20th ultimo, under the control of General Worth; and I am proud that it had the honor of co-operating in all the brilliant operations of that distinguished officer. An official account of his bold and successful attack upon the upper part of that city has, no doubt, been already furnished you; and the essential services rendered by the Texas troops upon that occasion cannot be otherwise than a source of exceeding gratification to me as a Texan, as well as an American—a gratification which is greatly heightened by the reflection that the merits of that gallant band are fully appreciated by yourself, as well as by the talented and high-spirited officer, (General Worth,) whose military genius guided their valor and conducted to victory.

On the 21st ultimo I was ordered, with my second regiment, to the support of General Worth; but on arriving at the gorge of the mountain I received instructions to countermarch and rejoin the forces under your immediate command, which had commenced an assault upon one of the enemy's strongholds near the lower part of the city. Before I could arrive, however, at the theatre of action, the point assailed was triumphantly carried; and my men had the mortifying disappointment of not sharing the dangers and participating in the glory of the day.

Hostilities not being resumed on the 22d, the regiment was variously employed, during the day, in visiting the Caldarete road, reconnoitring the suburbs of the city, and courting a conflict with the mounted rancheros and lancers, who, it was supposed, might be encouraged to meet us, by their superior numbers. This, however, they carefully avoided, and the regiment continued its system of vigilance until the morning of the 23d, when I was ordered by yourself to repair to the support of General Quitman, who was in hot engagement with the enemy in the lower part of the city. My union with him was effected under severe fires of the foe; but on reaching the place of action, I was pleased to find his troops in good heart, holding the enemy at bay, though greatly fatigued by present and previous toils. My first order to my men was to enter the houses, scale the walls, and fight the enemy in his own way; that is, under cover and from the tops of the houses. The order was promptly obeyed; and in this manner, working through the walls and shooting from the parapet roofs, we continued to advance upon the enemy, driving him from one square to another, until we arrived within a short distance of the church and grand Plaza, where the largest portion of the enemy's force was congregated. Every foot was sharply contested by the foe; and nothing but the unflinching courage and unerring shot of our men enabled us to progress against a force so vastly superior in numbers to ours. The fight on the part of the Texans commenced about 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and continued without cessation until they were called off by your order toward the close of the day. They retired with reluctance, from a perfect confidence in their ability to continue their onward movement, and to hold the city as far as they might extend their capture. Our

loss, under the circumstances, was surprisingly small, being only one killed and five wounded. That of the enemy is not known; but we have reason to believe that it was considerable, not only from their own acknowledgments but also from the signs of blood, as well as from the fact that our men seldom fired except with great deliberation, and only where an object was in view.

I have no observations to offer upon the events of the day, further than to express my unbounded admiration of the indomitable courage and perseverance exhibited in the attack; and to reiterate the regret experienced by my men at being called upon, in the height of success and confidence, to retire from the field of the operations. A sense of duty constrains me, also, to a public acknowledgment of the good conduct of the command with which I had been ordered to co-operate. General Quitman, however, a brave and excellent officer, will do justice to the merits of his own men. Colonel Davis, of that command, I am told, was the first to receive and return the shot of the enemy, and was among the last to retire from the contest. I had the pleasure of his company during the greater part of the fight, and am proud of the opportunity of bearing testimony to his gallant conduct. I beg leave, also, under the authority of General Lamar, to compliment Lieutenant Thomas, of the artillery, and his brave men, for the bold advance and efficient management of the gun under his charge. When ordered to retire, he reloaded his piece, fired a farewell shot at the foe, and returned (we hope without loss) under a shower of bullets. Special praise is due to the young soldier who levelled the gun, for the cool and deliberate manner with which he executed his duty, amidst the most imminent danger. His name is not known.

In the distribution of honors among my own people, I am sensible of the responsibility of the task, and of the great difficulty of executing it to the satisfaction of all. That some should accomplish more than others is a law of nature. It may be the result not so much of superior merit, as of mere superiority in physical strength and other adventitious circumstances; but on occasions like the present, where all did their duty, and did it well, it would seem to be proper and just that their fame should be a common one. For this reason, and other considerations, I must avoid the indulgence of individual eulogy altogether, except so far as it may be inseparable from an exposition of the conduct of my staff, which I feel bound to make, inasmuch as I am in some degree responsible to the public for their behavior. Major Clarke, my junior aid, who had rendered himself useful to me on many occasions, was an active officer, conducted himself in the battle with the true spirit of the soldier, and had the honor of being the first regiment to enter the city. He was rapidly followed by Mr. Walter Winn, (a worthy gentleman and a soldier of San Jacinto,) who was connected with my military family as the secretary of General Lamar. During the hottest of the contest he was frequently by my side; and also acted with Major Clarke in the transmission of my orders, in the face of many perils. General Burleson, my senior aid, had accompanied the command of General Worth, and acquired fresh laurels for himself, and added new lustre to the arms of Texas. General Lamar, my division inspector, (acting also as adjutant,) was mainly instrumental in causing my troops to be called into requisition. He had accompanied General Quitman in the occupancy of a point in the lower part of the city, where the battle commenced; and it was at his suggestion that a

messenger was despatched for my command. He was found in active co-operation with the Mississippi and Tennessee troops ; but rejoined my regiment on its arrival, and acted, during the balance of the fight, with the Texans. Fully satisfied throughout with the conduct of each, I take this method of returning them my sincerest thanks, as well as my best wishes for their welfare ; and beg leave, also, to embrace the opportunity of tendering my gratitude and admiration to the whole force under my command, officers and soldiers, for the important services rendered their country, and the noble manner in which they have sustained the honor and chivalry of their State.

In doing justice to the living, let us not be forgetful of the dead. Among the fallen in my command, we have been called upon to mourn the fate of a young officer who was the brightest ornament of the service—the soul of honor, and the pride of chivalry. He had long been employed by the government of Texas in defence of the western frontier, as the commander of a corps of mounted rangers ; and probably no officer ever performed his duty with more activity and efficiency, or with more satisfaction to the country. He possessed nothing of the rough habits, ignorance, and presuming forwardness which are usually supposed to attach to the frontier soldier. He was an educated man, and a gentleman by nature ; quiet in his manners, amiable in temper, just in his dealings, and strictly moral in all his habits. During his connexion with the present campaign, his deportment was such—so marked by a happy union of modesty with bravery, and dignity with obedience—as to win the hearts of all, and constitute him the chief favorite of the army. He followed the fortunes of General Worth, shared in all the dangers of the command, and closed his brilliant career amidst the shouts of victory. Though feeble in frame, the inspiring energies of his mind enabled him to keep in advance of his comrades ; so that in the storming of the Bishop's hill he was the foremost man and the first victim upon the ramparts of the foe. He was buried where he fell—upon the loftiest summit ; and the mountain that encloses his remains will stand an eternal monument of his glory : it will be known in history, and long frequented by his grateful countrymen, as the grave of GILLESPIE.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. PINKNEY HENDERSON,

Major General Commanding the Texan Volunteers.

MAJOR GENERAL ZACHARY TAYLOR,

Commanding the Army of Occupation.

HEADQUARTERS 1ST DIVISION ARMY OF OCCUPATION,

Camp near Monterey, Mexico, September 29, 1846.

SIR : For the information of the major general commanding the army of occupation, I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of the division of the army under my command against the enemy in position at Monterey. On the morning of the 21st instant my division advanced towards the city. Lieutenant Colonel J. Garland's brigade, composed of the 3d and 4th regiments of regular infantry and Captain B. Bragg's horse artillery, Lieutenant Colonel H. Wilson's brigade, composed of the 1st regiment of regular infantry and the Washington and Balti-

more battalion of volunteers, were ordered to the east and lower end of the city, to make a diversion in favor of Brevet Brigadier General W. J. Worth's division, which was operating against the west and upper part of the city. It being deemed practicable, an assault was ordered against two of the enemy's advanced works. The regular force of my division was thrown to the right of the two works, with orders to take possession of some houses in the city on the right and rear of the enemy's advanced position, with a view of annoying him in flank and rear. The Washington and Baltimore battalion was ordered on the road leading directly to the works. Under a most galling and destructive fire from three batteries in front and one on the right, as well as from that of small arms from all the adjacent houses and stone walls, my division advanced as rapidly as the ground and the stern opposition of the enemy would admit of. The 1st, 3d, and 4th regiments of infantry gained the position to which they were ordered, and annoyed the enemy in flank and rear until he was obliged to evacuate his two advanced works, which were hotly pressed by General Butler's division of volunteers, and the Washington and Baltimore battalion, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Watson. The 3d and 4th advanced still further into the city, but, finding the streets strongly barricaded by heavy masses of masonry, behind which batteries were placed, and the houses filled with light troops, were obliged to retire to the works first taken by the volunteers.

The position of the enemy's batteries, and the arrangement of his defences in every street and corner, rendered it necessary for the regular troops who advanced into the city to be separated, each company being led by its captain or immediate commander, and for the time acting independently. After a most manful struggle of some six hours, my men succeeded, after various repulses, in driving the enemy from each and every of his positions in the suburbs. The 3d infantry, commanded by Major W. W. Lear, and part of the 4th, all under the command of Lieutenant Colonel J. Garland, led off towards the right and in the direction of one of the enemy's strongest works, in front of a bridge in the city. Captain B. Bragg's battery accompanied the command under a destructive fire, which killed and disabled several of his men and horses, until directed to retire beyond the range of small arms. In this desperate struggle the 3d infantry had Captains L. M. Morris and G. P. Field, Brevet Major P. N. Barbour, First Lieutenant and Adjutant D. S. Irwin, and Second Lieutenant R. Hazlitt, killed, together with several non-commissioned officers and men, and its commanding officer, Major W. W. Lear, and Captain H. Bainbridge, wounded—the former dangerously, and the latter slightly—and the 4th lost its adjutant, Lieutenant C. Hoskins, and Brevet First Lieutenant Woods, of the 2d infantry, serving with the 4th.

The number of killed and wounded amongst the officers shows with what praiseworthy heroism each regiment and company was led against the intrenched enemy. The 1st infantry, commanded by Brevet Major J. J. Abercrombie, passing two of the enemy's advanced works, succeeded in gaining possession of some houses on the left of the position of the 3d and 4th. Captains E. Backus and J. M. Scott, of the 1st, with their companies, took an advantageous position in rear of the two works referred to, and, by firing into the gorges, assisted the volunteer force very materially in driving the enemy from them. Captain J. H. Lamotte, of the 1st, with his company, was doing valuable service at this time, when he re-

ceived two wounds, and was obliged to retire. The killed and wounded in these three companies in this operation number thirty-six. Lieutenant R. Dilworth, of Captain J. H. Lamotte's company, was mortally wounded by a twelve-pounder before entering the town. The remainder of Captain J. H. Lamotte's company, being now without an officer, was incorporated with others of the regiment. Captain A. S. Miller's company, 1st infantry, was actively employed in driving the enemy from his hedges and stone fences near the advanced work; and having succeeded, with considerable loss, took command of what remained of companies C, E, G, and K, 1st infantry, accompanied by Lieutenant S. Hamilton, acting adjutant, Brevet Major J. J. Abercrombie, commanding the regiment, having been wounded, and Lieutenant J. C. Terrett, his adjutant, and moved to repel a threatened attack on Captain B. Bragg's battery by a body of lancers; after which, his command joined General Hamer's brigade, operating in the suburbs, and there remained till the close of the day. The Baltimore and Washington battalion, commanded by the gallant Lieutenant Colonel William H. Watson, who was killed whilst advancing under a heavy fire into the city, served in co-operation with the regular infantry. After their commander fell, the companies were detached, and did good service till the close of the day. The number of killed and wounded in this assault shows with what obstinacy each position was defended by the enemy, as well as the gallantry and good conduct displayed by our officers and men. Captain B. Bragg's battery having suffered severely, after advancing some distance into the city, was obliged to withdraw to a point out of range of the enemy's small arms. Captain R. Ridgely, with one section of his battery, annoyed the enemy's advanced works for some time in the commencement of the assault, but was obliged to retire out of range of their batteries that were playing on him. Having used a twelve-pounder, taken from the first work, against the enemy, till the ammunition gave out, he was sent with one section of his own battery still further in advance, but, being unable to accomplish much against the enemy's heavy breastworks, returned to and occupied with his battery the first work taken from the enemy. Captains R. Ridgely and B. Bragg, and their subalterns, W. H. Shover, G. H. Thomas, J. F. Reynolds, C. S. Kilborn, and S. G. French, deserve the highest praise for their skill and good conduct under the heaviest fire of the enemy, which, when an opportunity offered, was concentrated on them. In the advanced works referred to were taken four officers and sixteen men prisoners of war, together with five pieces of ordnance, some ammunition and small arms. Having thrown up some slight breastworks, the 1st, 3d, and 4th infantry and Captain R. Ridgely's battery occupied this position until the morning of the 22d.

Owing to the position of the enemy and the nature of the ground, the two squadrons of 2d dragoons, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel C. A. May, were not brought into action; they were, however, actively and usefully employed in collecting and conveying the wounded to our camp. On the 23d the advance into the city was resumed; the infantry, working their way from house to house, supported by Captains R. Ridgely's and B. Bragg's batteries, driving the enemy before them. When night closed our operations on the 23d, our men had advanced to within two squares of the centre of the city. A cessation of hostilities on the morning of the 24th stopped our further progress, and gave us time to collect the wounded and bury the dead. The operating strength of my command on

the morning of the 21st, was 63 officers and 1,022 men; and out of that number were killed and wounded 15 officers and 164 men. I enclose herewith a tabular statement of the killed, wounded, and missing. Of the field officers, I take pleasure in noticing the conduct of the late and lamented Lieutenant Colonel William H. Watson, of the Washington and Baltimore battalion of volunteers, who fell at the head of his command, whilst gallantly leading it against the enemy's works, as also that of Major W. W. Lear, commanding 3d infantry, who was dangerously wounded in the same assault, for which good service I present his name for praise and promotion. Lieutenants G. W. F. Wood, 1st infantry, and William J. H. Brooks, 3d infantry, were actively and usefully employed as acting assistant adjutant generals; the former to Lieutenant Colonel H. Wilson, 4th brigade, and the latter to Lieutenant Colonel J. Garland, of the 3d brigade. They were both dismounted by the enemy's artillery. My staff officers, Lieutenant D. C. Buell, 3d infantry, acting assistant adjutant general, and Lieutenant P. W. McDonald, 2d dragoons, aid-de-camp, rendered me valuable and meritorious services, in exposed positions, during the time my division was engaged with the enemy.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. E. TWIGGS,

Brigadier General U. S. Army, commanding 1st Division.

Major W. W. S. BLISS,

Assistant Adjutant General, Army of Occupation.

NOTE.—After Major W. W. Lear and Captain H. Bainbridge left the 3d infantry, wounded, that regiment was led and commanded by Captain W. S. Henry, 3d infantry, until the close of the day.

HEADQUARTERS 2D DIVISION ARMY OF OCCUPATION,

Monterey, Mexico, September 28, 1846.

SIR: I have the honor to report, that, in obedience to the verbal orders of the general-in-chief, the division under my command—composed of Lieutenant Colonel Duncan's battery of horse artillery, artillery battalion, (Lieutenant Colonel Childs,) and 8th regiment, (Captain Screvin,) constituting the 1st brigade, under Lieutenant Colonel Staniford; Lieutenant Mackall's battery horse artillery, 5th infantry, (Major Scott,) 7th, Captain Niles, and one company Louisiana volunteers, (Captain Blanchard,) 2d brigade, under Brigadier General Persifer F. Smith, (colonel of rifles,) and Colonel Hays's regiment of Texas mounted riflemen—moved from the main camp, at *El Bosque de Sta. Domingo*, at 2 p. m. on the 20th.

My instructions were, by a *detour* to the right, to endeavor to find and reach the Saltillo road, effect a thorough reconnoissance of the approaches to the city from that direction, to cut off supplies and reinforcements; and, if practicable, carry the heights.

Owing to the difficulties of the ground, after leaving the *Marin*, and before striking the *Presquina Grande* road, the division had reached only six miles (in consequence of the delay in making the route practicable for artillery, which service was executed by Captain Sanders) at 6 p. m., and was halted just without the range of a gun-battery upon the summit of an isolated hill called *Loma de Independencia*, midway on the

ascent of which was the bishop's palace; thence a reconnoissance was made under cover of detachments of Hays's Texans, to the intersection of the Presquina Grande route, then in our possession, with the Saltillo road. This examination resulted in the conviction that the grounds in our front and on our left, in advance, constituted at the same time the weak and the strong points of the enemy's position, and entered mainly into the defences of the city—the weak point, because commanding the only lines of retreat and of supply in the direction of *Saltillo*, and controlling that in direction of Presquina Grande; the strong point, because of the peculiarly defensive character of the hills and gorges, and of the very careful and skilful manner with which they had been fortified and guarded. It was also clearly indicated that our further advance would be strenuously resisted. On the morning of the 21st the division was put in motion, and with such formation as to present the readiest order of battle on any point of assault. At six, the advance, consisting of Hays's Texans, supported by the light companies 1st brigade, under Captain C. F. Smith, (both extended, as the valley widened or contracted,) closely followed by Duncan's light artillery, and battalion heads of columns, on turning an angle of the mountain, at a hacienda called *San Jeromino*, came upon a strong force of cavalry and infantry, mostly the former. A conflict immediately ensued. The Texans received the heavy charge of cavalry with their unerring rifles, and usual gallantry; the light companies opened a rapid and well directed fire; Duncan's battery was in action in one minute, (promptly supported by a section of Mackall's,) delivering its fire over the heads of our men. Ere the close of the combat, which lasted but fifteen minutes, the first brigade had formed to the front on the right and left, and delivered its fire. The second brigade was held in reserve, the ground not admitting of its deployment. The enemy retired in disorder, (leaving on the ground one hundred killed and wounded; among the former *Don Juan N. Najera*, colonel of the permanent regiment of lancers,) upon the Saltillo road, and was closely pursued until we got possession of the gorge, where all *debouches* from Monterey unite; whereby the force just defeated, as also reinforcements and supplies from that direction, were excluded from entering the city. At this important point the division was halted, and attention directed towards the mountain forts which envelop the city on its western and southwestern faces. Soon discovering, however, that our position brought us within effective range of the batteries, the troops were *advanced* some eight hundred yards further on the Saltillo road.

The examination thus far had manifested, besides the importance of the positions, the impracticability of any effective operations against the city, unless possessed of the exterior forts and batteries. Independent, however, of ulterior objects, the occupation of these heights became indispensable to the restoration of our line of communications with headquarters, necessarily abandoned for the moment, in order to secure the gorges of the Saltillo road. At 12 m., a force was detached under Captain C. F. Smith, with orders to storm the batteries on the crest of the nearest hill, called *Federacion*; and, after taking that, to carry the fort called *Soldada*, on the ridge of the same height, retired about 600 yards. The two effectually guarded the slopes and roads in either valley, and consequently the approaches to the city. This command consisted of four companies (K 2d, B 3d, and G and H 4th artillery) of the artillery battalion, and Green's,

McGowan's, R. A. Gillespie's, Chandlis's, Ballowes's, and McCulloch's companies of Texan riflemen, under Major Chevalier, acting in co-operation—in all about three hundred effectives. It was impossible to mark the movement of the storming party. On approaching the base of the mountain, the guns of both batteries opened a plunging fire, and numerous light troops were seen descending and arranging themselves at favorable points on the slopes. Perceiving these indications of determined resistance, Captain Miles was detached with the 7th to support and co-operate with the first party. In a short time the fire became general, the enemy gradually yielding and retiring up the rugged declivity, and our men as steadily pursuing. The appearance of heavy reinforcements on the summit, and the cardinal importance of the operation demanding further support, the 5th under Major Scott, and Blanchard's company of volunteers, were immediately detached, accompanied by Brigadier General Smith, who was instructed to take direction in that quarter. On reaching the advance parties, General Smith discovered that, under favor of the ground, he could, by directing a portion of the force to the right, and moving it obliquely up the hill, carry the *Soldada* simultaneously with the *Federacion*. He accordingly very judiciously pointed and accompanied the 5th, 7th, and Blanchard's company in that direction. Captain Smith's command having most gallantly carried the first object of attack, promptly turned the captured gun—a 9-pounder—upon the second, and moved on with his main body to participate in the assault upon *Soldada*, which was carried in gallant style by the forces under Scott, Miles, Blanchard, and *Hays*, (who had been detached on special service, but who returned in time to share with fifty of his men in the first assault, and to take a prominent part in the second)—the whole directed by General Smith.

At this point we secured another 9-pounder, and immediately both pieces were brought to bear upon the Bishop's palace, situated upon and midway the southern slope of the hill *Independencia*, a valley of only six hundred yards intervening. We had now secured an important advantage, and yet but half the work was done. The possession of these heights only made the more apparent the controlling importance of those opposite, and the necessity of occupying the palace. A violent storm ensued; and night closing in, operations for the day ceased. The troops had now been thirty-six hours without food, and constantly taxed to the utmost physical exertions. Such as could be permitted slept with arms in hand, subjected to a pelting storm and without covering, till 3 a. m., when they were aroused to carry the hill *Independencia*.

Lieutenant Colonel Childs was assigned to lead this storming party, consisting of three companies, J and G 4th and A 3d, (artillery battalion,) three companies 8th infantry, (A, B and D,) under Captain Screvin, with two hundred Texan riflemen under Colonel Hays and Lieutenant Colonel Walker, (captain of rifles,) acting in co-operation. The command moved at 3, conducted to its point of ascent by Captain Sanders, military, and Lieutenant Meade, topographical engineers. Favored by the weather, it reached by dawn of day within about one hundred yards of the crest, in which position, among the clefts of rocks, a body of the enemy had been stationed the previous evening, in apparent anticipation of attack. The enemy's retreating fire was ineffectual, and not returned until Colonels Childs and Hays' commands had reached within a few yards of the sum-

mit, when a well-directed and destructive fire, followed by the bayonet of the regulars and rush of the Texans, placed us in possession of the work; the cannon having been previously withdrawn, no impression could be made upon the massive walls of the palace or its outworks without artillery, except at enormous sacrifice.

Lieutenant Roland, of Duncan's battery, was ordered from the main camp with a 12-pounder howitzer, and in two hours (aided by fifty men from the line under Captain Sanders, military engineers, for the purpose of selecting the route *least* difficult) that enterprising and gallant officer had his gun in position, having ascended an acclivity as rugged as steep, between seven and eight hundred feet, in two hours. A fire was immediately opened from the howitzer, covered by the epaulement of the captured battery, upon the palace and its outworks, four hundred yards distant, and soon produced a visible sensation.

Meanwhile, to reinforce the position, the 5th, Major Scott, and Blanchard's volunteers, had been passed from the first heights, and reached the second in time to participate in the operations against the palace.

After many affairs of light troops and several feints, a heavy sortie was made, sustained by a strong corps of cavalry, with desperate resolution to repossess the heights: such a move had been anticipated and prepared for. Lieutenant Colonel Childs had advanced, under cover, two companies of light troops, under command of Captain Vinton, acting major, and judiciously drawn up the main body of his command, flanked on the right by Hays, and left by Walker's Texans. The enemy advanced boldly; was repulsed by one general discharge from all arms; fled in confusion, closely pressed by Childs and Hays, preceded by the light troops under Vinton; and, while they fled past, our troops entered the palace and fort. In a few moments, the unpretending flag of the Union had replaced the gaudy standard of Mexico. The captured guns, one 6-inch howitzer, one 12 and two 9-pounder brass guns, together with Duncan's and Mackall's field batteries, which came up at a gallop, were in full and effective play upon the retiring and confused masses that filled the street (of which we had the prolongation) leading to the nearest Plaza *la Capilla*, also crowded with troops; at this moment the enemy's loss was heavy. The investment was now complete. Except the force necessary to hold the position on *Independencia*, and serve the guns, (shifted to points whence the shot could be made to reach the great Plaza,) the division was now concentrated around the palace, and preparation made to assault the city on the following day, or sooner, should the general-in-chief either so direct, or, before communication be had, renew the assault from the opposite quarter. In the mean time, attention was directed to every provision our circumstances permitted, to alleviate the condition of our wounded soldiers and officers—to the decent interment of the dead; not omitting, in either respect, all that was due to those of the enemy.

About 10 a. m. on the 23d, a heavy fire was heard in the opposite quarter. Its magnitude and continuance, as well as other circumstances, did not permit a doubt that the general was conducting a main attack, and that his orders for my co-operation (having to travel a circuit of some six miles) had miscarried or failed to reach me by means of the numerous cavalry of the enemy. Under these convictions, the troops were instantly ordered to commence an operation which, if not otherwise directed, I had designed to execute in part, under favor of the night. Two columns

of attack were organized to move along the two principal streets leading from one position in direction of the great Plaza, composed of light troops slightly extended, with orders to mask the men whenever practicable ; avoid those points swept by the enemy's artillery ; to press on to the first Plaza *Capilla* ; to get hold of the end of streets beyond ; then enter the buildings, and, by means of picks and bars, break through the longitudinal section of the walls ; work from house to house, and, ascending to the roofs, to place themselves upon the same breast-height with the enemy. Light artillery, by sections, and pieces under Duncan, Roland, Mackall, Martin, Hays, Irons, Clarke, and Curd, followed at suitable intervals, covered by reserves to guard the pieces, and the whole operation against the probable enterprises of cavalry upon our left. This was effectually done by seizing and commanding the head of every cross street. The streets were, at different and well chosen points, barricaded by heavy masonry walls, with embrasures for one or more guns, and in every instance well supported by *cross batteries*. These arrangements of defence gave to our operations at this moment a complicated character, demanding much care and precaution ; but the work went on steadily, simultaneously, and successfully. About the time our assault commenced, the fire ceased from our force in the opposite quarter. Disengaged on the one side, the enemy was enabled to shift men and guns to our quarter, as was soon manifested by accumulation of fire. At dark we had worked through the walls and squares, and reached to within one block of the great Plaza, leaving a covered way in our rear ; carried a large building which towered over the principal defences, and during the night and ensuing morning crowned the roof with two howitzers and a six-pounder. All things were now prepared to renew the assault at dawn of day, when a flag was sent in, asking a momentary suspension of fire, which led to the capitulation, upon terms so honorable to our arms. As the columns of attack were moving from the palace hill, Major Munroe, chief of artillery, reached me with a ten-inch mortar, which was immediately advanced to the Plaza *Chapel*, put in position, masked by the church-wall, its bed adjusted as rapidly as possible, and by sunset opened upon the great square. At this period, our troops had worked to within one square of the Plaza. The exact position of our comrades on the opposite side was not known, and the distance of the position to be assailed from the bomb battery but conjectural : eight hundred yards was assumed, and fuze and charge regulated accordingly. The first shell fell a little short of the point on which it was directed, and beside our troops. A slight increase of the projecting charge gave exact results. The whole service was managed by Major Munroe, most admirably ; and, combined with other operations, exercised a decided influence upon the final results. Early on the morning of the 23d, Major Brown, artillery battalion, was despatched with a select command, and one section of Mackall's battery, under Lieutenant Irons, to occupy the stone mill, and adjacent grounds, constituting one league in advance the narrow gorge, near Sta. Catarina. The Major took possession, repulsed the enemy's picquets, and was preparing his command to resist any attack, when he received my orders to retrace his steps, enter the city, and form the main reserve to the assaulting columns. He came up in good time, and good order, and was at once under fire.

On the 24th, in conformity with the articles of capitulation, the citadel was taken possession of by a command consisting of two compa-

nies of each regiment, and one section of each battery, second division. General Smith was directed to take command of this corps and conduct the ceremony, which duty he executed with delicacy to the unhappy and humiliated foe. Herewith (marked A) you will receive lists of captured munitions of war; lists of such as were surrendered have already been handed in. It is a source of high gratification that we have been able to accomplish such fortunate results with so moderate a sacrifice of gallant men. Annexed is a return of killed and wounded, exhibiting dates, actions, and circumstances.

When every officer and every soldier, regular and volunteer, has, through a series of harassing and severe conflicts, in the valley and on the mountain, in the street and on the housetop, cheerfully, bravely, and successfully executed every service, and complied with every exaction of valor and patriotism, the task is as difficult as delicate to distinguish individuals; and yet it will always happen, as it has always happened, in the varied scenes of battle and siege, that fortune presents to some those opportunities which all would have seized with gladness and avidity. It is my pleasing and grateful duty to present to the consideration of the general-in-chief, and through him to the government, the distinguished conduct of Brigadier General Smith, (colonel of rifles;) Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Childs, artillery battalion; Colonel Hays, Texan riflemen; Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Duncan, horse artillery; and Captain C. F. Smith, 2d artillery, commanding light troops 1st brigade.

My thanks are also especially due to Lieutenant Colonel Staniford, 8th, (commanding 1st brigade;) Major Munroe, chief of artillery, (general staff;) Brevet Major Brown and Captain J. R. Vinton, artillery battalion; Captain J. B. Scott, artillery battalion, (light troops;) Major Scott, commanding, and Captain Merrill, 5th; Captains Miles, (commanding,) Holmes, and Ross, 7th infantry, and Captain Screvin, commanding 8th infantry; to Lieutenant Colonel Walker, (captain of rifles;) Major Chevalier and Captain McCulloch, of the Texan, and Captain Blanchard, of the Louisiana volunteers; to Lieutenants Mackall, (commanding battery,) Roland, Martin, Hays, Irons, Clarke, and Curd, horse artillery; Lieutenant Longstreet, commanding light company 8th; Lieutenant Ayres, artillery battalion, who was among the first in the assault upon the palace, and who secured the colors. Each of the officers named either headed special detachments, columns of attack, storming parties, or detached guns; and all were conspicuous for conduct and courage. My attention has been particularly directed, by General Smith, to the gallant conduct of Lieutenant Gardner, 7th infantry, during the assault upon the city; on which occasion he threw himself in advance, and on the most exposed points, animating the men by his brave example. Particular attention has also been called to the Lieutenants Nicholls, (brothers,) Louisiana volunteers, as having highly distinguished themselves by personal daring and efficient service. The officers of brigade and regimental staff were conspicuous in the field, or in their particular departments. Lieutenants Hanson, (commanding,) Vandorn, (aid-de-camp 7th;) Lieutenant Robinson, 5th, (quartermaster's department,) on the staff of General Smith; Lieutenant and Adjutant Clarke, 8th infantry, staff 1st brigade; Lieutenants Benjamin, adjutant artillery battalion; Peck, ordnance office, artillery battalion; G. Deas, adjutant 5th, and Page, adjutant 7th infantry, are highly commended by their respective chiefs; to the justness of which

I have the pleasure to add my personal observation. In common with the entire division, my particular thanks are tendered to Assistant Surgeons Porter, (senior,) Byrne, Conrad, De Leon, and Roberts, (medical department,) who were ever at hand, in the close fight, promptly administering to the wounded and suffering soldier. To the officers of the staff, general and personal, more especially associated with myself—honorable Colonel Balie Peyton, Louisiana troops, who did me the honor to serve as aid-de-camp; Captain Sanders, military engineers; Lieutenant Meade, topographical engineers; Lieutenants E. Deas, Daniels, and Ripley, quartermaster's and commissary's staff, and Lieutenants Pemberton, 4th artillery, and Wood, 8th infantry, my aids-de-camp—I have to express the greatest obligation. In such diversified operations, during the three days and nights, they were constantly in motion, performing every executive duty with zeal and intelligence, only surpassed by daring and courage in conflict. I beg to commend each to special consideration.

We have to lament the gallant Captains McKavett, 8th infantry, an officer of high merit, killed on the 21st, and Gillespie, Texas volunteers, on the 22d. The latter eminently distinguished himself, while leading his brave company at the storming of the first height, and perished in seeking similar distinction on a second occasion. Captain Gatlin and Lieutenant Potter, 7th, Lieutenant Russell, 5th, and Wainwright, 8th infantry, and Lieutenant Reece, Texas riflemen, received honorable (happily not mortal) wounds. Annexed is an accurate topographical sketch of the theatre of operations; for which I am indebted, as in many other respects, to the intelligent zeal and gallantry of Lieutenant Meade, engineers.

The following non-commissioned officers are reported as having highly distinguished themselves: Sergeants Hazard, 4th, and Dilworth, 3d artillery; Quartermaster Sergeant Henry, 7th infantry; Cross, company C; Rounds, Bradford, (color sergeant,) and Wragg, company E; Bailey, company D; and Ballard, 7th infantry.

In the several conflicts with the division, the enemy's loss is ascertained to exceed 450 men, 4 9-pounders, 1 12-pounder brass gun, 1 24-pounder howitzer, and two national (garrison) standards captured.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. J. WORTH,

Brevet Brig. General, commanding 2d Division.

Major W. W. S. BLISS,

Asst. Adjt. Gen. Army of Occupation.

COAHUILA, MEXICO, (30 MILES FROM SANTA ROSA,)

Headquarters, San Jose, October 19, 1846.

SIR: I have the honor to report that I arrived, with half of my command, at this place, about 12 o'clock, m.; having marched 16 miles, with a train of 170 wagons, containing 48 days' rations, all in good order, and the troops in fine spirits.

Last evening I received from General Taylor a communication, giving me a detailed account of his great and glorious victory at Monterey. The order publishing it was read to the troops this evening.

To-morrow we shall march to the river Alamos, 14 miles distant. The

river is 4 feet deep, and very rapid. I trust we shall be able to cross without much difficulty.

The Rio Grande was 4 feet 4 inches deep, and was passed without difficulty or loss. After we have passed the Alamos and Sabinos, we shall be within one day's march of Santa Rosa. Thus far the towns on our route have received us kindly, and readily furnished us with corn and other supplies. San Fernando contains from 2,000 to 3,000 inhabitants. The Presidio contains about 2,000, and Nava 1,200. We passed through these places without the least resistance.

General Taylor's armistice does not interfere with my movements. In the course of five or six days, I shall enter the capital of Coahuila, (Monclova,) reported to contain 6,000 inhabitants. Here, or on this side, I shall establish a depot of supplies.

Colonel Churchill left San Antonio, with the residue of my command, on the 14th instant. He will reach the Rio Grande about the 28th inst. He will probably reach Monclova about the 13th November. This delay is altogether owing to the want of transportation.

The quartermaster's department has no specie; and we can make no use of treasury notes. We have few medical officers. Of the newly appointed assistant quartermasters, but one has joined me; and no assistant commissaries. Lieutenant Patrick is the only assistant commissary with my command.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL,

Brig. Gen., commanding.

To Brig. Gen. R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

No. 3.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,

Washington, November 10, 1846.

SIR: I have the honor to hand in my annual report, in which I have stated the condition of the branches of service committed to this department, and the operations that have been in hand during the year.

MILITARY DEFENCES.

Since my last annual report, I have inspected all the fortifications under construction or repair upon the northern frontier, and all upon the seaboard, excepting those on the Gulf of Mexico, and am enabled, from a close scrutiny in each case, to renew assurances that the interests of the public are managed by the officers in charge with judgment and watchfulness, and the labors conducted in the ablest manner.

The estimates which are presented for the prosecution of work during the next fiscal year have been reduced much below the ordinary estimates, in view of large anticipated demands upon the treasury in support of the Mexican war. The engineer officers, in making up their respective estimates, had in view, no doubt, a rate of expenditure which, besides conforming nearly to the amount granted by Congress at the last session, would permit an advancement of the works at once manifest, judicious, and economical; and, considering the still deficient defences of many important points, this department would gladly see the sums thus called for put at their disposal. Under an intimation from you, however, that a reduction would be necessary, I have brought down the total amount to less than one-half the gross amount asked for by the officers, or to less than one-half the amount appropriated at the last session.

The appropriation for fortifications at the last session was	-	\$1,310,000
The total amount now asked for by the local engineers is	-	988,429
The total amount of the estimates handed in by this office	-	495,600

Under the supposed necessity of applying, during the next year, only limited means to the prosecution of the defensive system, I have abstained from estimating for several new works, which are, nevertheless, of such importance as to have been repeatedly urged upon the attention of Congress through several channels, including the appropriate committees. Though these projects do not appear in the estimates, the recommendations are herein repeated, in the hope that Congress may concur in the necessity of an early commencement.

Barracks and defensive works near Detroit, Michigan.—During the past year the operations on this work have been pushed with considerable vigor. The parade wall of cedar has been put up; the scarp completed;

breast-height walls raised; and flank embrasures of cedar built. The sodding of all slopes has been finished; the glacis regulated; the ditches completed; pintle blocks and traverse circles, with iron rails, laid; the magazine and postern pointed; the gate fastenings put on; the drains have been built; and the defensive works generally finished, and in a serviceable condition.

On the 30th of September there remained, to complete the fort, only the removal of a small quantity of earth from the parade; laying a short drain from the magazine to the common sewer; laying platforms for flank guns; and hanging mantelets, &c.; all of which it was expected would be completed during the fall.

The barrack buildings have been commenced, the foundations and cellar walls for a portion having been constructed, and stone for the remainder having been procured.

These buildings are designed to be extensive and permanent, and it is believed to be important that, at this frontier position, no delay should attend their completion.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1846 -	\$18,000 00
Probable amount to be expended by the 30th June, 1847 -	18,000 00
Estimate of the amount required to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1848 -	15,000 00

Defensive works near Buffalo, New York.—The most important features of the year's operations may be stated as follows: The large battery of the covert-way has been brought to a state of readiness to receive its armament; a hot-shot furnace has been built for the use of this battery; the rooms, passages, and closets of the tower have been furred, lathed, and plastered; all the doors and windows have been framed and hung; and, in short, the quarters might now be occupied. The bridges and drawbridges have been built; the roofs of the tower arches have been covered with mastic; they have been loaded; the breast-height wall of the tower parapet has been built, and the parapet formed and sodded; the pintle blocks of the four guns, which constitute the upper battery of the tower, have been set and the pintles inserted; those of the traverse circles have been set, and in a short time this battery also will be ready for its armament. There remains very little to bring this redoubt to entire completion.

The banquets and terreplein of tower are to be formed and sodded, and the roadway and a portion of the covert-way terreplein require some little adjustment; the process of boring for water will be continued, in the expectation that a sufficient supply will soon be obtained. These, together with an arrangement for freeing the cellars of the tower of the water which is found to collect there, will complete the operations.

The battery designed to be placed near the mouth of Buffalo harbor has not yet been commenced.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1846 -	\$32,500 00
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1847 -	12,5000 00
No appropriation is asked for the next year.	

Fort Niagara, New York.—Nothing has been done at this fort during the year, and it remains in very good condition. An appropriation of \$5,500 was made at the last session of Congress for barracks and storehouses;

but no part of it has been applied. It is contemplated to apply it during the next season.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1846 . . . \$5,500 00
 Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1847 . . . 5,500 00

Fort Ontario, Oswego, New York.—The operations on this work for the year may be summed up as follows: The sea wall has been finished; the high and steep banks, which bound the site of the fort towards the river and lake, have been graded and secured from further abrasion by a thatching of straw, until the grass shall have had time to take root; three wells have been dug at convenient points in the parade of the fort, with the view of obtaining a supply of water sufficient for the wants of a war garrison. The supply is hardly yet large enough, and another well will accordingly be dug. The work is in a perfect state of efficiency, and needs no further appropriation.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1846 . . . \$4,400 00
 Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1847 . . . 4,400 00

Fortifications at the outlet of lake Champlain.—Since my last annual report, operations on this work have been pushed with great vigor, and have been conducted with a view to bring certain of the batteries, bearing upon the channel, to a state of efficiency at the earliest practicable period.

The labors of the year may be briefly stated as comprising the driving of 800 piles; the laying down on the piles of one-third of all the grillages of the work; the construction of seven thousand three hundred and sixty-five cubic yards of masonry; the laying of 622 square yards of asphaltic roofing; the embankment of five hundred cubic yards of terreplein; the embankment of eighty-five thousand cubic yards of earth in the cover-face; the fitting up of the interior of five casemates for soldiers' barracks; the laying down of the platform floors for the second tier of guns in twelve gun casemates; the putting up of five bulkheads; closing the rear of as many gun rooms; and the putting up of 50 feet in length of the gallery of the second story.

These operations, together with what will be accomplished before the present season closes, will put a portion of the work nearest the channel, consisting of two bastions, and the curtain between them, in condition to mount 22 casemate guns, and to give bomb-proof quarters to 200 men; while, on the land side, the cover-face and place of arms will be left in such a shape as to be capable of considerable defence, particularly in the season of high water.

Economy, and other considerations of high importance, render it desirable that this work should be completed at an early day; and, in order that fair progress might be made in the operations for the ensuing year, an appropriation of \$70,000 was asked by the local engineer. I have, however, though reluctantly, lowered this demand to less than half.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1846 . . . \$13,600 00
 Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1847 . . . 13,600 00
 Estimate of the amount required to be appropriated for the
 fiscal year ending 30th June, 1848 . . . 30,000 00

Fort at the narrows of the Penobscot, Maine.—In October, 1845, operations were suspended on this work, leaving the wharf finished, and the bat-

batteries and powder magazine completed and in good condition for service. In the month of May last, operations were recommenced, and, on the 30th of September, had resulted in laying out the entire work, with the exception of the southern glacis; in excavating 5,600 cubic yards of stone, and placing the greater portion in an embankment along the shore, protecting it from abrasion, and sustaining a road-way from the wharf to one of the batteries; in embanking 28,200 cubic yards of earth, cutting 2,950 feet of stone, and sodding 1,900 superficial yards.

It was proposed, the ensuing year, to complete the rock excavations; embank 40,000 cubic yards of earth; build two covered communications with casemated traverses from batteries to main work, and lay 3,000 cubic yards of masonry; but the appropriation asked for will allow only a moderate progress.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1846	-	\$10,000 00
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1847	-	10,000 00
Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1848	-	15,000 00

Fort Preble, Portland harbor, Maine.—Operations were resumed on this work in May last, and, on the 30th September, the hospital and ordnance storeroom had been removed to an advantageous position, not interfering with the defences of the fort. One of the batteries had been extended so as to mount four additional guns. The rebuilding of soldiers' barracks and officers' quarters was commenced in June last. These buildings required, in their construction, 400,000 bricks and 400 cubic yards of stone masonry. On the 30th of September last, the buildings had been put up, covered, partly plastered, and the interior work of carpentry well advanced. During the past year, a sustaining wall of cut stone to the terreplein has also been laid; the well enlarged so as to afford an ample supply of water in the driest season; and various other operations about the work have been executed.

During the next year it is proposed to plaster the hospital; to paint officers' quarters and soldiers' barracks; to lay pavements in front of the same; to provide for the drainage of the parade; to lay traverse circles; to extend one of the batteries; to enlarge the site of the fort, &c. To effect these objects, a small additional appropriation will be necessary.

Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1848	-	\$9,000 00
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Fort Scammel, Portland harbor, Maine.—Operations on this fort were deferred until June last, in order to afford time to lay out the work, put up temporary buildings, and procure carts and horses. They were then commenced and vigorously pushed, and, on the 30th September, had resulted in embanking 20,000 cubic yards of earth; excavating 5,000 cubic yards of stone; laying 400 running feet of breast-height walls; and in receiving all the stone required for platforms, and for a permanent wharf, in fulfilment of a contract entered into in May last. It is hoped that the embankments of earth, and the breast-height walls, will be completed during the present season.

It is contemplated to lay the gun platforms of new battery, sod the embankments of earth, build a permanent wharf, and make a commencement

in the interior arrangements for defence and accommodation. Towards these purposes an additional appropriation is requested.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1846	\$3,000 00
Probable amount to be expended by the 30th June, 1847	3,000 00
Estimate of the amount required to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1848	10,000 00

Fort McClary, Portsmouth harbor.—The site of this work has been enlarged, by the purchase of about 25 acres of land, which will afford ample room for the fort, quarters, barracks, hospital, &c.

It is proposed to apply the amount remaining on hand of former appropriations to the commencement of barracks, for the completion of which an additional appropriation will be required at a future day: none is now asked.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1846	\$2,500 00
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1847	2,500 00

Fort Constitution, Portsmouth harbor, N. H.—During the past year nothing has been done upon this work. It is in good order, and in all essential respects is fully prepared for defence. No further appropriation is requested.

Sea-walls of Deer island, Boston harbor, Massachusetts.—These walls remain in the same good condition as at the date of the last annual report. No work has since been done upon them. No appropriation is asked.

Protection of Lovell's island, Boston harbor, Massachusetts.—The sea-wall remains nearly in the same condition reported last year. The breakwaters designed to be built, one at each extremity of the wall, and deemed indispensable to its security, are still wanting. It is intended that they shall be commenced early next season, and completed according to the original plan. The unexpended balance of funds applicable to that object is deemed sufficient.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1846	\$1,500 00
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1847	1,500 00

Sea-wall on the Great Brewster, Boston harbor, Massachusetts.—In submitting my annual report, I have for several years past felt it my duty to bring this project to the notice of the War Department.

In 1840 a careful survey was made, by order of this office, of the islands in Boston harbor which require protection from the wash of the sea. Their preservation is indispensable as covers of the anchorages and roadsteads, and also to the maintenance of requisite depths in the channels. Estimates, also, were made at the same time of the cost of constructing the appropriate sea-walls. For one of these, (namely, Lovell's island,) which was of the most imperious necessity, Congress made the requisite appropriation, and the work has been done, as before stated. The report of the officer who made the survey and estimates shows the necessity of a sea-wall on the Great Brewster island, one on Long island head, and one on Gallop island; each of these, especially the first two, affording sites for important batteries. The last two being less urgent, may be postponed,

but the first mentioned demands immediate attention. On the 12th December, 1843, I addressed to the Secretary of War a communication urgently inviting attention to the subject, and expressing the hope that an appropriation might be made at the earliest day in the session practicable. For further detail I beg leave to refer to that letter.

The two houses of Congress have concurred no less than three times in making an appropriation for this work; but, unfortunately, the items of appropriation were embraced in bills which failed to receive the Executive sanction. The case becomes only the more pressing with the lapse of time.

It may not be amiss to state that it appears, from surveys made respectively in 1820 and 1840, that 5.67 acres had been washed away from the island in the interval, being a quantity about equal to one-fourth of the whole island at the latter period.

The estimate from this office includes a request for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1848, of \$40,000.

Repairs of fortifications on Governor's island, Boston harbor, Massachusetts.—Operations at these works have been confined to completing batteries Nos. 1 and 3, and the magazine of the former, all of which are now ready for service; forming the parapet and terreplein of battery No. 2, and sodding its slopes; grading the western part of the south glacis of the citadel; building a stone abutment for a new wharf, and repairing old buildings for temporary shelters for workmen, horses, oxen, and materials.

Within the coming year, it is proposed to complete the wharf, to take down the old walls and buildings on the site of the new citadel; to excavate the ditch, and make the requisite excavations for the masonry; to lay the foundations of the tower and counterscarp, and perhaps build a part of the superstructure of the former; to procure all the facing stone for the tower, including that for loopholes and parapet, and to have the same hammered and ready for laying; to provide the bricks for the arches, and to make all other requisite preparations for completing the masonry of the tower within the next ensuing year.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1846	\$14,000 00
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1847	14,000 00
Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1848	15,000 00

Fort Independence, Boston harbor, Massachusetts.—The operations within the past year have been to procure and fit the iron rails for 126 traversing platforms, viz: 106 for guns, and 20 for carronades; to procure the requisite irons for two shot furnaces; to put up the linings of a magazine and prepare it for the reception of powder; to complete the chimney tops; to construct culverts and cesspools for the drainage of the parade, and to execute some other minor details about the works.

The only operation of any importance remaining, is to prepare the requisite quarters for the garrison.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1846	\$15,400 00
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1847	15,400 00

No further appropriation is asked.

Fort Warren, Boston harbor, Massachusetts.—At the commencement of the present year the condition of the work was as follows:

Main work.—Scarp completed, except a width of 20 feet corresponding to the postern arch. All the arches of the casemates turned, and roofed with beton—those in the flanks of No. 5, and left flank of No. 4, covered with asphalt. Parade wall on left flank and left face No. 5 built to its full height, and coped; that on fronts Nos. 1 and 2, except on the left face of the latter, carried up 15 feet. The terreplains and parapets finished on front No. 4, except along the right flank and right face, and on No. 5, except a part of the left face. Traverse platforms laid for 30 casemate guns, and for 15 carronades in flank casemates. On hand, and prepared to be laid, traverse circles for platforms of 125 barbette guns, and 4 flank carronades in casemates; pintle blocks for 94 barbette guns.

Outworks.—Glacis and cover-faces completed, except the central and left portion of the cover-face on No. 3, which was, however, mostly embanked. Traverse platforms laid for 46 guns on cover-face No. 2. Sea wall completed, except a contemplated improvement of the old wall on the north side.

Operations were resumed in May last, and the following work has been performed:

Parade wall finished, except on one front; casemates and walls covered with asphalt, and terreplein over the same completed on fronts Nos. 1 and 2; on a part of No. 3, leaving uncovered the equivalent of one front.

The guard-house and sustaining walls of cover face No. 3 finished, and the demilune on the same front partly carried up.

Within the coming year, it is proposed to complete the parade wall and the asphalt roofing of the casemates, to finish the terreplein and parapets, build the breast-height walls, lay most of the traverse platforms for the barbette guns, and complete the cover-face and demilune on No. 3, with the ramp leading to the main postern.

The principal work then remaining to be done will be to finish the main postern, and prepare quarters for the garrison.

Balance in the treasury on 30th September, 1846	\$15,000 00
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1847	15,000 00
Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1848	40,000 00

Fort Adams, Newport harbor, Rhode Island.—During the past year a blocking course of granite, of about 1,300 running feet, has been laid on the counterscarp of the casemated traverse, on the walls of ramps, and on the counterscarps of the southwest and southeast fronts; a vertical shaft has been sunk, connecting with the drain, to carry off the surface water; the passage-way into the northeast bastion has been carried out to the parade, and paved with flagging; the sustaining wall of the parade has been coped with granite; the east sally-port has been paved with flagging; the outwork in advance of the tenaille, on the southwest front, has been paved with flagging, and a drain laid through it; a number of pintle blocks and traverse circles have been reset and strengthened; a number of the gun-rooms, casemates, and galleries, have been paved with brick laid in mortar; a number of iron traverse circles have been made and put down in the west battery and the redoubt; and, with the exception of some 10 or 11 guns, the entire armament for the fort and redoubt might now be

mounted. Considerable work has also been done in grading the parades, ditches, gun rooms, galleries, sally-ports, sidewalks, &c., and in grading and resodding the embankments and slopes about the work. An estimate for the service of the next fiscal year is submitted. The principal objects to be accomplished therewith are the construction of shot furnaces, a closing wall for the eastern ditch, blinds for magazines, a blocking course for counterscarps, pointing, regulating the ground, &c.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1846	-	\$1,000 00
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1847	-	1,000 00
Estimate of the amount required to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1848	-	10,000 00

Fort Griswold, New London harbor, Connecticut.—Nothing remains to be done to complete the advanced battery of this work, otherwise in perfect order, except strengthening the pintle centres, and building a wall around the magazine; all of which, it is believed, may be executed with the funds now available.

No further appropriation is now asked for this work.

Fort Trumbull, New London, Connecticut.—During the past season operations have been confined chiefly to stone, brick, and concrete masonry of casemates, on the northeast front; covering a part of the casemate roofs with asphalt; masonry of the parade walls of north, northeast, and southeast fronts, including two staircase towers, communicating with barbette batteries; laying traverse circles and pintle centres; building stone parapets; constructing breast-height walls; pointing scarps, parapets, and casemates; finishing quarters; completing magazine of east bastion; palisading ditch; embanking terrepleins and banquets; and grading the south esplanade.

The amount of work executed during the year ending 30th September, is—1,679 cubic yards of stone masonry laid in mortar; 447 cubic yards of brick masonry; 389 cubic yards of concrete masonry; 2,081 superficial feet of stone cutting; 4,230 cubic yards of earth removed; 4,583 square yards of sodding; 104 cubic yards of stone quarried; 415 square yards of asphalt covering; besides a considerable amount of work executed by carpenters, &c., on the quarters.

Though many things remain to be done before the work can be considered as finished, yet it is now in a state to resist assault, and to bring into battery most of its guns. The magazines are ready for service; nearly all the quarters for the garrison and all the gun-rooms are secure against bombardment; and a cistern, a well, a commissariat store, and many other essentials, contributing to the convenience and defence of the work, are prepared for any emergency that may arise. During the next fiscal year it would be easy to complete the work; but to effect this object a larger appropriation would be necessary than we are now authorized to ask.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1846	-	\$21,900 00
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1847	-	21,900 00
Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1848	-	10,000 00

Fort Schuyler, Long Island, New York.—The land defences of this work, including the cover-face, caponniere, covert-way, place of arms,

and land glacis, are completed, with the exception of drilling pintle holes for embrasure guns in the cover-face, and coping the walls which close the ditch at each extremity. The esplanade between the cover-face and the main work is finished, and the grading of the glacis of the water fronts is nearly finished, and the sea wall on the northeast side has been repaired. A portion of the coping remains to be placed on the stone parapet; with this exception, the scarp of the main work, the earthen parapet and banquet of its land front, and the stone parapet of its water front, have been finished; the terreplain is finished, except grading; the parade wall of the barrack, magazine, and storeroom casemates, is carried to the required height, and 130 feet of coping has been laid upon it; the parade wall of the gun casemates has been raised to the height of the imposts of the arches of the second tier in eight casemates, and to the height of the second floor in the remainder, and four lintels have been put in place over the openings of the lower tier. All the floors in the barrack, magazine, storeroom, and gun casemates have been laid; the quarters have been furred and lathed; a portion of the plastering has been executed; the steps for the stairs have been laid; all the window and door frames have been put in place, and the doors of the storerooms have been hung; the gallery in front of the quarters has been put up except the tin upon the roof. Four wells, each five feet in diameter, with stone covers, have been finished; the grading of the parade has been nearly finished; preparations for mounting guns have been completed for the main work, with the exception of the superior battery on the southwest half of water fronts, where the foundations only have been laid, and, with the exception of the traverse plates, on the northeast half, which are still to be laid; preparations have also been made for mounting the guns on the covert-way in the place of arms, and in the cover-face, with the exception of drilling pintle holes for embrasure guns.

In order to finish this work, and to place it in a state of perfect security at the least expense, operations should be regularly continued until all the unfinished parts are completed. The machinery now used upon the fort for various purposes, and the boats employed in transporting materials, will last for a year or two, and require but a small expenditure for repairs; but if, for the want of funds, the completion of the work should be further delayed, considerable expense will be incurred in keeping up all necessary apparatus. With a view to economy, therefore, as well as to the importance in other respects of finishing this work at an early day, it would be very desirable to procure a grant of \$30,000 for the next year. I have, however, felt constrained to limit the request to half that amount.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1846	\$27,000 00
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1847	27,000 00
Estimate of the amount required to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1848	15,000 00

Governor's island, New York harbor.

Fort Columbus.—This work may be considered as in the best condition for defensive purposes. Since the date of my last annual report, a temporary platform has been laid over the space occupied by the drawbridge.

Castle Williams.—Previous to my last report most of the modifications and repairs essential to the efficiency of this work were perfected; since that time some slight repairs have been executed upon the magazine.

South battery.—This battery is essentially finished, and is in good condition for service. Since the date of my last annual report, some repairs have been executed upon the magazine and quarters, leaving but little at the present time to be done to place them in the best condition.

Permanent wharf.—This wharf is finished. A large cast-iron crane has been procured and erected upon it, which is now in use; but which will require some slight alterations, in order that large guns and other heavy weights may be lifted by it with perfect security. Any slight alterations or repairs which the works on this island may require, will be executed without recourse to further appropriations.

Repairs of Fort Wood, Bedlow's island, New York.—The sea-wall and advanced battery built around the southern and eastern part of the island were finished at the date of my last annual report. They are now in good order, and all preparations have been made for mounting the guns. More than half the counterscarp of the main work is finished. The refacing of the scarp of the main work with granite and the construction of the stone parapet have been finished, except faces 1 and 22, and the front in which the main gate is situated. The stone for these faces is in readiness to be laid. The culvert from the parade to its outlet through the sea-wall is finished, and the drains leading thereto have been partly constructed. The parade walls and stairs leading to the terreplein are finished, and the terreplein has been raised to the required height. The walls, roof, and most of the flooring of the west barrack, and of a portion of the officers' quarters, have been finished. The bomb-proof rooms on each side of the main entrance have been finished, and their roofs covered with asphalt. The machinery for raising the drawbridge is in place. The new magazine, and the wall enclosing it, have been finished, and the old magazine has been repaired. The sally-port is finished, except grading and paving the floor; and a furnace for heating shot has been constructed near its outlet.

A vigorous prosecution and speedy completion of this work is no less demanded by economy than by its great importance to the defence of New York city and harbor. My estimate, however, is for only about one-third of the sum which it would be judicious to apply.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1846	-	\$22,000 00
Probable amount to be expended by the 30th June, 1847	-	22,000 00
Estimate of the amount required to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1848	-	15,000 00

Fort Hamilton, New York harbor.—Since the date of my last annual report a fair progress has been made in the modifications and repairs of this work. The caponniere to flank the south ditch has been completed; as also the palisades closing the ditch between this caponniere and the adjacent covert-way. The northern caponniere has also progressed nearly to completion; together with the corresponding palisades and covert-way. In executing this part of the work bituminous mastic has been used as a covering to secure the arches, and interior piers and walls, from the injurious effects of rain or moisture.

The eastern sally-port has been thoroughly repaired; the decayed material has been removed from a number of the casemates on the water-front, and replaced by brick of the best quality. The scarp wall on the water-front has been pointed with cement; a considerable portion of the road wall

on the water-front has been renewed; passages have been constructed for communications between the main work and the places of arms formed by the modifications of the caponnières, and attention has been bestowed to the preservation of the slopes and terrepleins of the main work and redoubt.

The operations for the year have resulted in the removal of 2,757 cubic yards of earth; sodding 600 square yards of slopes; building 1,922 cubic yards of stone masonry; cutting 20,509 square feet of stone; building 35 cubic yards of brick masonry; covering 2,200 square feet of surfaces with bituminous mastic; together with various other operations about the work.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1846	-	\$10,000 00
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1847	-	10,000 00

No appropriation is asked for next year.

Repairs of Fort Lafayette, New York harbor.—Nothing has been done upon this fort during the past year, further than to execute some slight repairs upon the roof over the barbette battery.

The fort is ready for its entire armament, and is in good condition for service. It is proposed, however, to execute certain improvements, which will give additional security to the magazines, but it will be accomplished out of the contingent fund.

No appropriation is asked.

Repairs of works on Staten island, New York harbor.—Batteries *Hudson* and *Morton*, on this site, have, during the past year, received frequent attention, and some slight repairs for their preservation.

During the past session an appropriation was made by Congress for the purchase of these old works, together with their site, from the State of New York, and providing also for the sale of old Fort Gansevoort, and the application of the proceeds thereof to the repairs of the works on Staten island.

Measures are now in progress for the sale of old Fort Gansevoort; and it is hoped that by the commencement of the next working season the transfer of the old works to the United States will have been effected, and that the work of repair may be commenced soon thereafter.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1846	-	\$100,000 00
Probable amount to be expended by the 30th June, 1847	-	50,000 00

Sandy Hook.—The fortification of this point, so often urged upon the consideration of Congress, has been the subject of study by the board of engineers, which has handed in projects and estimates. I now content myself with referring to previous communications from this office on the subject, in the hope that although no estimate is brought forward at present, Congress may deem it worthy of immediate favor.

Fort Mifflin, Delaware river.—Prior to my last annual report, the repairs deemed essential to the efficiency of this work had been executed. It has been turned over for occupation by troops, is understood to be in good condition, and no further appropriation is required.

Fort Delaware, Delaware river.—At the last session of Congress a law was passed in relation to this work in the following words: "And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be, and he is

hereby, authorized to take such steps as he may deem advisable for adjusting the title to the Pea Patch island; and, should the same be found to be adverse to the United States, that he cause the value to be ascertained by arbitration, according to the agreement entered into between the Secretary of War and the agent of the claimants."

In accordance with the above, it is understood that the matter has been referred to the Chief Justice of the United States (as previously agreed upon between the Secretary of War and the agent of the claimants) for his award, and that he has declined to act thereon.

It is greatly to be regretted that a delay, which has already for many years kept back this work—so important to many great interests—should be still further prolonged; and it is hoped that Congress will forthwith supply any deficient legislation on the subject.

Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Maryland.—Prior to my last annual report the repairs and changes necessary to render this work efficient had been executed. It is garrisoned by troops, and may now be considered in a good state, and efficient for service.

No further appropriation is asked.

Proposed fort on Sollers's Point flats, Baltimore harbor.—At the last session of Congress an appropriation of \$30,000 was granted for the commencement of a work at this point. The construction cannot be commenced until jurisdiction over the site has been obtained from the State of Maryland. In anticipation of the appropriation, application for such jurisdiction was made at the last session of the legislature of Maryland, but not then acted upon; it will be renewed at the coming session, and it is hoped with better success.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th of September, 1846	- \$30,000 00
Probable amount to be expended by the 30th June, 1847	- 15,000 00

Fort Madison, Annapolis harbor, Maryland.—The preliminary arrangements for this work, for which an appropriation of \$10,000 was made during the last session of Congress, were made in the early part of the summer, and operations commenced in the latter part of July.

During the season, the operations consist of a careful and accurate survey of the site of the old fort; the construction of a pile wharf about 425 feet long, extending into 12 to 14 feet water; the planning and laying out of a new battery, having a crest of about 800 feet extent, designed to receive 21 guns, bearing upon the channel. Of this work, the most important half, that next the water, is nearly completed. The breast-height wall of the water front is laid for 200 feet, except the slight brick wall near the crest, which is commenced; and the parapet and the sodding of its scarp, turning the crest, is completed for the same distance. On the flank east, the terreplein and nearly the whole of the banquets are formed, as also the parapet, for about one-half of its height above the terrepleins, and the concrete foundation for the breast-height wall on this flank is laid. On the west water-flank the terreplein is formed, and the parapet laid to the same height on the whole distance, and a return of the parapet at the southwest angle is brought up nearly to its proper height for about 20 feet, and it is confidently expected that the parapet and breast-height wall of these two flanks, as well as of the intermediate main front, with the sodding of their

scarps, excepting the superior slopes and the scarp of the west flank, will be completed this season. It is believed that the battery will also be finished and ready for mounting its guns. This will, however, leave the work open and exposed on the rear or land sides; and, for the construction of this land front, and its east and west flanks, for the building of the gateway, for completing the filling of the old ditch, removing old masonry, grading, drains, &c., a further appropriation is respectfully requested.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1846	-	\$2,000 00
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1847	-	2,000 00
Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1848	-	4,000 00

Repairs of Fort Washington, Maryland.—The labors of the year on this fort comprise the completion on the southeast, or land front, of its breast-height wall; exterior and interior slopes; the completion of the caponniere and gallery leading into it, and the completion of the arrangements for its battery, except the setting of traverse circles for four guns. Sundry repairs to the masonry of the other fronts have been executed, and the pointing and repointing of the brick and stone masonry, of the main work, and the demilune, have been mostly completed. The repairs of the soldiers' barracks have been finished, and the repairs of the officers' quarters nearly completed. A drain has also been constructed on the water front, to prevent, if possible, the land slides which have heretofore threatened serious injury to the work.

The fort is now nearly ready for its entire armament, and could in a short time receive a garrison for its defence. The additional repairs now required, such as coping some of the rough stone-walls, repointing casemates, setting two flights of steps, constructing the woodwork of draw-bridge, making and hanging gates, doors, &c., it is hoped may be executed during the present year. For these and all other contemplated repairs, the amount on hand of former appropriation will, it is believed, be sufficient.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1846	-	\$23,000 00
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1847	-	23,000 00

No further appropriation asked.

Fort Monroe, Hampton roads, Virginia.—During the past year operations on this fort have progressed steadily, and have resulted in the following work: Two shot furnaces, 16 feet in length, for the service of the water battery, which had been previously commenced, have been completed; the large bridge on front No. 4, which was commenced last year, has been finished and opened for use. The arches, piers, and interior face-wall of the water battery and casemates on front No. 4, have been thoroughly pointed, and a small magazine at the southwest end of this battery constructed, and now ready for use. The main ditch extending along fronts 1, 2, and 3 has, throughout the greater part of its length, been excavated to its proper depth and paved, and the corresponding counterscarp slope wall completed. The glacis embankment in front of this ditch has been mostly formed for a width of 25 feet, and has been covered with clay and gravel for a roadway. On front No. 7 the foot-bridge has been constructed, together with 50 yards of the counterscarp slope wall, opposite to bastion 1—7, and nearly all the stone necessary to complete this wall as far as the lock has been re-

ceived and dressed ready for use. The granite for the piers of a bridge on this front has been received and prepared for laying.

The gale of the 2d of March last removed a large quantity of sand from the glacis of front No. 6, before it was finished. This sand has been in part replaced, so as to secure the wall of the covert-way from being undermined by the usual winter storms.

On front No. 5, a small bridge has been constructed. The salient of the glacis coupée on this front, so much injured by the gale of March 2d, has been repaired; and the sea-wall for its future protection has been raised to a height of ten feet—leaving four feet yet to be constructed. Within the scarp wall, four small shot furnaces have been commenced and finished within the year, and two others, previously commenced, have been completed. The injury done to Mill creek road by the gale of March last has been repaired.

The boring of an Artesian well, for the supply of water to the garrison, (which was commenced previous to my last report,) has progressed, during the past season, from a depth of 68 feet to its present depth of 225 feet, and a still greater depth must be attained before procuring an adequate supply of good water.

In continuing the operations on this work, it is proposed to complete the counterscarp wall on front No. 7; to finish the excavation, and paving of the ditch connected therewith; to construct the main bridge; to form the embankments of the glacis on fronts Nos. 6 and 7; to finish the excavation of the advanced ditch of the redoubt; to construct scarp and counterscarp walls of the redoubt; to construct tide-lock and gate of redoubt; to finish covert-way and bridge on front No. 6; to give additional elevation to counterscarp walls on channel fronts; to repair damages occasioned by gale of March last; and to complete the covert-way of front No. 5.

A portion only of these important objects can be undertaken with the small appropriation now asked, being less than one-third of the amount solicited by the officer in charge.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1846	-	\$26,400 00
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1847	-	26,400 00
Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1848	-	30,000 00

Fort Calhoun, Hampton roads, Virginia.—During the past year nothing has been done at this work.

The observations recently made exhibit an average subsidence of the mass of stone upon which it is situated, during the preceding year, of six hundredths of a foot, or nearly three-quarters of an inch. Compared with the observations of preceding years, it shows a constant diminution in the subsidence; but the difference is still too great to permit the commencement of the permanent work.

The timber used to sustain the loading over the piers is in many places entirely decayed, and an immense pressure is thereby thrown upon the piers. We must endeavor to replace the most essential pieces of this timber, and to keep the mass bearing, as it now does, upon the foundations proper until we may feel warranted in resuming the construction.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1846	-	\$20,000 00
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1847	-	10,000 00

No appropriation is now asked.

Fort Macon, Beaufort harbor, North Carolina.—The repairs of this work have not been extensive, though important. All the grassed surfaces of the main work and covert-way have been thoroughly readjusted and repaired—all deficiencies or depressions, particularly near the crests, having been made good, and all hillocks of sand removed. Four casemates of front No. 4, which had never been finished, have been completed. Two bad leaks have been stopped, and the decayed furring of the adjacent casemates renewed.

Some pointing, and various little repairs in masonry and carpentry, have been executed in various parts of the work. Nearly all the casemates have been whitewashed, and most of the exterior masonry covered with a lead-colored wash. This work is now in a very efficient condition, and requires no further appropriation.

Preservation of the site of Fort Macon, North Carolina.—Some catch-sands, consisting of granite rock and cedar bushes, resting on grillages of pine logs, were laid down in October, 1845, at the eastern extremity of the island, and very soon caused a large accumulation of sand, and stopped the encroachments of the sea on this, the most exposed, part of the site. No work has been done in 1846. The beach (September 30) was in excellent condition, and bid fair to remain so for a long time.

No appropriation is requested.

Repairs of Fort Caswell, North Carolina.—Operations on this work, which were commenced in May last, and which have been greatly retarded by sickness amongst the laborers, have consisted in thoroughly repairing all the slopes, and other grassed surfaces of the main work, and about one-half of the counterscarp slope; rebuilding one drawbridge; rebuilding and repairing the other bridges over the ditch; preparing window frames and doors to replace others which have become very much decayed; pointing two caponnières, three casemates, three postern archways, a portion of the scarp wall, and some other masonry, and applying a lead-colored wash to about two thirds of all the brick work.

By the 1st of January next, it is believed, all the operations and repairs now in progress will be completed; leaving nothing more to be done which would add to the efficiency or security of the work.

No further appropriation is requested.

Preservation of the site of Fort Caswell, North Carolina.—In accordance with the general plan heretofore adopted for protecting the beach from the action of the waves and currents, and after the necessary preparation, including the construction of a railroad 1,500 feet in length, starting at the wharf, a jettee, consisting of 1,400 tons of granite rock resting on grillages of pine logs, has been laid at the most exposed points; and two substantial catch-sands, consisting of rock and cedar bushes resting on grillages, have been built in the north or leeward angle of this jettee, to break the eddies and counter currents, to which the northern angles of all the jetties are here exposed. About 400 tons of stone have been laid on the top and at the end of an old jettee, which, by settlement, had become too low. The dike, 1,000 feet long outside the advanced ditch, which, by long exposure, had become very much reduced in its dimensions, and in several places had nearly given way, has been enlarged, being nearly doubled in size, for a part of its length. The tide-gate has been repaired and coppered.

The principal operations still required are the construction of several catch-sands; the continuation of one of the old jetties back to the glacis coupée of the fort; the completion of the dike, and the repair of the wharf. These operations, it is believed, will be completed by the 1st of February next, and the site secured, at least for some years, from the encroachments of the sea.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1846	-	\$1,000 00
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1847	-	1,000 00
No further appropriation asked.		

Repairs of Fort Moultrie, Charleston harbor, South Carolina.—The materials for the wooden banquettes on the water fronts having been prepared and Kyanized, they have been put in place; and this, with slight repairs to the shingling of the parapet, and repointing some of the joints of the brick platforms, has consumed the balance applicable to the work. The work is in good order. No additional appropriation is requested.

Preservation of the site of Fort Moultrie, Charleston harbor, South Carolina.—This work has steadily advanced during the past year, 763 feet having been completed. It shows itself well adapted to the end proposed, resisting the heaviest sea to which it has been exposed, without injury. The indestructibility of the material insures its permanence.

The great abrasion of the shore beyond the present limit of the work, northwardly, makes it desirable that it be extended to the extreme point of the island, about 600 feet further. For this purpose an additional appropriation is asked, which with the balance in hand will, it is believed, be sufficient.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1846	-	\$11,500 00
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1847	-	11,500 00
Estimate of the amount required to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1848	-	10,600 00

Dike on Drunken Dick shoal, Charleston harbor, South Carolina.—An additional length of 100 feet has been given to this dike during the past year, and it now extends 940 feet from its starting point towards the channel; 475 feet of the proposed length remain yet to be finished. The good effects of the work are manifested in the arrest of the enchoachment of the sea, east of Fort Moultrie, and in the diminished depth of water, from deposition of sand, on the seaward side of the dike.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1846	-	\$41,500 00
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1847	-	41,500 00
Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1848	-	25,000 00

Fort Sumter, Charleston harbor, South Carolina.—During the past year the filling of the parade has been completed; the foundation of the scarp-wall has also been completed, and the superstructure carried up thereon to the height of 8 feet above the parade on the channel fronts of the work, and to a height of 3 feet on the gorge. The magazine walls have been raised to a height of 8 feet above the floors, and the piers of the quarters to heights varying from 6½ to 10 feet.

For the year ending the 30th of June, 1848, an additional appropriation is asked, which it is contemplated to expend upon the superstructure of the work.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1846	\$54,200 00
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1847	54,200 00
Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1848	25,000 00

Preservation of the site of Fort Johnson, Charleston harbor, South Carolina.—Very little has been done on this breakwater during the past year: the work has been confined to continuing the pavement behind the stone work, and filling in with sand, mud, and shells. The work has withstood the recent heavy seas without material injury, but needs additional height and solidity to render it permanent and capable of enduring a severe storm. This it is proposed to give, without resort to additional appropriations.

Fort Pulaski, Savannah river, Georgia.—The operations on this work were suspended in December last for want of funds, and resumed in June following; since which time considerable progress has been made towards its completion. Labors have been directed to the following objects:

In the main work, the carpentry of the quarters has been considerably advanced, and a piazza in part erected.

In the demilune, the breast-height wall has been built, the pintle centres set, and traverse stones laid; the bridge and its draw put up; the parapet embanked to completion; so that this outwork, as well as the main work, is now ready for its entire armament.

In addition to the foregoing, the sluice gates have been put up; the coping of the counterscarp completed; about one-fourth of the glacis graded; the coping stone for the permanent wharf procured, and in part laid; and the permanent dikes on the north side of the island embanked. To complete the work, besides various smaller matters, the following objects are to be attended to:

The carpentry work and the plastering of the officers' quarters to be completed; the piazza to be finished; the banquettes on the terreplein to be constructed; the main drawbridge and port cullis to be made and placed in position; and the earthen slopes of the demilune and glacis to be graded and sodded.

For the security of the island against overflow, the dikes on the western side will have to be enlarged; and the timber platforms at the end of the permanent wharf require renewal, and an appropriation of \$8,000 will be required.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1846	\$11,000 00
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1847	11,000 00
Estimate of the amount required to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1848	8,000 00

Repairs of Fort Jackson, Savannah river, Georgia.—The plans for the improvement and enlargement of this work having been matured, operations were begun in January last, and continued until June, when a suspension was advisable on account of the unhealthiness of the locality.

The operations during the past year were confined exclusively to the repairs of the old battery, and have resulted in bringing it into such a state of completion that it can be prepared for the service of its guns at a few days' notice. A new parade wall has been built, arches sprung over the

old piers, and the spaces between them converted into storerooms, guard rooms, &c. Eleven gun platforms have been set, the scarp wall raised and coped, and the necessary modifications made in the parapet wall.

This work requiring considerable modification, the labor during this and the following year will be directed towards establishing the foundations for the walls. These foundations being below the water level, much expense will necessarily be incurred in pumping, &c.; which will keep up a constant drain on the appropriations, until the foundations are finished. It would be very desirable, therefore, on the score of economy, that an appropriation be now made that will enable the work to be raised above the water level in one season of operations, and for that purpose an estimate is submitted below.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1846	-	\$9,000 00
Probable amount to be expended by the 30th June, 1847	-	9,000 00
Estimate of the amount required to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1848	-	30,000 00

Proposed fort for the entrance to Cumberland sound, Georgia.—At the last session of Congress an appropriation of \$20,000 was made for the commencement of a fort at this point. The construction of the work cannot be commenced until the State of Georgia shall have granted to the United States jurisdiction over the site. Application will be made for such jurisdiction at the next session of the legislature; and it is hoped it will be obtained in time to justify the commencement of operations at an early day.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1846	-	\$20,000 00
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1847	-	10,000 00
No further appropriation at present asked.		

Repairs of Fort Marion and sea wall, St. Augustine, Florida.—These works continue in the same good condition as at the date of my last annual report. Since that time it has been found necessary to execute some very slight repairs, which have been confined to the wooden doors of the drains, to the grass surfaces about the fort, &c.

The deficient coping has been placed upon the sea-wall, and the space in rear of the wall has been filled with earth to about the level of spring tides. No other operations being contemplated at present, the officer in charge of the work has been withdrawn and placed upon other duty. No further appropriation is asked.

Pensacola harbor, Florida.—I have often, in my annual reports, invited the attention of the government to the importance of this harbor for national purposes, and to the need of opening a communication with the rich country to the north; and shall, therefore, on these subjects, now restrict myself to referring back to these communications.

Fort McRee, Pensacola harbor, Florida.—This fort is in good condition for defence, and its entire armament is now in position. In mounting the guns, some slight damage was done to the brick pavements in the casemates, and to the asphalt covering of the terrepleins. These injuries will soon be repaired, the funds on hand being ample for the purpose.

No additional appropriation is asked.

Fort Pickens, Pensacola harbor, Florida.—The principal repairs and modifications of this work were completed in December last; in the course of which, a thickness of three feet has been added to the faces of the north-east and southeast bastions. The drain and culvert for the ditch have been finished; a new piazza to the quarters has been completed; the ditch graded and levelled; iron traverses for the carronades in the flank embrasures have been laid down; double doors to the posterns in flanks of east front, and doors to the galleries lying under counterscarps, have been constructed. The road leading from the wharf to the fort has been repaired, and various items of work in adjusting and preserving the slopes, &c., have been performed. The entire armament of this fort is in position, and is reported to be in good order.

In mounting the guns some damage has resulted to the brick pavements, which it will be necessary to repair.

Fort Barrancas, Pensacola harbor, Florida.—The main work is finished, and is reported by the officer in charge to be in excellent order. The armament of this main work is in position, and is reported to be in perfect condition.

The iron castings for a shot furnace are on hand, and the furnace will be constructed as soon as more important labors connected with the advanced redoubt are completed.

An advanced redoubt, forming an essential part of the defences of Pensacola harbor, is now under construction. The excavation for the foundations of this work are very heavy. The masonry of the foundations has kept pace with the excavations, following them closely, in order to prevent the caving in of the sides. About two-thirds of the counterscarp and galleries are completed. The drain and connected countermine gallery have been constructed.

It would be desirable that a liberal appropriation for this work should be made for the next fiscal year, designed to complete the entire masonry, leaving only the formation of embankments, and the completion of details, to be provided for by subsequent appropriations; but the restrictions imposed upon the estimates will confine us to more moderate progress.

Nothing has been done towards the construction of permanent quarters and barracks at this position. An appropriation for these buildings was made at the last session of Congress; but a portion of the public land required for their site being under the control of the Navy Department, it was necessary to procure a transfer of the same to the War Department, before the work of construction could be commenced. A new line of division has been agreed upon by the Secretaries of War and Navy, for separating the portions of public land subject to the control of their respective departments, and directions were given for the survey and location of the new line by the commandant of the navy yard at Pensacola and the officer of engineers superintending the works of fortification at the mouth of the bay. This survey and location have not yet been made, however, and the operations on the buildings stand suspended.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1846	-	\$34,500 00
Probable amount to be expended by the 30th June, 1847	-	34,500 00
Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for the redoubt, and barracks and quarters, for the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1848	-	40,000 00

Fort Morgan, Mobile Point, Alabama.—The operations on this fort have progressed with the anticipated rapidity, with the exception of the permanent wharf, which has been delayed on account of difficulty in procuring materials from the north during the summer. The following work has been performed since the last annual report:

Piers of four large casemates, nine flank casemates, the unfinished part of the interior scarp wall, the parade wall, and the exterior face of the scarp wall of front No. 1, have been repaired and repointed. The open spaces in the three bastions have been paved. The masonry of the arch of the souterrain on front No. 5 is nearly finished. The glacis on the south side of the advanced bastion, the ditch, and the glacis of the curtain on front No. 2, have been graded. 7,751 cubic yards of earth have been removed to the glacis on the advanced bastion and on front No. 4, which was hauled an average distance of about 100 yards. 11 guns have been mounted in the advanced bastion, and 6 on the ramparts.

The completion of the permanent wharf, and the further embankment and formation of the glacis, may be mentioned as among the more important of the operations contemplated for the next year, and for which an additional appropriation is requested.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1846	-	\$30,500 00
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1847	-	30,500 00
Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1848	-	25,000 00

Proposed new fort for Dauphin island, Mobile bay.—At the last session of Congress an appropriation of \$20,000 was granted for the commencement of a fort on this island. The construction of the work cannot be commenced until the State of Alabama shall have granted to the United States jurisdiction over the site. Application will be made for the cession of jurisdiction at the next meeting of the legislature, and it is hoped will be obtained in time to justify the commencement of operations at an early day.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1846	-	\$20,000 00
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1847	-	10,000 00

Fort Pike and preservation of site, Louisiana.—The operations at this work during the year were continued to the end of July last, and comprised the following objects: Removing the decayed zinc from the casemates of one-half of the west land front; substituting an asphalt covering in the place of the zinc one removed; replacing the earth upon the asphalt and resodding the parapet; restoring the corresponding shingling of the breast height wall; repairing the breast-height walls and traverse walls of the covered way; deepening and strengthening, by cast-iron plates, the pintle holes of the water-front casemates, and hanging and regulating the weights of the drawbridge.

For the preservation of the site of the fort four brick jetties were constructed, nearly at right angles to the shore, within a distance of 600 feet from the wharf, to the eastward; varying in length from 54 feet to 90 feet, 10 feet wide at bottom, 5 feet wide at top, and 5 feet high.

It is hoped that these jetties will prevent the further encroachment of the water upon the site of the fort.

The operations at this work, for the ensuing year, will comprise the ex-

cavation of the inner ditch of the fort, so as to render it unfordable; for which purpose it is thought the funds at present available will be sufficient.

No further appropriation is required at present.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1846	\$6,800 00
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1847	6,800 00

Fort Wood, Louisiana.—The operations at this work were closed in 1844, since which period it has undergone no further repairs. The only additional ones needed to give it strength and efficiency comprise the deepening of the inner ditch, so as to render it no longer fordable; hanging and regulating the weights of the drawbridge, and repairing the counterscarp slope; for which purpose the funds at present available are believed to be sufficient. No further appropriation is asked.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1846	\$6,000 00
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1847	6,000 00

Battery Bienvenu, Louisiana.—The military defences of this work were closed in the year 1843, and are still in a very good condition. The repairs of the quarters, barracks, and storehouse were commenced about the beginning of August, 1846, and will probably be finished in the ensuing winter.

The above repairs at Battery Bienvenu comprise the following objects: Substituting new slate roofs for the decayed tile roofs of the barracks, quarters, and storehouse; repairing their floors, doors, and windows, and raising their walls 3 feet higher, in consequence of the parade having been raised above the high-water mark.

To increase the strength and efficiency of this work it would be necessary to excavate the inner ditch of the land fronts, so as to render it no longer fordable; for which purpose an additional appropriation is requested.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1846	\$1,000 00
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1847	1,000 00
Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1848	3,000 00

Tower Dupré, Louisiana.—This work has undergone no repairs since the summer of 1843, and has need of no additional ones at present, being in the best condition for defence.

Not being occupied by troops, it is still in the hands of a fort-keeper, who is paid by the engineer department \$25 per month.

No additional appropriation is requested at present.

Proposed tower and battery at Proctor's landing.—Although not included in the estimates of this department, it is hoped Congress may look with favor upon the proposition—several times urged upon its consideration—for commencing the above mentioned work, designed for the defence of the only avenue to New Orleans, which is still entirely open.

Fort Jackson, Mississippi river, Louisiana.—The operations for the year have consisted in building the end sustaining walls of the traverses of covert-way; raising the profile of breast-height walls and completing the traverses; placing shells upon the slope of the counterscarp; completing

the earth work of parade ; repairing the citadel ; repairing the old cisterns, and building two new ones outside the citadel ; clearing the site, and sundry other minor repairs.

The balance of the existing appropriation will probably be applied to asphaltting the flank casemate arches ; deepening main ditch, &c. ; clearing the site of trees, and perfecting the system of drainage, and sundry minor repairs.

During the next year it was contemplated to construct two new exterior batteries, repair officers' quarters, and complete, as far as possible, every thing intended to be done to bring the work into a state of efficiency corresponding with its important position. But from some of these objects we must abstain, confining ourselves to such as can be accomplished with small means.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1846	-	\$17,000 00
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1847	-	17,000 00
Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1848	-	5,000 00

Fort St. Philip, Mississippi river, Louisiana.—The operations for the year have consisted in completing the magazine ; laying seven gun platforms on the water front curtain ; making and hanging drawbridge and gates of main entrance ; constructing all the relieving arches, and a small portion of the rampart and parade wall ; in constructing a battery above the fort, of which the terreplein and considerable portion of the parapet of the water face are completed, the breast-height wall built, and the pintle stones set, and foundations of the traverse circles laid for twenty-one guns.

The balance of the existing appropriation will probably be applied to completing this battery and commencing one below the fort.

During the next year it is contemplated to complete the two exterior batteries, and to labor upon the parapets, ramparts, parade, and breast-height wall on the land front, and also upon a new facing to the scarp.

For this purpose a further appropriation is requested.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1846	-	\$14,000 00
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1847	-	14,000 00
Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1848	-	25,000 00

Fort Livingston, Grand Terre island, Louisiana.—The operations of the year have consisted in completing the roofing of the arches of the counterscarp ; turning the gallery arch and roofing it with concrete ; covering the roofs of all the arches of the main work and counterscarp with asphalt ; arranging the system of drainage, and carrying the earth over the arches and ramparts up to the level of the terrepleins ; raising the counterscarp wall to the level of the cordon ; building the oven ; setting the granite steps and sodding the rampart slopes ; laying the foundations of the officers' quarters, and carrying the walls above the first floor ; procuring timber and materials for, and framing this building ; making window and door frames ; making and hanging doors and shutters of magazine and storerooms of the fort ; fitting up the magazine and artillery storeroom, and making window frames and sashes, and door frames, for the casemates.

The operations for the ensuing year will consist in completing the glacis,

ramparts, and parapets, and sodding the same; building the parade wall and fitting up the casemates; building the breast-height wall, and laying the gun traverses; laying the cordon of scarp and tablet of counterscarp; paving casemates, counterscarp gallery, and banquettes; putting up draw-bridge and building permanent bridge, and grading the vicinity of the fort, and completing officers' quarters.

For the prosecution of this work a further appropriation is requested.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1846	-	\$34,500 00
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1847	-	34,500 00
Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1848	-	5,000 00

Fortification at Key West, Florida.—My last year's report contained a brief account of the steps that had been taken in reference to a commencement of this fortification.

After some further delay, the titles of the lots covering the proposed site were cleared of objections; and the ground coming into possession, the engineer officer proceeded, with all the rapidity which a position so remote from all sources of supply would allow, with the constructions preliminary to laying the walls themselves. As these walls were to be founded in water, in some places ten or twelve feet deep, and at a distance from the shore, these preliminary structures were necessarily quite extensive. Very satisfactory progress had been made in them; and, in the interim, contracts had been made for the delivery of granite prepared for laying, and also of machinery and other necessary supplies. The structures had been tested by two gales of wind so violent that the officer in charge regarded their exemption from harm as a proof that the stability was ample. He was proceeding with full confidence, and with much activity, when a hurricane of unparalleled violence arose, (October 11th,) which overwhelmed not only our establishments, but the town of Key West, the vessels in the harbor, the neighboring light houses, and in short every thing near, in one common ruin. The officer, in a summary statement of this misfortune, speaks of all his structures as having been demolished; and it is probable that most of the workmanship already done, and a portion of the materials collected, will have been lost. He was exerting himself to recover as much as possible from the general wreck.

This calamity teaches, among other lessons, that, once begun, not a moment must be suffered to pass unimproved in fixing our foundations. This portion of the work especially must be pushed with all possible despatch, in order that we may the sooner bring our granite masonry out of water; and to this end we must not be stinted in our means. I have accordingly asked for this work, and the one about being commenced on Garden Key, one of the Tortugas Keys, a further appropriation of \$50,000.

For these two fortifications there is a balance in the treasury on 30th September, 1846	-	\$159,000 00
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1847	-	159,000 00
Estimate of the amount required to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1848	-	50,000 00

Garden Key, Tortugas.—A work having been planned for this island, an engineer officer has been for some months busily engaged in making

contracts for workmanship and materials. There being no accommodations on the key, and no persons there except the light-house keeper's family, the officer takes out with him all the indispensable temporary buildings, prepared for immediate erection. These will be put up under a contract which has been made on very favorable terms. These accommodations for workmen, and shelters for stores, provisions, &c., will be prepared in quality only just sufficient to allow the permanent arrangements for similar objects to be undertaken to the necessary extent at an early day. Portions of the permanent barracks and quarters will be immediately erected, in order to accommodate all the laborers, mechanics, overseers, &c., that a vigorous prosecution may make necessary. At the same time the fort itself will be advanced, with such other means as can be provided and applied.

Contingent expenses of fortifications.—Expenditures under this head are necessary for objects connected with the preservation and efficiency of fortifications which are not provided for by specific grants.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1846	- \$23,997 48
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1847	- 23,997 48
Estimate of the amount required to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1848	- 25,000 00

ROADS, HARBORS, ETC.

Closing Hog island channel, Charleston harbor, South Carolina.—In 1839 this department recommended the closing of this channel, as a measure likely to prevent further accumulation of mud in front of part of the city of Charleston, and indeed not unlikely to cause the removal of much already deposited.

Important information was collected under instructions from this office, to which it seems to be my duty again to direct attention; and I therefore refer to the report, made by direction of the Secretary of War, of the engineer officer superintending in that harbor, to be found at page 114 of document No. 2, 2d session 27th Congress.

I recommend that for this purpose there be made an appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1848, of \$50,000.

BARRACKS, QUARTERS, AND HOSPITALS.

I have on several occasions solicited grants for the erection of permanent barracks and quarters at or near Fort Adams, Rhode Island, and on Governor's island, New York harbor; also for an hospital near Fort Adams, and for one at Fort Washington, Potomac river.

There are also other positions on the seacoast at which accommodations of this nature will be required; but, under injunctions as to the amount of my estimate, I do not at present feel authorized to ask an appropriation for either.

Cadet barracks, at West Point.—Excepting a little work done, in the commencement, upon the foundations east of the central entrance to this building, it is the portion west of that entrance upon which all the labor has been bestowed. This portion is designed to accommodate all the single officers, and all the cadets now lodged in the old south barracks; and also

to supply offices, storerooms, guard rooms, &c., connected with the service and discipline of the cadet battalion.

On the 30th September last all the exterior and partition walls of this portion were finished to the height of the cornice, and part of the cornice laid and ready to receive the battlements. The floor arches were laid, and the ceiling joists of the upper story partly laid. The window sashes for the first and second stories were made. Before the close of the season it is expected that the masonry of the towers may be finished, and all this part of the building roofed in. There will then be left all the interior finishing, excepting the floors, which are of masonry and iron.

In my last annual report I asked for an appropriation of \$40,000, on the supposition that \$15,000 of that sum would, according to the original estimates, complete the portion in hand—leaving \$25,000, with which to advance the eastern portion of the barrack. Desiring, however, to confer with the officer in charge, chiefly in respect to a proposed iron roof, I ordered him to this city; when, on going over the estimates, and calculating anew, with the advantage of a scale of prices furnished in the course of the construction, it was ascertained that the original estimates for the part under way would fall short about \$27,000. This fact was immediately communicated and explained, and urgent solicitations made that the whole sum of \$42,000, required to make this part habitable, should be granted. The appropriation was, however, limited to \$15,000, with which we shall be able to put on the roof, but can do little or nothing upon the inside work. The delay of another year, which ensues, will augment the deficiency of the first estimates, but I limit the call for the year, notwithstanding, to the sum of \$27,000. With this sum I trust we may prepare for the removal of half the cadets out of their present miserable lodgings.

I ought to add that the building is constructed in the best manner. It will be fire-proof and permanent.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1846	-	\$15,000 00
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1847	-	15,000 00
Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1848	-	27,000 00

MILITARY ACADEMY.

Referring to my previous reports, which have been very full in relation to this institution, I shall now offer only a few brief remarks thereon.

At the annual examination in June last there were no authorized or invited visitors (either citizens or military officers) to look into the condition of the academy; and I was alone in attendance upon the exercises, academical and other, annually instituted to develop and compare the acquisitions of the several classes. The investigation by the whole body of the instructors, in their several departments, was marked by its usual searching character, and was satisfactory in exhibiting an amount of attainment believed to be at least equal to that of any former year. So long as there is no extension of time, we must be satisfied if the amount of attainment we have been of late years accustomed to see be maintained, with such additions and improvements as a gradual and cautious innovation may incorporate. There is a continual aim at improvement in the course of studies, but the institution is now too far advanced to allow of any thing very striking in that way from one year to another. In the scientific departments the education is very complete; but so great a proportion of the

time is unavoidably consumed therein, that other branches, of less importance, but nevertheless necessary to a military education, are deficient. The English and French languages, history, geography, ethics, rhetoric, logic, international, constitutional, and martial law, &c., demand more time than can now be given to them. In order to do justice to these subjects, and to some new ones, another year should be added to the course. But, though I hope to see this accomplished ere long, I do not regard the present time—when all the officers the academy can send forth must be wanted in the field—as a proper time to be holding back the cadets another year.

In the military exercises of the cadets, I noticed, generally, a proficiency certainly not less creditable than that exhibited at any preceding examination; and the personal deportment of the cadets, in the examination hall, on parade, and when seen individually, was, in all the many cases that fell under my observation, in every respect proper and soldier-like. The infantry and artillery drills are admirable, and so are the exercises of the riding school; but there is a need of improvement in the cavalry drill, which can be effected best, probably, by the introduction of a cavalry officer as assistant instructor of tactics, who might be responsible particularly for that part of the instruction.

The apparatus and machinery of the academy are generally of very good quality, and for the most part quite complete: some small annual additions are needed, however, in all the departments. The geological and mineralogical cabinets are exceptions to this general sufficiency—a considerable augmentation being necessary to bring them into parallelism with the other branches, or to make them adequate to a good illustration of these subjects, as taught in the course.

I wish that aught I might say would fully impress the government and the nation with the weight of obligation due the superintendent, and instructors and officers, for their able, zealous, and unremitted efforts to maintain the elevated position of this institution, and to increase its usefulness. With all who have looked into the establishment with any scrutiny, these functionaries have ever been the subjects of unqualified eulogy. This great national establishment could not be in better hands.

The academy has often been the subject of unjust reproaches, and absurd calumny; but, though its defence was complete to candid minds that sought for information—even when referring to results as they were exhibited in time of peace—it was alleged by others that much which was claimed for it, even if justly claimed, was useless to the military profession; that the graduates were over-educated; and though they might be taught to be scientific, were also made inefficient, effeminate, and luxurious. It has been asserted, from a source from which the people would naturally expect correct information, that the army might be divided into two classes, namely: the superannuated, from whom the country can hope but little; and the subalterns, “who are younger men, and, at a heavy cost, are scientific;” that the officers “entering the army in times of profound peace, many of them, are encumbered with families, and all more or less enervated by the ease and luxury of a peace establishment. They are but ill calculated for the active duties of the field, or for any thing more than drill sergeants, or men of mere routine. It is true that in this they have their uses, but they cannot be relied on as a main defence.” When accusations of so grave a nature, however groundless, proceed from a source elevated by po-

litical position, the friends of the academy may be allowed to exult in the refutation which that army, young and old, has since given in the field. Repeated and unvarying success has caused no surprise with those friends; for they knew that the army, perfect in every element of strength and efficiency, would be equal to any duty; that all physical exposure and suffering would be encountered with the same stoutness of heart and alacrity of zeal that would meet the vicissitudes of battle and siege. Military science and knowledge are not the only acquisitions of the graduate; he is taught that he belongs no longer to section, or party, but, in his life and all his faculties, to his country; that he must always be found on the side of the constitution; and, though set apart for a special public duty, can never cease to be one of the people. If there be any school which imparts a patriotism purely *national*, it is this. And if there be any which teaches a high toned morality, it is this. From the same source, apprehensions are expressed that an enlargement of the peace establishment "will exert a most disastrous influence both upon the government and society, by increasing the patronage of the one and *corrupting the morals of the other*." To such an aspersion as this last, the best answer is to appeal to the actual standing in society of the officers of the army, and to challenge comparison in this respect with any bodies of men; no matter how high—no matter how set apart, or how employed. Instead of such abuse and detraction, the whole life of the graduate in peace, and now his services in war, demonstrate his title to confidence and support.

It does not affect the question as to the value of the academy to the army, to say that a small portion of the officers of General Taylor's force were not graduates. The country is greatly indebted to those gentlemen, and I honor them most highly for their services; but they were certainly in too small proportion to affect, either way, the general quality of the force: besides, many of these were officers who, by a long course of service, may be supposed to have supplied any original deficiency as to professional preparation.

The last year's estimates for the service of the Military Academy embraced, for the ordinary and current expenses, the sum of - \$22,000
This sum did not include a grant for a board of visitors, nor any grant for the library, or for the enlargement of the geological and mineralogical cabinets; and it had, moreover, under especial instructions from this office, been kept down by the superintendent to the lowest sum that would suffice for a due and proper care of the very large amount of public property. This sum was, however, reduced by the bill of appropriation to - 20,000

Leaving a deficiency (heavily encumbering all the operations of the year) of - 2,000

This deficiency, as the superintendent reports, must go to swell the estimates of the present year; and he accordingly carries the amounts, making the same exception, as above, of the board of visitors, library, and mineralogical and geological cabinets, up to - \$26,000

No grant has been made for the library for several years; and there is now asked the sum of - 1,500

ments the education is very complete, but no grant is proposed

For the board of visitors, there is asked the usual sum of	\$2,000
And for the enlargement of the above mentioned cabinets, the sum of	2,000
Making a total of	<u>31,500</u>

I transmit, with the other estimates of this office, the estimates as forwarded by the superintendent, exhibiting all the details.

THE COMPANY OF ENGINEER SOLDIERS, OR SAPPERS, MINERS, AND PONTONIERS.

It was on the 15th of May last that Congress authorized the formation of this company; and instructions were issued, without delay, for recruiting men in several of the cities. The headquarters of the company were established at West Point, and engineer officers appointed to discipline and instruct the recruits as they should come on. Very good success attended the enlistment, and better still the course of instruction to which they were, by the great activity and zeal of their three officers, submitted. On the 19th of September, as the company was about to embark for Mexico, I made a careful inspection of it, and was highly gratified to witness its great proficiency. Their drill as infantry, and light infantry, was excellent; and I found all the work they had accomplished as sappers to have been executed in a creditable manner. I could not see their manœuvres as pontoniers, because all the bridge train was already packed on board their transport; but I learned from the captain that they had been able to construct their bridge at a rate not slower than is admissible amongst the French pontoniers. The company sailed from New York 72 strong, exclusive of commissioned officers, and arrived at the Brassos Santiago on the 11th of October, in fourteen days' passage. About the time of their arrival on the coast of Mexico, their whole bridge and other train arrived also; so that they no doubt marched forward to join General Taylor's forces, with every proper equipment.

The men are intelligent, mostly mechanics, have excellent physical qualities, and are already well set up and disciplined as soldiers. I do not question that they will prove of great use, and be distinguished in actual service. I have only to regret that more time could not have been given to perfect them in the duties peculiar to their arm, which they will probably be soon called upon to perform in the face of an enemy.

The creation of this company has for years been urged upon Congress by the Executive, in reference, exclusively, to services in a state of peace; the number being fixed at the very lowest that was deemed competent to the performance of their various duties. The still more urgent calls of a state of war have now taken them to the field; where, however, a single company will be found wholly inadequate to their many duties, even were the military forces all acting in a single column. I must therefore recommend that authority be obtained, at the earliest day possible, for the creation, under the same organization, of two or three additional companies, to be officered, as the present company is, from the corps of engineers.

Very respectfully, your most obedient,

JOS. G. TOTTEN,

Colonel and Chief Engineer.

Hon. W. L. MARCY,

Secretary of War.

No. 4.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS.

BUREAU OF TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS,
Washington, November 11, 1846.

SIR: Since the annual report of the 6th of last November, the following has been the disposition and duties of the corps:

The corps consists of thirty-six officers, to which there are now attached six officers with the brevet commission of second lieutenant.

The colonel of the corps has been stationed at Washington, in charge of the bureau, with one officer as an assistant.

The lieutenant colonel of the corps (Kearny) has been in the field directing the survey of the lakes, assisted by Lieutenants Macomb, Gunnison, Woodruff, Smith, (lately ordered to the Military Academy as assistant professor of mathematics,) and Lieutenant Webster, lately ordered from the superintendence of certain roads in Wisconsin.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel S. H. Long, in charge of the improvement of the western waters, and in the construction of steamboats for the Quartermaster's department.

Major H. Bache, superintending surveys for the defence of the Tortugas. He had with him Captains Graham and Stansbury, and Lieutenants Hagner and Palmer. In September last Captain Graham was detached from Major Bache, and ordered on a survey for the defences of New Bedford, Mass., assisted by Lieutenants Scammon and Derby.

Major J. D. Graham, completing the survey of the boundary line under the treaty of Washington. He had with him six lieutenants as assistants; but in June, Lieutenants Emory and Warner were detached from Major Graham's command, and ordered to the expedition to Santa Fé, under General Kearny. To Lieutenant Emory's command Lieutenants Abert and Peck were also attached. These officers are now with General Kearny. Lieutenant Pope was also detached from Major Graham's command, and ordered to the army under General Taylor; and, in October, Major Graham was himself detached from the boundary survey, and sent to General Taylor's army.

Major Turnbull: This officer has been employed in closing up the accounts of certain harbor improvements on lakes Ontario and Erie, and in superintending certain surveys on lake Ontario.

Two officers of the corps have been killed in the war with Mexico—namely, Captain W. G. Williams and Lieutenant J. E. Blake; and another, Captain Cram, so injured in health from exposure that he yet remains a feeble invalid.

Four officers of the corps—namely, Major Graham, Captain Linnard, and Lieutenants Meade and Pope—are with the army under General Taylor. Four are with the army under General Wool—namely, Captain Hughes, Lieutenant Sitgreaves, Lieutenant Franklin, and Lieutenant Bryan. Three have been lately detached from the survey of the coast, and ordered to hold themselves in readiness for service with the army—namely, Captain Johnston, 1st Lieutenant Humphreys, and 2d Lieutenant Hard-

castle. Four have been employed in closing the several harbor and river works. Upon these last it may be proper to remark, that very few officers of the corps have been employed at any one time, the practice being to assign to an officer an extensive range as superintendent, and to employ the civil engineers of the country as local agents and engineers.

The following summary will exhibit the stations and duties of the corps at this day :

The chief of the corps and one captain at the bureau.

One field officer and four lieutenants on the survey of the lakes.

One field officer closing the works on the western waters, in charge of the property there, and superintending the construction of steamboats for the quartermaster's department.

One field officer, one captain, and two lieutenants, making the report and maps of the survey for the defences of the Tortugas, and of Portsmouth, N. H.

One field officer, one captain, and two lieutenants, with the army under General Taylor.

One captain and three lieutenants with the army under General Wool.

Two first and two second lieutenants with the army under General Kearny.

One captain and two lieutenants under orders to hold themselves in readiness to join the army.

One field officer, two captains, and one lieutenant, closing up work upon the lakes, and completing certain surveys there.

One captain sick.

One captain and one lieutenant upon the survey of Matagorda bay, Texas.

Three lieutenants completing the maps and calculations in reference to the boundary under the treaty of Washington.

One lieutenant on duty at the Military Academy.

One captain and two lieutenants completing the map and report of the survey for the defences of New Bedford.

One lieutenant on the survey of the coast.

SURVEYS FOR THE DEFENCE OF THE FRONTIER, INLAND AND ATLANTIC.

These are exclusively surveys for military purposes: sites for fortifications, approaches to our seaports from various points on the coast, military reconnaissances of the coast and the inland frontier, with maps and sketches, wherever, in the judgment of the War Department, such operations are required. During the last season they have consisted of surveys for the defences of the Tortugas, surveys for the defences of New Bedford, Mass., surveys of Matagorda and Lavacca bays, Texas, and examinations of parts of the Texas frontier. To enable the bureau to accomplish these and other surveys of a similar character, will require about twenty thousand dollars, for which an estimate has been submitted.

MILITARY AND GEOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

These constitute the surveys upon which Lieutenant Colonel Fremont is now engaged. We have no information from that officer since last June,

when he was represented as being with his command in California. Two officers had started with him. These, on his arrival at Bent's fort, were detached upon a separate duty. The report of this duty, by Lieutenant Abert, was laid before the Senate during its last session, and ordered to be printed.

An estimate for \$30,000 is submitted for the continuation of this duty.

SURVEY OF THE LAKES.

So much of the favorable season for these operations had elapsed before the appropriation of the last session had been made, that operations were, of necessity, limited to the western extremity of lake Erie, and to a few points on lake Ontario. A reconnaissance was made of lake Champlain, and the survey of this lake will be commenced early the ensuing season. These surveys are highly interesting to the military as well as the commercial interests of the country, and ought to be prosecuted with great vigor. But the demands upon the services of the corps, from the different armies in the field, will, for the present, restrict them; on which account the estimate of \$25,000, now submitted, is much less than the officers in charge of this work have called for.

SURVEYS WITH ARMIES IN THE FIELD.

It is not possible to accomplish these duties, so essential to the progress of armies, by detachments. The army is too small to admit of such detachments, and the men not adapted to the duty when detached. Suitable men have, therefore, to be hired. Special means of conveyance have also to be obtained: wagons adapted to transport the requisite instruments, maps, documents, and tools, and to preserve them from accidents. The destruction and loss of instruments on these duties are also very great, and their restoration or repair in the field, under present circumstances, in a measure impracticable. The supply must, therefore, be commensurate with these circumstances, and special means for their transportation and preservation be procured. There can be no doubt that great economy would result from an enlisted body of about 200 men, including non-commissioned officers, as well as more efficiency to the service. Such a system would soon, by its economy, compensate for all its cost, on any of our surveys; but in operating in the field with an army, the necessity of it is very great. All the reasoning in its favor resolves itself in the simple axiom, that a man is better for a duty by knowing something about it.

An estimate of \$20,000 has been submitted for these surveys.

SURVEY OF THE HARBOR OF MOBILE.

The necessity for a better knowledge of the bay of Mobile, and its harbor, is continually pressed upon the bureau, in reference to its commercial and military relations; and a small estimate to accomplish it, of \$5,000, has been submitted.

RIVER AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

Upon these subjects no estimates are submitted, and no reports or exhibitions are made.

Endeavors were made, during the last season, to effect the sale of articles connected with these works; such as were peculiarly perishable, were liable to be lost and destroyed, and were not worth the expenses of storage and preservation. But sales have been very limited, in consequence of the extreme lowness of bids. Three small steamers, belonging to the western river improvements, were sold to the quartermaster's department, at fair valuations. The others, being applicable only to the removal of snags, have been preserved for such further disposition as Congress shall think proper to direct. It would be extremely desirable to have some direction of Congress in reference to all the public property connected with river and harbor improvements. It is not possible to preserve it without cost. Much of it is of a kind that cannot well be adapted to any other uses, and such as will soon be useless if left unprotected.

There is a subject connected with the army generally, and especially with the corps of topographical engineers, from its recent losses, which duty to the gallant dead obliges me to bring to your notice. Because an officer has died of his wounds before the compliment he has earned has been bestowed upon him, seems to me no reason why this compliment should be withheld. He earned his brevet before he died. If he had lived, it would have been bestowed. Why should it not now be given, if only as a solace to his family and friends, as a proof of his services to his children, and as encouragement to others? Also, under the melancholy circumstances of premature death, the compliment would interfere with the rights of no one; conflict with the expectations of no one; do injury to no one—not even involve the possibility of being placed in a command equivalent to rank, and thereby requiring additional pay. I hope this matter will be kindly considered, and that appropriate brevets will be bestowed upon the names of Captain William G. Williams and Lieutenant J. E. Blake, both of whom, according to all accounts, so eminently deserve the compliment.

Respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

J. J. ABERT,

Colonel Corps Topographical Engineers.

Hon. W. L. MARCY,

Secretary of War.

1st. Expenditures made in the quarter preceding the 30th June, the receipts for which were not received in time for the last report	\$2,813 06
2d. Expenditures in the 3d quarter of 1845	435 626 44
Expenditures in the 4th quarter of 1845	477 249 59
Expenditures in the 1st quarter of 1846	335 885 79
Expenditures in the 2d quarter of 1846	1,090,881 66
3d. Repayments into the treasury during the fiscal year by officers accountable for money and property	248 20

Leaving in the hands of officers and agents \$80,845 72 which there is no reason to doubt will be duly accounted for.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

HENRY STANTON,

Assistant Quartermaster General.

The Hon. William L. Marcy,

Secretary of War, Washington city.

Estimate of funds that will be required for the service of the Bureau of Topographical Engineers during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1848.

Object of expenditure.	Amount required.	Reference to acts making appropriations.			
		Volume.	Page.	Section.	Date.
For the surveys for the defence of the frontier, inland and Atlantic - -	\$20,000	Pamphlet	105	1	August 8, 1846.
For military and geographical surveys west of the Mississippi - -	30,000	Pamphlet	106	1	August 8, 1846.
For continuing the surveys of the northern and northwestern lakes - -	25,000	Pamphlet	106	1	August 8, 1846.
For surveys with armies in the field - -	20,000				
For a survey of the harbor of Mobile - -	5,000				
	100,000				

BUREAU OF TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS, November 11, 1846.

J. J. ABERT,

Colonel Corps Topographical Engineers.

Respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,
J. J. ABERT,
Colonel Corps Topographical Engineers.

Hon. W. L. MARCY,
Secretary of War.

No. 5.

REPORT OF THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington city, November 27, 1846.

SIR: The undivided attention claimed by the current duties of this office, since my present temporary assignment to their discharge, in addition to those, scarcely less onerous, of my proper station, has left no time for the acquisition of such full and accurate knowledge of the general transactions of the Quartermaster's department during the current year as would warrant me in attempting, at this time, a detailed statement of its complex and widely extended operations. It is therefore deemed proper to limit the range of this, the annual report of the department, to a formal exhibit of its fiscal concerns, which it is hoped will, under the circumstances suggested, meet the approval of the War Department.

The following is therefore respectfully submitted:

1st. The last annual report from this office exhibited a balance in the hands of the several officers and agents of the department on the 30th of June, 1845, applicable to the service of the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June, 1846, of

\$231,099 30

2d. To which is to be added, viz:

Remittances in the 3d quarter of 1845 - \$476,229 00

Remittances in the 4th quarter of 1845 - 463,545 67

Remittances in the 1st quarter of 1846 - 244,008 00

Remittances in the 2d quarter of 1846 - 1,736,745 70

2,920,528 37

3d. Proceeds of sales of public property, &c.

20,509 85

Making the amount to be accounted for - 3,172,137 52

From which deduct—

1st. Expenditures made in the quarter preceding the 30th June, the accounts for which were not received in time for the last report - \$2,313 06

2d. Expenditures in the 3d quarter of 1845 - 434,626 44

Expenditures in the 4th quarter of 1845 - 457,849 59

Expenditures in the 1st quarter of 1846 - 335,885 79

Expenditures in the 2d quarter of 1846 - 1,060,861 66

3d. Repayments into the treasury during the fiscal year by officers accountable for money and property - 243 26

2,291,779 80

Leaving in the hands of officers and agents - 880,357 72
which there is no reason to doubt will be duly accounted for.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

HENRY STANTON,

Assistant Quartermaster General.

The Hon. WILLIAM L. MARCY,

Secretary of War, Washington city.

No. 61

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF ORDNANCE.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, November 10, 1846.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following statement of the operations of the Ordnance department during the past year, taking up the subjects in the same order as in my last annual report.

FUNDS.
Amount, as by last report, undrawn from the treasury on the first of July, 1845 - \$464,734 52
In hands of disbursing officers, same date - 36,954 74
Amount of appropriations for the fiscal year 1846, including the standing appropriation for arming and equipping the militia - 1,152,596 85
Received during the year from sales, rents, and for damages to arms in the hands of troops - 41,802 58
Total : 1,696,088 69

Amount of expenditures during the year - \$1,396,782 86
In hands of disbursing officers, June 30, 1846 - 61,737 93
Remaining in the treasury undrawn, June 30, 1846 - 237,567 90
1,696,088 69

ARMAMENT OF FORTIFICATIONS.

Out of the appropriation for this object there has been expended, during the fiscal year, the sum of \$273,294 18. The principal articles procured by purchase and fabrication are the following, viz:

- 126 seacoast and garrison cannon, different calibres.
- 76 ten and eight inch columbiads.
- 393 seacoast and garrison gun carriages, complete.
- 46 do do upper do
- 81 do do chassis.
- 20 twelve-pounder truck carriages.
- 11,187 cannon balls of different calibres.
- 4,285 shells of different calibres.
- 21,991 grape shot of different calibres.
- 32 twenty-four pounder spherical case shot.
- 7,858 cubic feet of timber for casemate and barbette carriages.

Arrangements have been made, within the year, for procuring a further supply of gun carriage timber, to the amount of about 87,000 cubic feet. The necessity for having, at the arsenals, deposits of gun carriage timber on the most liberal scale, will be obvious, when it is stated that at least

three years' seasoning is absolutely necessary before it can be used for constructions of this kind; and it is much improved by having five years' seasoning. It is good policy and economy to keep the arsenals supplied with this kind of timber to the full extent of their capacity for its proper storage and preservation, and to increase those means, where required, by the erection of permanent timber storehouses. There have been ordered to the different fortifications, during the past year, 199 seacoast and garrison guns, 30 ten and eight-inch seacoast howitzers, 70 flank howitzers, and 64 columbiads—in all 363 pieces of heavy ordnance; also, 533 casemate and barbette gun-carriages; nearly all of which orders have been complied with, and the rest are in rapid progress of execution. Work on account of armament of fortifications has lately been partially suspended, in consequence of the more pressing demands for arms, ammunition, and other ordnance supplies for the troops in the field; and the estimate under this head for the next fiscal year does not contemplate its resumption to any thing near the capacity of our arsenals of construction.

The minute inspection of the metal of iron ordnance, which was received before the establishment of our present regulations for the government of foundries employed in its fabrication by this department, has been continued during the year, and is still in progress. The report of the officer having the immediate superintendence of this work, which is conducted under the general directions of Colonel Bomford, is appended, and will show fully what has been done in this matter during the year. Prior to the adoption of the present regulations, there was no other test for iron cannon but the powder-proof, which experience has shown cannot be relied on. The strength, density, and character of fracture of the metal are now examined, and constitute a regular part of the inspection. Since ordnance officers have been stationed at foundries, and had the immediate supervision of the casting of cannon, their quality has been greatly improved; indeed, it is believed that not a single bad gun has been received. All the cannon previously cast are being classified according to quality, with the purpose of replacing such as are inferior by those of known strength.

ORDNANCE, ORDNANCE STORES, AND SUPPLIES.

The expenditures from the appropriation under this head, during the fiscal year, have amounted to \$133,965 88. The principal articles, procured by purchase and fabrication, are as follows, viz:

- 40 6-pounder bronze guns.
- 9 12-pounder bronze howitzers.
- 24 6-pounder field carriages, complete.
- 4 12-pounder mountain howitzer carriages, complete.
- 16 caissons.
- 8 travelling forges.
- 4,000 6-pounder cannon balls.
- 4,000 12-pounder shells.
- 186,863 pounds of canister shot.
- 4,000 spherical case shot, 12 and 6 pounder.
- 150 Colt's carbines and pistols.
- 16,105 cartridge boxes; musket, carbine, and pistol.
- 24,316 cartridge-box, waist, and sabre belts.
- 9,150 bayonet scabbards and frogs.

12,780 gun slings.
 11,466 brushes and picks.
 250 rifle pouches and belts.
 1,007 pairs of holsters and caps.
 250 sabre knots.
 407 carbine swivels.
 4,001 rounds of ammunition for field artillery.
 778,180 cartridges for small arms.
 751,390 percussion caps.
 3,080 cannon percussion locks, repaired.
 3,000 cubic feet of timber, for field-carriages.

There have also been procured during the fiscal year, by purchase and fabrication at the arsenals, the following ordnance supplies, paid for out of the appropriation for "Mexican hostilities:"

8 siege carriages.
 14 siege mortar beds.
 1 caisson.
 4,067 cannon balls of different calibres.
 772 shells of different calibres.
 12,282 rounds of ammunition for siege and field cannon.
 2,707,383 cartridges for small arms.
 350,428 percussion caps.
 100,000 cannon percussion primers.
 55,203 pounds of gunpowder.
 2,000 complete sets of infantry accoutrements.

PURCHASE OF SALTPETRE AND BRIMSTONE.

During the fiscal year there has been expended out of this appropriation the sum of \$42,224 96. It has been applied to the purchase of 100,000 lbs. of refined sulphur and 484,848 lbs. of refined saltpetre. The stock of these materials, which has been provided and laid up in store during several years past, now amounts to 3,368,681 lbs. of saltpetre and 734,560 lbs. of sulphur. With the additional quantity of saltpetre to be procured from the balance of the appropriation on hand, there will be a sufficient stock of these articles to make five millions of pounds of gunpowder. I have not asked for funds to increase this supply, deeming the quantity on hand sufficient, and taking into consideration the possibility of the success of a discovery which, it is said, will supersede the use of gunpowder.

NATIONAL ARMORIES.

The expenditures at these armories during the fiscal year have been as follows, viz:

	Harper's Ferry.	Springfield.	Total.
For the manufacture of arms, including appendages, component parts, gauges, tools, &c., and the purchase of materials for the same	\$213, 126 60	\$175, 614 84	\$388, 741 44
For repairs, improvements, and new machinery	22, 487 01	41, 722 56	64, 209 57
	235, 613 61	217, 337 40	452, 951 01

There have been made during the same period the following number and kinds of arms, appendages, &c., viz: At Harper's Ferry armory 12,203 percussion muskets, with 25,545 pieces of appendages for the same, comprising screwdrivers, wipers, ball-screws, spring-vices, extra cones and picks, and 700 percussion rifles, with 1,136 pieces of appendages; also, 2 pattern rifles and 3 complete sets of verifying gauges for the new model rifle, for the use of government contractors. At Springfield armory 14,265 percussion muskets, with 30,378 pieces of appendages. Besides these, there were many component parts of arms completed and in different stages of fabrication at each of the armories, some of which were issued to the arsenals and to the troops in the field for repairs, and others remained in the workshops, to be assembled afterwards into complete arms.

For a more particular account of the manufacture of arms, and of other work done at the armories, I refer to the statements from their respective commanding officers, accompanying this report. The total estimates for these establishments for the next year, whilst they contemplate full employment in the manufacture of muskets and rifles, are nearly one-third less than the amount appropriated at the last session of Congress.

The act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending on the 30th June, 1847, approved 8th August, 1846, included, under the general head of "repairs and improvements and new machinery" at the Harper's Ferry armory, the whole amount which had been specifically estimated for, item by item, by this department. Among these items was one, "For the purchase of the lots and improvements [at Harper's Ferry armory,] as described in schedule A, hereto appended, \$50,261." A question having arisen as to whether any part of the appropriation, as made by the act, could be legally applied to the purchase of the lands described in the estimates, the subject was referred by you to the Attorney General for his opinion. That officer, in reply, states that he "deems it safest to advise that the money estimated for the purchase of lands at Harper's Ferry shall not be used until the sanction of Congress is given in more explicit terms." A similar item occurs in the estimate for repairs and improvements at Springfield armory, viz: "For the purchase of a lot adjoining the armory ground on the hill, containing about one acre, \$3,500." The whole amount estimated for, including this item, was also appropriated. But, under the opinion of the Attorney General in the case of the Harper's Ferry appropriation, neither of these sums has been called for from the treasury. As both these appropriations were based on estimates, which specifically set forth the objects to be accomplished by them, it was not anticipated that this difficulty would arise, and I have to request that measures may be taken to obtain the sanction of Congress to the application of these sums, already appropriated, to the objects specified in the estimates. See Doc. No. 9, H. R., 1st. session 29th Congress, pages 110 and 111, item 8 of Springfield armory, and item 19 of Harper's Ferry armory, in connexion with the act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending on the 30th June, 1847.

ARMING AND EQUIPPING THE MILITIA.

From the appropriation for this object there has been expended, during the fiscal year, the sum of \$186,169 41. The principal articles obtained, by purchase, and fabrication at the arsenals, are as follows, viz:

50 6-pounder bronze guns.
 50 field carriages.
 1,600 muskets.
 3,040 rifles, (2,700 percussion, 340 flint lock.)
 1,600 carbines.
 3,000 sabres, (2,000 cavalry, 1,000 horse artillery.)
 1,500 swords, (1,000 artillery, 500 non-commissioned officers'.)
 10,508 cartridge boxes, (infantry, carbine, and pistol.)
 22,150 belts, (cartridge box, bayonet, waist, and sabre.)
 9,350 bayonet scabbards.
 6,235 gun slings.
 3,050 brushes and picks.
 250 rifle pouches and belts.
 1,000 copper rifle flasks.
 944 pairs of holsters and caps.
 500 carbine slings and swivels.
 750 sabre knots.

An apportionment of the arms due to each State and Territory, under the act of 1808, is annually made at this office according to the number of effective militia included in the latest returns from each; and issues are made, to the amount of the apportionment, in such arms and equipments of the prescribed models as the proper authorities may designate in their requisitions. Statements A and B, hereto appended, exhibit the last apportionment and issues to the States and Territories. It will be seen, by reference to the former statement, that many of the returns are of old dates. There is every reason to believe that these do not exhibit the present effective militia force of the States, although they necessarily regulate the apportionments, being the only data by which they can be made. Some States, in this way, lose a portion of the arms and equipments to which their military force, if properly returned, would entitle them; but as this is caused solely by negligence, it can be remedied, without difficulty, by proper attention. Applications are not unfrequently made for the issue of arms to States whose quotas have already been delivered, and even where they have drawn in advance. Issues have sometimes been ordered and made on such applications. It is difficult, when this indulgence is granted in one case, to refuse it in another. Every such issue furnishes a precedent for another call; and if not stopped, there is a possibility of its becoming the rule instead of the exception. It is virtually anticipating an appropriation, and I recommend that all issues of arms in advance of dues, under the law of 1808, be prohibited, and, if necessary, that legislation on the subject be requested.

Statement C, hereto annexed, shows the quantity and kind of arms, ammunition, and other ordnance supplies, furnished to the troops in the United States service during the year ending 30th June, 1846.

As this statement is prepared only for a report of operations during the fiscal year, and as the calls on this bureau since that period have been frequent and extensive, I deem it proper to state that all the different corps operating in the field, as well as the two expeditions to the Pacific, have been supplied with artillery, small arms, ammunition, and other ordnance stores. The various articles which have been furnished are too numerous to state in detail. The principal are as follows:

40 seacoast and garrison cannon, (32 and 24-pounders,)	} With carriages, implements, and equipments.
28 field and siege cannon,	
10 siege mortars,	
14 caissons.	
5 battery wagons.	
9 travelling forges.	
102 sets of artillery harness for four horses.	
1,878 10 and 8-inch shells.	
4,000 rounds of ammunition for garrison guns.	
14,720 rounds of ammunition for field and siege guns.	
12,429 muskets.	
3,421 rifles.	
5,440 carbines and pistols.	
3,218 sabres and swords.	
21,706 sets of accoutrements—infantry, rifle, and cavalry.	
3,778,278 cartridges for small arms.	
600 barrels of powder.	

ARSENALS AND DEPOTS.

The amount expended from the appropriation for "arsenals" during the fiscal year is \$89,021 23. It has been strictly applied to the execution of the objects set forth in the estimates on which the appropriations were based. These objects were, in general terms, repairs and preservation of public buildings, grounds, and enclosures; erection of new, and additions to old buildings, wharves, &c., and all additions and improvements at the arsenals of a permanent character. A more particular account of the work done under this head at the principal arsenals will be found in the statements of their commanding officers appended to this report. The establishments permanently and exclusively in charge of this department are two national armories, four arsenals of construction, sixteen arsenals of repairs and deposite, and four depots—not including the temporary depots required for the supplies of the armies in the field. The estimate for "arsenals" for the next year has been confined to objects considered the most important. It is less than one-third the amount appropriated last year.

None of the items of the estimate for the ensuing fiscal year have special reference to a continuance of the war with Mexico, that branch of the service being left for such special estimates as may hereafter be required.

It is also made the duty of this department to inspect and keep in repair the armament of the fortifications; to repair the arms of troops in service; and to provide, keep, and preserve in good order, all ordnance, small arms, ammunition, and other "ordnance stores" required for the land service. These arms and other military stores are placed at the arsenals and depots in different parts of the country—so distributed amongst them as it is thought will best secure their safety, and at the same time be most convenient to meet the wants of the service, so far as they can be foreseen. The armament of the forts in Pensacola harbor having been reported at the last inspection as requiring extensive repairs, an ordnance officer was sent there to superintend them, and also to receive and place in position such guns and carriages as were wanting to complete the armament of this important point on the Gulf coast. The gun carriages, which were much decayed

on account of the climate, and more so from their having been prepared, on an emergency, from timber not well seasoned, have been fully repaired, and the whole armament of this harbor put in complete order for service. Extensive repairs have been also made to the armament of the forts on the approaches to New Orleans; and those in New York harbor have had their armament repaired, so far as it was required.

The regular examination of all articles in store at the arsenals and armories has been made, and the annual inventories prepared and forwarded to this office. These inventories show each article that has been received at any arsenal during the year, and how obtained; each article that has been taken therefrom, and how disposed of; with the number or quantity of each remaining on hand, and its money value. Those for the year ending 30th June, 1846, exhibit the following aggregates of value in money:

Lands, magazines, storehouses, quarters, barracks, workshops, and machinery -	\$3,954,028 21
Artillery of every description, with carriages, implements, and projectiles -	2,000,469 59
Small arms of every description, with their appendages and accoutrements -	8,154,445 99
Ammunition of all kinds, including powder and materials for its manufacture -	679,345 35
Component parts of artillery, carriages, and equipments, and of small arms and accoutrements -	349,837 31
Gins, carts, implements, and tools of every description in use, or current service -	282,584 01
Unwrought materials and tools in store -	564,916 14
Total -	<u>15,985,626 60</u>

There has been no delinquency during the year, on the part of any officer or agent of this department, in accounting, agreeably to law and regulations, for the public money or property in his charge, except in a single instance.

The number of enlisted men of ordnance was, by the last returns received, viz: for September, 298. Under the 11th section of the act approved June 18, 1846, an increase of the enlisted force has been authorized for service at the arsenals and in the field; as also a small force to be employed at forts where the garrisons have been withdrawn, in the preservation of their armament. Those serving at arsenals will replace many of the hired men whom it has heretofore been necessary to employ, in consequence of the limited number of enlisted men authorized by law, and their pay will be less than that of hired men. Besides economy, there are other and more important advantages resulting from the employment of enlisted men. The duties of the workshops, laboratories, and magazines require skill and practice, and the term of service of enlisted men will enable the department to secure those qualifications for field service, or wherever they are needed, and to retain them so long as they are wanted; whereas a hired artificer cannot be transferred from one post to another, or sent into the field, or kept on any service not agreeable to him. There has not been sufficient time, since the increase was authorized, to enlist the number required, and a portion only has been put on service with the troops in the field.

The serious inconvenience which I have frequently experienced in

promptly and efficiently meeting demands for the services of officers of this department makes it my duty to recommend an organization of the ordnance corps, with the same number and grades of officers as are now authorized for the corps of engineers, and the addition of three military storekeepers to take charge of minor arsenals and depots; thus releasing the officers now stationed at them, for more active and useful duties. In support of this recommendation, I offer the following reasons: The ordnance corps now contains, agreeably to the supplemental act of July 7th, 1838, twenty-eight officers. The act of 5th July, 1838, made the organization of the corps to be thirty-six officers. The reduction, with some other retrenchments, in other parts of the army, was carried in the supplemental bill on the ground of economy, although at the expense of a suitable provision for the wants of the service at that time. The national armories, then superintended by civil officers, have since been placed by law in charge of ordnance officers, and should have for their proper management at least four, if not six officers. When the present organization of the ordnance department was made, the fabrication of ordnance at the foundries was under the exclusive management of the proprietors of these establishments, this department having no other control over them than to inspect and prove their work when finished. It resulted, from this, that much of the ordnance was made of just good enough quality to stand the proof tests, but not fit for service afterwards. The only remedy was a personal superintendence, by skilful officers, of all the operations connected with the manufacture of ordnance, from the selection of the metal to the finishing and reception of the guns. The five foundries at which ordnance is fabricated require the constant services of at least five officers, besides one to direct and supervise the operations at all, and to see that uniformity in the mode of fabrication and the patterns of the guns is preserved. The increased value of the ordnance thus obtained will much more than counterbalance the expense of the additional officers, to say nothing of the moral effect on the troops, from increased confidence in their arms, and preventing the hazard of life so often caused by the bursting of imperfect guns. These duties, added since the last organization, thus called for the services of 12 more officers than were provided by the act of 5th July, 1838; and if the number then proposed was no more than enough for the service at that time, which is believed to be the fact, there should be now 12 more, or 48 officers. The number by the organization above proposed would be 43, and by the additional storekeepers make available the services of three now confined to minor arsenals. The proposed organization will only substitute 6 first lieutenants and 6 second lieutenants for the 9 brevet lieutenants, or more, which now are or may be attached to the corps; and add one lieutenant colonel and two captains. A certain organization by law is preferable to the mode of supplying the necessary number of officers by attaching brevet lieutenants. The additional expense per annum which will result from the proposed organization is as follows, viz:

Pay and emoluments of one additional lieutenant colonel	-	\$2,040 00
Pay and emoluments of two additional captains	-	2,748 00
Pay and emoluments of twelve lieutenants	-	12,935 52
		17,723 52

Deduct the pay and emoluments of ten brevet lieutenants, the usual number that will be attached to the corps, and who, in the proposed organization, may be dispensed with - \$10,779 60

Amount of additional expense per annum - 6 943 90

The foregoing reasons do not refer to the present additional requirements of the services of the ordnance officers *in the field*, but to those which are permanent, and constitute the regular duties of this department, charged with the preparation and custody of every thing necessary to arm and equip the military force of the country—regular, volunteer, and militia; as also the armament of the fortifications.

MINERAL LANDS.

I have now to present the subject of the mineral lands, which have been under the charge of this bureau since 1821.

Mines in the Galena district.

In this district, which embraces the mineral lands of Jo Davies county, in the northwest corner of the State of Illinois; those in Wisconsin, lying south of the Wisconsin river; and those in the county of Du Buque, in Iowa, it has been the practice to lease to applicants such tracts as they might desire, for the most part not exceeding forty acres, for the term of one year, and to renew these leases from time to time if the conditions have been complied with.

The 518 leases stated in my last annual report as having been granted during the year which ended 1st of October, 1845, consequently, had all run out by the 1st of October of the present year; but a large portion of them had expired and been renewed, or the same tracts leased to others, before the passage of the act of 11th of July last, or rather before the 24th of that month, when the superintendent received the order from this office directing him to grant no more leases.

The number returned as granted during the year just passed is shown by the following table:

Date.	Illinois.	Wisconsin.	Iowa.	Total.
October, 1845	23	48	1	72
November, 1845	37	26	2	65
December, 1845	28	9	—	37
January, 1846	61	31	—	92
February, 1846	49	7	—	56
March, 1846	32	33	1	66
April, 1846	39	20	—	59
May, 1846	43	21	—	64
June, 1846	32	30	—	62
July, 1846	26	22	—	48
Total	370	247	4	621

After the orders of July were made known, representations were received stating that the lessees, whose times were daily expiring, complained that unless they could obtain renewals of their leases to run to the day of sale, their diggings would be constantly liable to intrusion; and the superintendent urged that it would add greatly to his success in obtaining the balances of rent due, if he could be allowed to grant leases to run to the day of sale. As there was no doubt on the part of this office that if the renewals were refused, the lessees, or those who might trespass upon them, would continue to dig without rendering any returns of their diggings or paying any rent therefor, the subject was brought to your notice; and, with your sanction, the superintendent was authorized to extend such leases as would expire before the day that might be fixed by the President's proclamation for the sale of these lands, so as to make them run to the day of sale. It appears, however, by returns recently received, that the superintendent did not confine himself strictly to these instructions, but granted during the month of September forty-three new leases in Illinois, and eleven in Wisconsin, to run to the day of sale, of which only twenty-four were renewals to the same parties.

The number of pounds of mineral reported by the lessess as having been dug by them from 1st October, 1845, to 1st October, 1846, is 8,820,652

Pounds of pure lead which this should yield, at 70 per centum,
which is the average yield of the mineral from these mines 6,174,456

Pounds of pure lead due thereon as rent to the United States,
at 6 per centum 370,867

Add balance due on operations of 1845, per last annual report 155,289

526,156

Pounds of lead received in kind 98,540

Ditto received in money 283,830

382,370

Leaving balance due 143,786

Receipts from these mines within the year, as above stated,

98,540 pounds of lead, at say \$3 per 100 pounds \$2,956 20

283,830 lbs. paid for in money, at an average say of \$2 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8,297 56

This amount collected on balance due prior to 1841 273 98

11,527 74

CONTRA.

For salaries, per centum on collections, fees of counsel and
costs of court, and miscellaneous expenses of all kinds al-
lowed and paid within the year 5,733 59

Leaving the net proceeds for the last year 5,794 15

The expense of these lead mines to the United States, and the receipts therefrom, have been extensively misunderstood, if not misrepresented. To place the subject right before the public, a statement in gross of all re-

ceipts and expenditures under this head from the year 1821, when the supervision of the mineral lands was transferred to the Ordnance department, to the 30th of September, 1846, is given herewith.

Whole quantity of lead received for rents, and actually shipped to St. Louis arsenal, from commencement of operations in 1821 to 30th September, 1846, 5,317,249 pounds;	
at an average say of \$2 90 per 100 pounds, is equal to	\$154,200 24
Cash received in lieu of lead	12,287 36
	166,487 60
Deduct whole amount of expenses, including salaries and contingencies of every description, during the above time	81,585 53
Leaving a net balance of	84,902 07

Mines in the south part of Illinois.

In the last annual report, it was stated that ten permits had been issued, which authorized selections of tracts of not exceeding one section each, with a view to granting leases of three years duration for the tracts so selected; but that no such leases had, up to that time, been granted. Three more permits of the same description were granted in the month of November last, and two leases were granted prior to last of January, in conformity with the terms of the permits. But as it became necessary, in the month of December, to withdraw the military storekeeper, whom my last report spoke of as having been temporarily assigned to these mines, no returns have ever been received of the operations under them, and these lands have been proclaimed for sale under the act of 11th July last.

Mines in the State of Arkansas.

No leases or permits have ever been granted for the mines in this State, from a continuance of the causes mentioned in my last annual report, and they have all been proclaimed for sale under the act of 11th July last.

Mines of lake Superior.

The last annual report stated briefly the causes which led to the leasing of mineral tracts in this district, and spoke of the twelve (12) leases for tracts of three miles square which were granted in 1844 for the term of three years each. In that report, and its accompanying tabular statements, it was shown that 65 permits to select tracts of three miles square, and 825 for tracts of one mile square, were granted between 1st of November, 1844, and 17th of July, 1845, when the further issue of them was suspended. These permits all stipulated that leases should be granted for the tracts selected, in conformity with the conditions therein stated; and the report further showed that twenty (20) leases for the three-mile square tracts, and sixteen (16) for the one-mile tracts, had been accordingly granted.

From the date of that report to the 6th of May last, these permits continued to be returned, with the selections described thereon; and twenty-six (26) further leases for tracts of three miles square, and 301 for tracts of

one mile square, had been granted; making in the whole, from 13th May, 1844, to 6th May, 1846, fifty-eight (58) leases for tracts of three miles square, and three hundred and seventeen (317) for tracts of one mile square. On the last named day all further issue of leases was suspended, in conformity with a decision of the President of the United States, made in consequence of a doubt which had been raised whether the existing laws authorized the leasing of *copper* mines.

It had been the practice of this office to prepare the leases in duplicate, and send them to the parties claiming them, accompanied by a form of bond for the fulfilment of the conditions; and when both copies of the lease, together with the bond, were returned to this office executed on the part of the lessees, then to lay the leases before you to be executed on the part of the United States; and when so executed, to return one of the copies of the lease to the persons interested. In pursuance of this course, there had been prepared and sent out four (4) further leases for tracts of three miles square, and ninety-nine (99) for tracts of one mile square; and although the whole of the first description and sixty-two (62) of the second have been returned executed on the part of the lessees, yet, not having reached this office till after the 6th of May above mentioned, they have remained unexecuted on the part of the United States. Two hundred and seventy-eight (278) of the outstanding permits have also been returned, with the description of tracts selected certified thereon, but for which the leases have not been prepared, and one hundred and eleven (111) of the permits have not yet been returned.

Special permissions for removing the ore from this mineral region to other parts of the United States, for the purpose of being smelted, have been granted since the last annual report, as follows:

30th May, 1846.—To the New York and Lake Superior Mining Company, as assignees of leases Nos. 18, 20, 21, 31, and 32.

30th June, 1846.—To the Copper Falls Company, as assignees of lease No. 9.

6th July, 1846.—To the Eagle Harbor Mining Company, as assignees of lease No. 3.

14th July, 1846.—To the Pittsburg and Boston Copper Harbor Mining Company, as assignees of leases Nos. 4, 5, and 6.

16th July, 1846.—To the Northwest Copper Mining Company, as assignees of lease No. 222.

The five last named of these permits contained an additional condition, that if said companies would pay to the United States superintendent at Sault Ste. Marie, upon the arrival of the ore at that place, the per centum thereof due to the United States, it should exempt said companies from all claim at the place of smelting, as previously conditioned. Representations having been made that many of the permittees who had not succeeded in obtaining their leases, as well as other persons who were on the ground without any authority whatsoever, were preparing to dig and remove ores out of the country, it was thought best to further authorize the superintendent to allow the ore so dug to pass, provided the persons having it in charge would pay him the per centum in kind, or its estimated value in money.

The following is a statement of the ores shipped and per centum paid, prepared from the returns received from time to time at this office:

When shipped.	No. of the lease.	Pounds of ore, freed from its matrix, shipped from each tract.	Pounds of native copper shipped from each tract.	Pounds of ore paid as per centum at Sault St. Marie.	Amount of money paid as per centum at Sault St. Marie.	Remarks.
October and November, 1845 -	2	7,813	700			
June to September, 1845 -	4	33,515	-		\$192 22	This was paid at Washington in March, 1846, by T. M. Howe.
May, 1846 -	4	11,445				
May to September, 1846 -	5	636,894		7,590		
June to September, 1846 -	2	5,675	10,122			
June and July, 1846 -	9	7,465				
July, 1846 -	18	853				
July, 1846 -	20	3,469				
August, 1846 -	49	400			96	
August, 1846 -	158	1,329			4 77	
August and September, 1846 -	3	54,868	8,786	2,044		
July to September, 1846 -	-	9,225	-	-	11 72	Ohio and Isle Royale Company. No lease.
August and September, 1846 -	-	807	106	-	1 84	American Exploring Company. No lease.
August, 1846 -	-	70	-	-	63	Mr. Arnold. No lease.
August, 1846 -	-	1,325	-	-	3 18	Union Mining Company. No lease.
September, 1846 -	-	-	70	-	84	Mr. Talbot. No lease.
September, 1846 -	-	581	-	-	66	Platt Card. No lease.
Total -	-	775,734	19,784	9,634	216 82	

The expenses paid during the same time for salaries and contingencies of all kinds have been \$20,994 67, a large portion of which was for arrearages due for the previous years. But the expenses of the explorations and surveys, in anticipation of those of the General Land Office, which were necessary for the early operations in this region, having now in a great measure ceased, and your orders of 25th of August for reducing the number of persons in employ having been carried into effect, the cost of this agency hereafter will be greatly reduced. The only salaried officers now remaining are the following:

John Stockton, superintendent, Sault St. Marie	-	\$1,500	per annum.
One clerk to superintendent, Sault St. Marie	-	600	"
A. B. Gray, assistant superintendent, Copper Harbor	-	1,200	"
W. A. Eliason, sub-assistant, Ontonagon	-	600	"

And, as the mining operations are being gradually brought to a condition to yield a profit to the miners, the per centum to government may be expected to increase.

The representations received from this region since my last annual report continue to show the utmost confidence on the part of the miners, and the constant development of valuable mines; but the stop which has been

put to the granting of further leases, and the doubts existing as to the authority for leasing copper mines, has produced a negligence on the part of the miners in reporting their operations to the government agents. It is further represented that a large portion of Isle Royale is occupied by persons who have gone there avowedly with the purpose of mining without any shadow of authority from the government, but who expect to have their titles confirmed, notwithstanding the provisions of the act of 4th of September, 1841, which expressly reserved all lands, on which known mines are situated, from the operation of the pre-emption laws.

Mines of the Mississippi, above Prairie du Chien.

The whole number of permits granted for the selection of mining tracts in this district, with a view to leasing the same, from 3d June, 1844, to 29th November, 1845, when the further issue of them was stopped, was two (2) for 3 miles square; six (6) for 3 square miles; and ninety-one (91) for one square mile. The last annual report stated that one of those for 3 miles square expired without any report of a selection under it, and that the other being contested, the lease had been refused. The six for 3 sections each have still continued unacted on. Sixteen only of the one-mile permits have been returned to this office; and several of these were followed by protests of persons claiming pre-emption rights to the land selected; and as the President's order of 6th May last was received before any decision could be made, no leases have ever issued for any of the lands in this district.

G. TALCOTT,
Lieutenant Colonel Ordnance.

To the SECRETARY OF WAR.

this district.

To the SECRETARY OF WAR.

G. TALCOTT,
 Lieutenant Colonel Ordnance.

ORDER AND OFFICE, HOLLAND, Nov. 10, 1843

Lieutenant Colonel of Ordnance.
G. TALCOTT.

A.

Apportionment of arms to the militia for the year 1845, under the act of 1808, for arming and equipping the whole body of the militia.

States and Territories.	Date of return.	For what year returns received.	No. of militia.	No. of arms apportioned, in muskets.
Maine - - - - -	Feb. 4, 1846	1845	44,665	347
New Hampshire - - - - -	June 11 - - - - -	1845	28,397	221
Massachusetts - - - - -	Nov. 29 - - - - -	1845	90,807	706
Vermont - - - - -	Jan. 1, 1844	1843	23,915	186
Rhode Island - - - - -	Jan. 26, 1846	1845	13,832	108
Connecticut - - - - -	Dec. 1 - - - - -	1845	46,823	364
New York - - - - -	Jan. 6, 1846	1845	162,427	1,263
New Jersey - - - - -	Dec. 2 - - - - -	1829	39,171	305
Pennsylvania - - - - -	Nov. 8 - - - - -	1845	271,687	2,113
Delaware - - - - -	- - - - -	1827	9,229	72
Maryland - - - - -	Jan. 15, 1839	1838	46,864	364 5-13
Virginia - - - - -	Nov. 26 - - - - -	1845	121,653	946
North Carolina - - - - -	Feb. 5, 1846	1845	79,448	618
South Carolina - - - - -	Jan. 27, 1846	1845	54,392	423
Georgia - - - - -	Feb. 15, 1840	1839	57,312	446
Mississippi - - - - -	June 6 - - - - -	1838	45,385	353
Tennessee - - - - -	Feb. 13, 1841	1840	71,252	554
Kentucky - - - - -	Dec. 10 - - - - -	1845	87,790	683
Ohio - - - - -	Jan. 26, 1846	1845	176,455	1,372
Indiana - - - - -	Jan. 4, 1833	1832	53,913	419
Illinois - - - - -	Jan. 12, 1846	1845	120,219	935
Missouri - - - - -	Jan. 7, 1845	1844	61,000	474
Arkansas - - - - -	Jan. 15, 1844	1843	17,137	133
Alabama - - - - -	Dec. 12 - - - - -	1844	61,336	477
Louisiana - - - - -	Jan. 1, 1830	1829	14,808	115
Michigan - - - - -	Dec. 1 - - - - -	1845	60,886	474
Florida - - - - -	Oct. 10 - - - - -	1845	12,122	94
Wisconsin Territory - - - - -	Nov. 30 - - - - -	1840	5,223	41
Iowa Territory - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
District of Columbia - - - - -	Nov. 20, 1833	1832	1,249	9
Total - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	1,879,397	14,615 5-13

ORDNANCE OFFICE, Washington, Nov. 10, 1846.

G. TALCOTT,
Lieutenant Colonel of Ordnance.

B.

Statement of the ordnance and ordnance stores distributed to the militia under the act of April, 1808, from the 1st July, 1845, to 30th of June, 1846.

26	6-pounder bronze guns.	
30	6-pounder carriages, with implements and equipments complete.	
2	4-pounder carriages, with implements and equipments complete.	
4	caissons, with implements and equipments complete.	
6	sets of artillery harness for four horses.	
7	sets of artillery harness for two horses.	
4,692	muskets, with appendages complete.	
540	common rifles, with appendages complete.	
270	Hall's rifles, with appendages complete.	
280	Hall's carbines, with appendages complete.	
1,835	pistols, with appendages complete.	
1,598	cavalry sabres.	
255	artillery swords.	
4,835	sets of infantry accoutrements.	
910	sets of common rifle accoutrements.	
370	sets of Hall's rifle accoutrements.	
180	sets of carbine accoutrements.	
1,598	sets of cavalry accoutrements.	
255	artillery sword belts.	
12	extra cartridge boxes.	
192	extra cartridge box belts.	
120	bayonet scabbards, with frogs.	
120	waist belts.	
120	gun slings.	
120	brushes and picks.	
62	pairs of holsters and caps.	
100	extra musket wipers.	
25	extra musket ramrods.	
16,000	percussion caps.	
10,000	carbine ball cartridges.	
ORDNANCE OFFICE,		
<i>Washington, November 10, 1846.</i>		
24	6-pounder bronze guns.	
30	6-pounder carriages, with implements and equipments complete.	
2	4-pounder carriages, with implements and equipments complete.	
4	caissons, with implements and equipments complete.	
6	sets of artillery harness for four horses.	
7	sets of artillery harness for two horses.	
4,692	muskets, with appendages complete.	
540	common rifles, with appendages complete.	
270	Hall's rifles, with appendages complete.	
280	Hall's carbines, with appendages complete.	
1,835	pistols, with appendages complete.	
1,598	cavalry sabres.	
255	artillery swords.	
4,835	sets of infantry accoutrements.	
910	sets of common rifle accoutrements.	
370	sets of Hall's rifle accoutrements.	
180	sets of carbine accoutrements.	
1,598	sets of cavalry accoutrements.	
255	artillery sword belts.	
12	extra cartridge boxes.	
192	extra cartridge box belts.	
120	bayonet scabbards, with frogs.	
120	waist belts.	
120	gun slings.	
120	brushes and picks.	
62	pairs of holsters and caps.	
100	extra musket wipers.	
25	extra musket ramrods.	
16,000	percussion caps.	
10,000	carbine ball cartridges.	
G. TALCOTT,		
<i>Lieutenant Colonel Ordnance.</i>		
24	6-pounder bronze guns.	
30	6-pounder carriages, with implements and equipments complete.	
2	4-pounder carriages, with implements and equipments complete.	
4	caissons, with implements and equipments complete.	
6	sets of artillery harness for four horses.	
7	sets of artillery harness for two horses.	
4,692	muskets, with appendages complete.	
540	common rifles, with appendages complete.	
270	Hall's rifles, with appendages complete.	
280	Hall's carbines, with appendages complete.	
1,835	pistols, with appendages complete.	
1,598	cavalry sabres.	
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120	waist belts.	
120	gun slings.	
120	brushes and picks.	
62	pairs of holsters and caps.	
100	extra musket wipers.	
25	extra musket ramrods.	
16,000	percussion caps.	
10,000	carbine ball cartridges.	

Statement of ordnance and ordnance stores issued to the troops in the service of the United States, during the year ended June 30, 1846.

No.	CLASS I.	No.	CLASS VII.
33	Brass field guns and howitzers, different calibres.	18, 099	Sets infantry accoutrements, complete.
13	6-pounder iron field guns.	1, 903	Sets cavalry accoutrements, complete.
183	Iron seacoast, siege, and garrison guns and howitzers, different calibres.	16, 559	Accoutrements for infantry-pieces.
30	10 and 8-inch columbiads.	4, 347	Accoutrements for cavalry-pieces.
2	10-inch siege mortars.	3, 552	Rifle pouches and flasks.
	CLASS II.	1, 764	Sabre and sword belts.
		81, 352	Appendages for small arms-p'ces.
		299, 703	Flints.
		57	Percussion priming-boxes.
398	Seacoast, siege, and garrison gun-carriages, for different calibres.	1, 066	Pouches for percussion caps.
46	10 and 8-inch columbiad carriages.		CLASS VIII.
4	Mortar beds.	85, 839	Pounds of powder.
50	Field carriages, different calibres.	12, 733	Cannon cartridges.
21	12-pounder truck carriages.	2,921, 041	Cartridges for small-arms of different kinds.
20	Caissons.	6, 242	Fuzes.
9	Travelling-forges.	462, 221	Percussion primers for cannon and small-arms.
6	Battery wagons.	42, 378	Priming tubes.
	CLASS III.	5, 129	Portfires.
413	Percussion cannon-locks.	182	Rockets.
9, 848	Artillery implements and equipments of various kinds—pieces.	3, 062	Pounds of slow and quick match.
64	Tarpaulins.	31, 419	Pounds of bullets and buckshot.
63	Sets harness for four horses.	550	Pounds of lead.
4	Sets harness for two horses.	400	Pounds of nitre.
4	Sets harness for mountain howitzer.	200	Pounds of sulphur.
29	Valises.	1, 617	Pounds of laboratory paper.
69	Whips.	21, 224	Cartridge bags, assorted.
	CLASS IV.		CLASS IX.
5, 295	Cannon balls, different calibres.	108	Wheels.
1, 303	Shells, of different calibres.	1, 463	Handspikes.
213	Canister shot, different calibres.	4, 923	Cannon wads.
192	Spherical case shot, of different calibres.	176	Sabots.
	CLASS V.	217	Pintles and quoins.
		208	Canisters for shot.
		2, 029	Pieces component parts of carriages.
341	Strapped shot, for field guns.	3, 954	Pieces component parts of small-arms.
5, 671	Strapped shot, fixed, for field guns.	4	Sets elevating apparatus, complete.
276	Stands of grape shot, for field guns.	119	Elevating gear screws.
754	Canister shot, for field guns.		CLASS X.
3, 047	Canister shot, fixed, for field guns.	8	Gins, with falls, blocks, and handspikes.
1, 354	Spherical case shot, strapped.	2	Sling-carts.
911	Shells, strapped.	1	Boat.
226	Mountain howitzer shells, fixed.	173	Pent-houses.
	CLASS VI.	818	Arm-chests.
24, 825	Muskets, complete.	4, 808	Ammunition kegs, barrels, and packing-boxes.
7, 618	Rifles, complete.	68	Oil cans, jugs, and demijohns.
1, 057	Carbines, complete.	529	Powder barrels.
1, 943	Pistols.	4, 128	Tools—different pieces.
2, 243	Sabres.	21	Lanterns.
118	Swords; officers', non-commissioned officers', and musicians'.		

C—Continued.

No.	PART SECOND.	No.	PART SECOND—Continued.
602	Yards of flannel.	632	Pounds of tallow and beeswax.
24	Yards of cloths, assorted.	75	Pounds of soap and candles.
858	Pounds of rope, twine, thread, yarn, &c.	5,888	Pounds of iron and steel.
1,011	Pounds of leather, assorted.	737	Pounds of nails.
2,062	Pounds of paints, assorted.	9	Gross of screws.
187	Pounds of putty, litharge, chalk, and rosin.	44,000	Tacks, iron and copper.
183	Gallons of tar and lacker.	3,077	Feet of boards, plank, and scantling.
286	Gallons of oils, assorted.	6	Pounds sheet copper.
86	Gallons of varnish, spirits of turpen- tine, and alcohol.	7	Pounds glue.
		811	Bushels of coal.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
Washington, November 10, 1846.

G. TALCOTT.

Lieutenant Colonel Ordnance.

Statement of the principal operations at the armories and arsenals during the year ended June 30, 1846.

HARPER'S FERRY ARMORY, COMMANDED BY MAJOR SYMINGTON.

Since the last annual report was made of the operations of this establishment, extensive improvements have been made, and are in progress, in the condition of the workshops, &c. Some old buildings of little value, and unfit to hold machinery, have been rebuilt in a substantial manner, and the driving machinery rearranged or renewed. Many new machines have also been brought into use, so that the facilities for fabricating arms are greatly improved. To carry out this system, it will be necessary hereafter to reconstruct some others of the old buildings that cannot be repaired, or made fit to carry machinery, and also to rearrange or renew the driving machinery.

As the machines connected with the fabrication of the new percussion rifle were not all ready for use until the month of March last, none were completed until that month. About 300 of that arm will hereafter be fabricated per month.

The increase of the fabrication of muskets has progressed, and about 1,100 are now delivered monthly into store, with the necessary appendages.

Arms, &c., fabricated during the year.

- 12,203 percussion muskets.
- 6,121 wipers, for muskets.
- 8,629 screwdrivers, for muskets.
- 476 ball screws, for muskets.
- 1,239 spring vices, for muskets.
- 7,000 extra cones, for muskets.
- 2,080 cone-picks, for muskets.
- 700 percussion rifles.
- 426 wipers, for rifles.
- 2 screwdrivers, for rifles.
- 2 ball screws, for rifles.
- 2 spring vices, for rifles.
- 2 bullet moulds, for rifles.
- 702 extra cones, for rifles.
- 2 rifles, pattern or sample.
- 3 sets complete of verifying gauges, for new model rifle, for the use of government contractors.

The following parts of muskets, of the model of 1822, have also been fabricated or completed from the rough forged state, for issue to the different arsenals, to replace defective parts :

- 800 barrels.
- 405 bayonets.
- ramrods.
- 9,447 flint caps (lead.)
- 500 rough stocks, turned.

In progress, six sets of gauges and machines for altering flint-lock muskets to percussion—to be furnished, 1 set each to the Springfield armory and to the principal arsenals.

Machinery constructed and put in operation during the year.

AT THE MUSKET FACTORY.

1st. 1 backshot water-wheel, 15 feet diameter, 10 feet wide, with penstock and geared gates; also shafting, bevel, and spur gearing; large driving drum, to drive the machinery in new boring shop.

2d. 1 turbine reaction water-wheel, with penstock and cast-iron gates, shafting and bevel gearing for driving the fan-blast, for smiths' forges, and grindstones.

3d. 1 fan-blast for smiths' forges, with $35\frac{1}{4}$ feet of shafting in position, ready for use.

4th. In the new boring shop, on the first floor, 36 feet of main driving shaft, with the necessary hangers, drums, pulleys, &c., fast and loose, for driving the several machines; also, 103 feet of cast-iron and lead pipe, to convey water to the barrel-turning machines. On the second floor, 90 feet of main driving shaft, and 28 countershafts (73 feet,) 2 perpendicular shafts (21 feet,) for driving drilling machines: the whole with the necessary appendages.

5th. In the finishing shop, 2 strong countershafts, with pulleys, cranks, vibrating shaft, and bar; piston and stock arm for driving draw-polishing machinery.

6th. In the machine shop, the main driving machinery has been improved, and five countershafts, with the necessary fixtures and appendages, constructed for driving geared lathes, cutting engines, &c.

The whole of the shafting, &c., in the foregoing items, is made in the most substantial manner of wrought-iron, except the main shafts, spur, and bevel gearing of the large water-wheel, which are of cast-iron.

7th. 1 machine for draw-polishing barrels,

1 drill press,

3 spindles,

3 apparatus for rifling barrels,

1 do for drawing wire,

1 machine for milling, with index,

2 do for cutting components, single headed,

3 do do do double do

4 iron framed laths, geared,

1 machine for planing iron,

2 fan bellows,

1 turbine water-wheel,

125 feet of 12-inch air pipe,

288 do 8-inch do

666 do 4-inch water pipe,

72 do 3-inch do

Fabricated at the armory.

Purchased during the year

AT THE RIFLE FACTORY.

1st. 1 undershot water-wheel, 10 feet diameter, and 7 feet wide, with forebay and gates and penstock, with rack and wheel for gates.

2d. 1 water-wheel shaft renewed.

3d. 6 countershafts, with drums, hangers, pulleys, &c., for driving, rifling, polishing, stocking, and barrel-boring machines.

4th. 1 machine for turning barrels.

1 machine for cutting in locks and other mounting.

All fabricated during the year.

The various machines in operation at the armory have generally undergone repairs, and been put in good order; extensive repairs have also been made to the water-wheels, forebays, &c., (especially those at the rifle factory,) also the driving machinery, which was very much out of order.

Buildings, &c., constructed during the year.

1. Charcoal house of brick, on stone foundation, one story, $35\frac{1}{2}$ by $35\frac{1}{2}$ feet, with cut-stone water-table, sills, cornice, and coping; cast-iron door and window frames; sheet-iron roof; the interior divided into four compartments by 2-inch plank partitions.

2. Forging shop (north wing) of brick, on stone foundation, one story, 122 by $35\frac{1}{2}$ feet, with cut-stone water-table, sills, cornice, and coping; cast-iron door and window frames; sheet-iron roof. Through the centre of this wing there is a line of double forges for burning anthracite coal, under which are two horizontal flues leading to the main chimney stack. The centre building, for inspectors' offices and model and pattern room, is of brick, on stone foundation, two stories, 46 by 37 feet, with cut-stone water-table, sills, cornice, and coping; sheet-iron roof; door and window frames of cast-iron. In the middle of the back wall of this centre building is the main chimney stack, 90 feet high, 10 feet square at base, and 6 feet at top; it is built upon a massive stone arch thrown across a tail race leading from one of the water-wheels and waste dam of the canal. The other (south wing) of this structure has yet to be erected.

3. Storehouse for stocks, of brick, on stone foundation, three stories—the lower partially under ground—100 by $35\frac{1}{2}$ feet, with cut-stone water-table, sills, cornice, and coping; sheet-iron roof and cast-iron door and window frames. The roof and floors of this building have yet to be put on.

The buildings before mentioned all conform to the same general plan and style, and to the plans submitted with the last estimate to the Ordnance office.

4. Coal-bins and storerooms for heavy stores.

Seventeen compartments, each 17 by 15 feet, have been constructed under the trestle-work of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, for storing anthracite and bituminous coal, and other heavy stores. The floors are of 2-inch oak plank, and strong oak joist on heavy oak sleepers: these rest upon stone piers.

5. Canal embankment wall of stone, laid in mortar and cement, 780 feet long, $11\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick; about 600 cubic yards of earth excavated, and 275 yards of puddling.

6. 2,300 cubic yards of filling in under the trestle-work of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, to make depositories for heavy articles—such as castings, grindstones, old iron, &c.

7. Dam across the Potomac river, repaired by laying 223 square yards of large flat stone on edge, 65 yards of large flagging stones drilled and bolted to the solid rock, and 112 perches of stone breast-wall.

8. Dam on the Shenandoah river repaired, by laying 137 perches of large stone to improve the head of water.

9. A reservoir on upper side of armory canal, to receive the wash of

stones and earth from a ravine, and prevent the filling up of the canal : excavation of 277 cubic yards of earth ; stone wall on sides and end, 201 perches.

10. Two rip-rap dams of loose rubble stone, 362½ perches, on the side of armory canal, opposite the mouth of ravines, to receive the stone and earth washed down in heavy rains. These are in lieu of culverts under the canal, for which an appropriation was made.

11. 1,343 cubic yards of earth excavated to the depth of four feet in the armory canal, and removed. This was the remains of the old canal embankment before its enlargement, and interrupted the full supply of water to the wheels.

12. Wrought-iron gates, for the main entrance into the armory grounds : one large double and two large single gates.

13. Extensive repairs to dwelling-houses and lots occupied by the mechanics employed in the armory, including the erection of one brick two story kitchen, 18 by 18 feet, covered with slate, and three others of wood, on stone foundations ; also 1,500 panels of board fencing.

JOHN SYMINGTON,

Major of Ordnance.

HARPER'S FERRY ARMORY,

July 22, 1846.

SPRINGFIELD ARMORY, COMMANDED BY MAJOR RIPLEY.

The result of the principal and ordinary operations consists in the fabrication of—

14,265 percussion muskets, complete.

12,204 screwdrivers.

2,544 spring-vices.

12,630 wipers.

3,000 ball-screws.

108 arm-chests.

1 sample musketoon, nearly complete.

1 cavalry carbine, nearly complete.

The number of parts of arms fabricated, and on hand in the workshops, greatly exceeds those of the preceding year.

Machinery.

9 machines and lathes fabricated.

9 do. do. repaired.

5 do. do. purchased.

1 belted tilt-hammer purchased.

1 hydrostatic proof machine purchased.

1 large platform scale purchased.

1 fire engine and 500 feet of hose purchased.

1 water-wheel for forge-hammer (commenced last year) completed.

1 cast-iron boring machine nearly completed.

1 large and one small turning engine nearly completed.

Several new machines in progress, and much of the old machinery has been thoroughly repaired.

Tools.—A large number fabricated and repaired.

The work performed during the past year, exclusive of the ordinary operations in the workshops, consists—

1. Of the completion of the walls, roofing, and much of the interior of the commanding officer's quarters.
2. The machine shop extended 61 feet, and a wing 50 feet, brick walls, two stories above the basement. The first story contains a line of shafting, pulleys, and shop fixtures, arranged for operations early in the year. The basement is occupied for the making of arm-chests, and machinery for planing and matching boards.
3. The forging shop has been so modified as to give an addition of four fires.
4. A flume of wood, on stone foundation, has been built at the forge. The stone work of the dam, forebay, and races, comprising about 300 perches of stone, extended and repaired. The wing to the forge building has been repaired and so arranged as to afford security for the storage of iron, fuel, &c.
5. The flume at the middle water-shops, connected with the welding shop, has been mostly renewed, and materials procured for the construction of one for the shop on the south side of the river. A wooden bridge has been erected across the stream at this shop for the storage of anthracite coal.
6. Two barns, near the paymaster's and master armorer's quarters, have been removed to positions of greater security, and thoroughly repaired. Many repairs of minor importance have been made on workshops and other buildings.
7. A brick reservoir, of about 30,000 gallons, laid in hydraulic cement, has been constructed near the quarters of the commanding officer, paymaster, and clerks, as a necessary security against their destruction by fire.
8. The grounds have been much improved by grading, enriching the soil, transplanting trees, repairing roads, erecting 300 rods of high board fence, and laying 300 perches of stone wall, to secure the bank from slides of earth.

JAMES W. RIPLEY.

Major of Ordnance.

WATERVLIET ARSENAL, COMMANDED BY MAJOR BAKER.

The unexpended balance of funds at this post for "arsenals" has been in part expended in continuing the wharf wing walls, which will be completed during the month of July, provided the river is sufficiently low to admit of such operations; in putting copper gutters to the officers' quarters, and in grading the site for quarters; removing the slate rock from it to the wharf; and in painting some of the brick buildings. The rebuilding the culvert walls on the northeast corner of the public grounds will be accomplished during the summer.

No appropriation having yet been made for the improvement named in the last annual statement, and the season being so far advanced, it might not be practicable to proceed, during the present season, with those works, should funds be allotted for the purpose; still it would be an economical

measure to provide, during this year, for the supply of building materials, to be used in the next; and to make such commencement, in some of the improvements, as would prevent delay in the operations next year.

The unusual large demands, during the past year, upon this arsenal for military stores, have shown the necessity for the several additions to the buildings which it is intended shall be made.

The quantity of supplies prepared during the year has been very large. Among those fabricated, are 550 chassis and carriages of various kinds; artillery harness for over 200 horses; 1,400 rounds of ammunition for cannon; 430,000 cartridges for small arms; 1,100,000 percussion caps; 25,000 cartridge bags for cannon; 25,000 priming tubes; 25,000 pounds of bullets; 8,000 fuses; 5,000 port-fires; 1,500 ammunition boxes; and a large number of tools and spare parts, required for battery wagons, travelling forges, &c.

The inspections, at the West Point foundry, of cannon and projectiles—of the latter, at the foundry near the arsenal, and of powder at the Schaghticoke mills—have been made by the officers of the post.

R. L. BAKER,

Major of Ordnance.

WASHINGTON ARSENAL, COMMANDED BY CAPTAIN MORDECAI.

1. Improvements in buildings and machinery.

The improvements in buildings at this arsenal, during the past year, have been limited to repairs, and to completing some of the storehouses which remained unfinished at the close of the preceding year. The river wall around the arsenal grounds has been thoroughly repaired, and the filling up and grading of the grounds completed.

In accordance with the recommendation in the last annual report, the old steam engine has been replaced by a new one of greater power, which was put up in February last. Since that time, the machinery in the workshops has been in constant operation, and the engine is found to have sufficient power (25 horses) for propelling it.

To the machinery enumerated in my last annual report there have been added—

- 1 large engine lathe.
- 1 drilling machine.
- 1 hand lathe.

With the present working room in the gun-carriage shop there may be turned out, in the usual working hours, about 175 seacoast carriages a year; but, without any extension in the forging and finishing department, the work might, by employing an additional number of carriage makers, be increased to about 250 carriages a year.

2. Work done.

The inventory shows in detail the articles fabricated during the year; among the principal of which are the following supplies for field and garrison service:

- 26 6-pounder field carriages, complete.
- 200 wheels,
- 120 ammunition chests, } For field carriages.

- 50 24-pounder barbette carriages, complete.
- 65 sets of iron work for barbette carriages.
- 3,600 rounds of ammunition for field artillery.
- 1,500,000 pressed musket balls.
- 1,060,000 pressed rifle balls.
- 3 sets of machinery for making lead balls by compression.
- 524,000 musket ball cartridges.
- 1,031,000 percussion caps for small arms.
- 4 sets of instruments for inspecting cannon.

An unfortunate accident, which occurred in the process of pulverizing the percussion powder, has led to a change in the manner of performing that operation as described in my last year's report. Instead of being ground with a wooden spatula or a muller, the powder is now pulverized by passing it through fine brass wire sieves. This is safer and more expeditious than the former method.

In my last annual report I stated that machinery for making lead balls by compression was in the course of construction at this arsenal. The machines were completed and put in operation early in the year, and about two millions and a half of balls have been made with them. The lead for these balls is cast in cylindrical iron moulds, 20 inches long, the diameter of the bar being a little less than that of the ball to be made. This cylindrical bar or ingot, after being straightened, is passed through a press furnished with two hemispherical dies, by means of which is formed a string of balls connected together by a thin rim of lead. To separate the balls from the ingots, they are passed through a trimming machine, consisting essentially of a hollow punch, or thimble, which is pressed down over the ball by the action of an eccentric, the ball resting in a die or cup, from which it is thrown out by a spring below.

Both the press and the trimming machine are worked by means of the steam engine; they run at the rate of about 100 to 120 in a minute. Three men are required to cast the bars; one man or boy tends the press, and a boy the trimming machine. With this force, 40,000 balls are made in 10 hours.

These machines are copied, with some modifications, from those invented by Messrs. Lewert, of Berlin, drawings of which are contained in the collection of drawings relative to the Prussian artillery, published by the government.

Similar machines have been made here for the arsenals at Watervliet and St. Louis. The cost of the whole apparatus for making musket and rifle balls is about \$500 a set.

During the month of June, the force employed at this arsenal has been—

- 25 enlisted mechanics and laborers.
- 119 hired mechanics.
- 50 boys, making musket and rifle cartridges.

A. MORDECAI,
Captain of Ordnance.

ALLEGHENY ARSENAL, COMMANDED BY CAPTAIN HARDING.

On the breaking out of Mexican hostilities, and for some time previous, the business of this post and the operations of the shops were greatly increased, in order to carry out the instructions of the department for fabrica-

ting, preparing, and shipping large amounts of ordnance and ordnance stores for the gulf forts, and for the army of occupation.

To accomplish this, extensive arrangements were necessary to meet the exigencies of the service in this respect, by erecting eight new smiths' forges, under temporary coverings; erecting temporary shelters for stores; in converting other sheds into temporary workshops, &c.

Under the appropriation for "arming the militia," the leading result is as follows:

- 20 6-pounder stock-trail carriages, with implements and equipments complete.
- 2,542 infantry cartridge boxes.
- 3,600 infantry cartridge box belts.
- 3,060 bayonet scabbards.
- 250 bayonet scabbard belts.
- 195 pairs of holsters complete.
- 4,560 waist belts.
- 1,235 gun slings.
- 1,216 pistol cartridge boxes.

Under "armament of fortifications:—"

- 55 24-pounder barbette top carriages.
- 55 24-pounder barbette lower carriages.
- 37 32-pounder barbette top carriages.
- 49 32-pounder barbette lower carriages, with implements and appendages complete.

Under "ordnance, ordnance stores, and supplies:—"

- 6,791 sets of infantry accoutrements.
- 3,234 sets of rifle and dragoon accoutrements.

Each set of infantry accoutrements consists of 1 cartridge box and plate, 1 cartridge box belt, 1 bayonet belt and plate, 1 bayonet scabbard, 1 waist belt and plate, 1 gun sling, 1 brush and pick. The dragoon and rifle accoutrements consist of about the same number of pieces, but more difficult to manufacture and more expensive.

Under "arsenals:—"

- 176 feet of foundation, 4 × 4, laid in masonry, for gun skidding.
- 3,045 cart loads of earth hauled for filling in the upper park.

N. E. Barracks repaired, with the officers' quarters and other buildings: gas and water works kept in order.

One small brick building (1 story) erected for a varnishing and drying house for accoutrements.

A new floor was laid in the magazine, and the building thoroughly repaired and ventilated by means of two brick sewers, affording a free circulation of air under the building.

Under "Mexican hostilities:—"

- 256 6 pounder spherical case shot.
- 72 12-pounder spherical case shot.
- 19 24 pounder spherical case shot.
- 23 12-pounder shells.
- 336,000 musket ball and buckshot cartridges.
- 16,000 rifle ball cartridges.
- 49,000 carbine ball cartridges.
- 36,000 pistol ball cartridges.

There was a large amount of work done under all the appropriations, a record of which here would swell this report beyond the views of the department.

Within the year a cupola furnace has been put in successful operation, which answers a valuable purpose for casting the several parts of the fortress and field carriages, grape shot, shells, case shot, &c.

Machinery.

1 fan for blowing smiths' forges, with 400 feet of wind sewer.

1 fan for blowing cupola furnace, with 300 feet brick sewer.

1 large crane and fixtures for foundry.

These wind machines, with 4 lathes, 1 trip hammer, 1 planing machine, 1 circular saw, 1 upright saw, 2 drilling machines, 1 punching machine, 1 stamping machine, and 3 grindstones, are all moved by a small steam engine, which facilitates the work in both wood and metal.

Experiments were made at this arsenal during the year, by order of Col. Talcott, to test the expansion of eight-inch solid shot in heating. The following table shows the observations.

In conducting these experiments, the shot were heated to a bright red heat, measured, and allowed to cool down to a cherry red, when they were measured again and allowed to cool entirely; after which, five were again brought to a bright red and measured, and again measured after having become entirely cold.

TABLE OF EXPERIMENTS.

Number.	Marked diameter before heating.	Marked diameter at a bright red.	Marked diameter at a cherry red.	Greatest diameter at a bright red.	Greatest diameter at a cherry red.	Marked diameter after cooling.	Expansion at a bright red.	Expansion at a cherry red heat.	Marked diameter at a bright red—2d heating.	Marked diameter after cooling from 2d heating.	Remarks.
1	7.848	8.010	7.960	-	-	7.910	.162	.11	-	-	Beginning to melt at first heat.
2	7.848	7.970	7.950	-	-	7.880	.122	.102	7.990	7.900	
3	7.827	7.980	7.945	8.020	8.013	7.880	.153	.118	8.010	7.995	
4	7.829	7.985	7.960	8.020	7.990	7.880	.156	.131	8.000	7.905	
5	7.885	8.030	8.010	8.030	8.010	7.950	.145	.135	8.055	7.935	
6	7.822	7.970	7.925	7.990	7.960	7.860	.148	.103	8.040	7.960	
7	7.832	7.995	7.970	7.995	7.970	7.910	.163	.138	-	-	
8	7.840	7.960	7.945	7.960	7.945	7.860	.120	.105	-	-	
9	7.824	7.995	7.960	8.010	7.990	7.885	.171	.136	-	-	
10	7.856	8.010	7.995	8.010	7.995	7.920	.154	.139	-	-	
11	7.845	8.000	7.980	8.035	8.012	7.900	.155	.135	-	-	Beginning to melt at first heat.
12	7.848	8.000	7.985	8.000	7.985	7.920	.152	.137	-	-	
13	7.820	7.955	7.940	7.980	7.965	7.850	.135	.120	-	-	
14	7.857	8.000	7.975	8.000	7.975	7.925	.143	.118	-	-	
15	7.830	7.975	7.960	8.020	8.005	7.895	.145	.130	-	-	
16	7.825	7.985	7.950	8.000	7.980	7.885	.160	.125	-	-	Beginning to melt at first heat.
							Mean, 149	Mean, 123			

E. HARDING, Captain of Ordnance.

• FORT MONROE ARSENAL, COMMANDED BY CAPTAIN HUGER.

The principal experiments made at this arsenal during the past year are—

1st. Experiments with 10 and 8 inch columbiads, to test the proper kind of fuses for their shells, and to ascertain the performance of these guns and carriages.

2d. Trials made with a percussion primer offered by Mr. Ashard, of New York.

3d. Experiments with a new fuse proposed for service of field artillery, and particularly for spherical case shot.

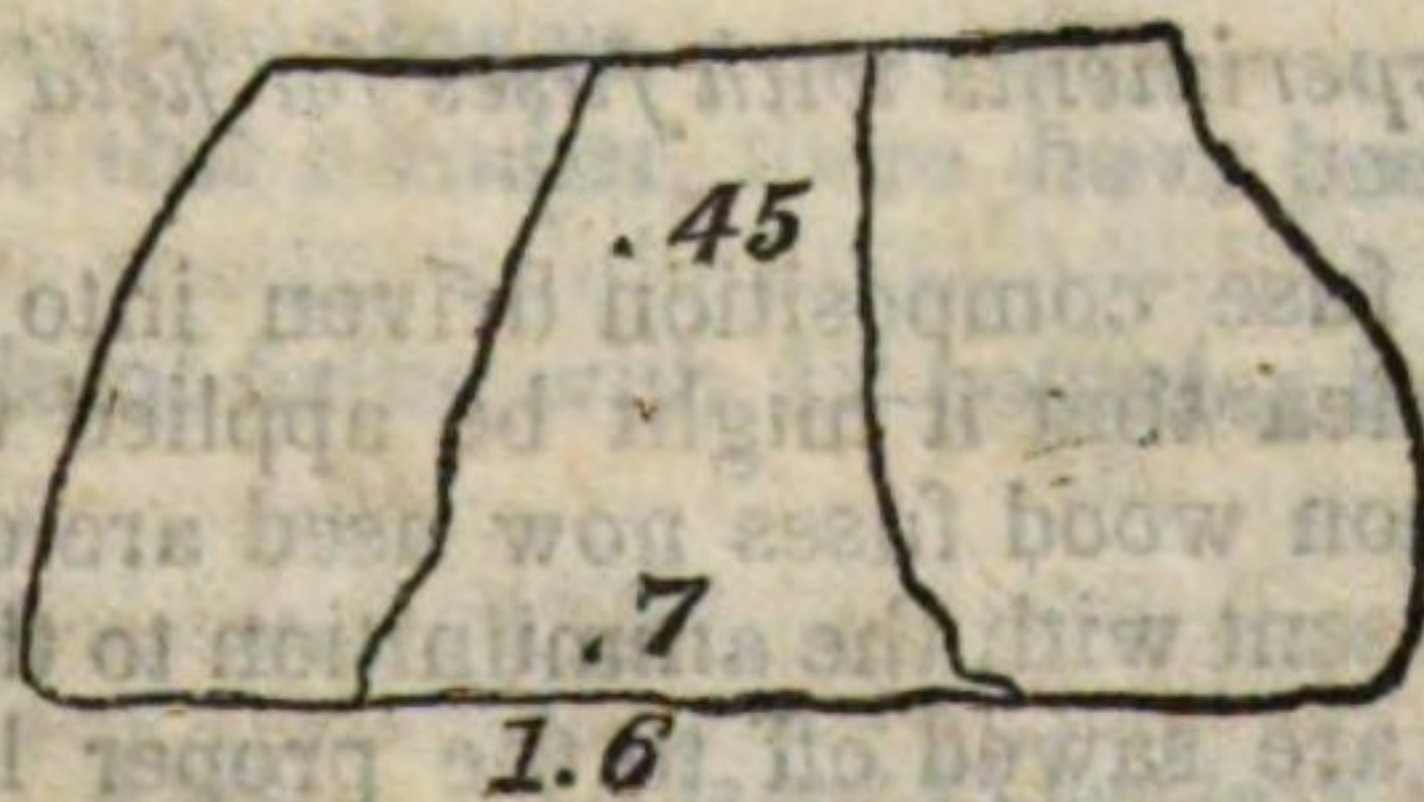
4th. Experiments with 10-inch seacoast mortar—heavy, principally to test strength, &c., of its bed.

Buildings erected, &c.

No. 1.—*Summary of firing with 10-inch columbiad, on barbette carriage.*

Charge of powder.	Kind of fuse.	No. of shells found after being fired.	No. of fuses burned.	No. of fuses failed.	
				Not burned.	Fuses out of shell.
18 pounds	Brass plug, with shoulder, driven into fuse hole; fuse in paper case*	14	14	0	0
18 pounds	Common wood fuse	4	3	1	0
18 pounds	Wood plug, with fuse in paper case, and brass ring and cup	3	2	1	0

* The brass plug, without a shoulder, (in 10-inch shell of 2-inch metal, without reinforce at fuse hole,) was driven into the shell, and mashed into shape thus:



Summary of firing with 8-inch columbiad, on casemate carriage.

Charge of powder.	Kind of fuse.	No. of shells found.	No. of fuses burned.	No. of fuses failed.	
				Not burned.	Fuses out of shell.
10 pounds	Brass plug, &c.	53	41	12	0
10 pounds	Wood plug, &c.	24	12	6	6
10 pounds	Common wood fuse	13	7	4	2

Of the number which failed to burn, most were of a very slow composition. Composition which burns four or five seconds to the inch seems very certain.

The plug and fuses used were described in last report; and, from these experiments, it appears that the brass plugs used, which were turned to fit the fuse hole tightly, and driven into it with a sledge, will answer very well to hold the fuse made in a paper case, as in these trials not one of the brass plugs was knocked out. The shells were all fired at low angles, over water, for 2,000 yards, and then they passed over a point of land covered with trees. Many shells struck these trees; a 10-inch shell, at 2,604 yards, cut down a pine tree over 2 feet diameter. The shells had no charges in them; all that could be found were recovered, brought back to the arsenal, and the fuses carefully examined. Some shells were fired several times over.

The 10-inch carriage is very inconvenient to handle and difficult to manœuvre. The 8-inch casemate carriage works very well, and is manœuvred with the same ease as the 42 or 32-pounder.

No. 2.

Agreeably to instructions received, a series of experiments were made with a primer for firing cannon, presented by Mr. Ashard, of New York. In the primer first offered, the ignition of powder in a priming tube was caused by breaking a glass tube containing sulphuric acid in contact with a composition, which immediately took fire.

Mr. Ashard afterwards omitted the acid; and his primer is a bent tube, one branch of which enters the vent and is filled with powder, the upper branch with percussion powder, which is exploded by a blow from a hammer. It differs from the English percussion primer only by the tube being made of *paper* instead of *quill*. When made *carefully*, they fired the charge with but few failures—say not exceeding 4 per cent.

No. 3.—*Experiments with fuses for field artillery, &c.*

The plan of using fuse composition driven into paper cases for columbiads, suggested the idea that it might be applied with advantage to field artillery. The common wood fuses now used are driven long enough for the longest range, and sent with the ammunition to the battery, where, when required for use, they are sawed off to the proper length, and then driven into the shell. This operation of driving the fuse does not allow the ammunition to be "fixed," and the cutting and driving fuses on the field must cause delay, and be inconvenient and uncertain.

A series of experiments have been made here, and the following method adopted for field ammunition:

The 12-pounder shell and spherical case shot and 6-pounder spherical case shot were prepared by driving into the fuse-hole a hard wood plug, with an opening through it; this opening is partially closed by driving, and must be reamed out afterwards with a reamer, exactly the size of the paper case containing the fuse composition. The case is cut one inch long, and the composition varied so that this same length of fuse burns different times.

1. Black case, 1 inch long, burns 2" to the inch.
2. Green case, 1 inch long, burns 3" to the inch.

3. Red case, 1 inch long, burns 4" to the inch.

The spherical case shot being first filled with musket balls, and the plug driven in, as above described, the bursting charge is put in, and the opening stopped with a pellet of tow, which can be easily removed. At the instant of firing, the fuse composition, in its paper case of the required color, is inserted. If this fire proves that it is not correct, the next length can be inserted the succeeding fire. The advantages gained by this kind of fuse over our present are—

1st. As the fuse is inserted, at the moment of firing, without driving, (the plug having been previously driven,) the cartridge can be attached to the shot; that is to say, the ammunition for shells and spherical case shot can be fixed as it is for round shot. This is more convenient, and gives greater expedition in loading; and in the howitzer is a great advantage, for in these guns the length of the chamber is less than the diameter of the bore; so that in loading, the cartridge sometimes gets turned in the bore and lies across instead of joining into the chamber. When the cartridge is fixed to the shot, this difficulty is entirely obviated.

2d. The ammunition being thus fixed and the fuses ready, shells and spherical case can be fired as rapidly as round shot.

3d. The fuses being cut off at both ends, their lengths are exactly the same; and the composition being the same, they burn equal times. With the wooden fuze heretofore in use, the same lengths did not give as nearly equal times, which I attribute to the fuses not being driven up exactly to the same point.

4th. From the short plug being used, a greater number of balls can be put into the spherical case shot. A 12-pounder will hold 82 balls of 17 to the pound, instead of 72 of 18 to the pound; which furnishes a greater number of projectiles to cause injury at the end of their flight, and the greater weight improves the range of the shell.

There have been fired, from 12 pounder howitzer and 6-pounder gun, 123 rounds of shell and spherical case shot. All of the fuses were observed to blow or explode the shell but seven.

In the last forty fires of this number, there have been no failures to explode the shell.

The following is a table of firing with 12-pounder howitzer, with spherical case shot, in one day:

Number.	Elevation.	Charge.			Fuse.		
		Powder.	Powder in shell.	Balls in shell.	Kind.	Time.	
	Deg.	lbs.	oz.				A target 45 feet long, 8 feet high, at 600 yards from platform of gun—the foot of target 2 feet higher than the surface of platform.
1	3	1	4	68	Paper case	2½"	With an elevation of 3 degrees, the shell generally burst about 10 feet above the ground. The first shell having a fuse of 2½" burst at some distance in rear of the target; but all the others burst within a rectangle of 100 feet in length, by 50 feet in breadth.
2	2½	1	4	68	Block	2	
1	3	1	4	68	do	1½	
10	3	1	4	68	do	2	
14							

2 shells and 158 bullets and fragments of shell struck front of target—160

hit. I see no difficulty in applying these fuses in service, and I think they will prove a decided improvement.

Further improvements since the beginning of July have confirmed the favorable impressions here made of them.

No. 4.

A heavy 10-inch seacoast mortar and bed, as arranged by the ordnance board, was received from Boston. The first object was to test the strength and convenience of the mortar bed. It was fired 24 rounds—charge of powder 10 pounds—at angles varying from 36° to 60° . The bed, as arranged, stood this test, and its parts appear sufficiently strong. Some alterations proposed may render its service more convenient. Further experiments on its range and effects are proposed.

Buildings erected, &c.

A new stable built for public service.

Wharf extended and repaired.

Gun yard extended, and ground raised and graduated.

Brick foundation laid for 660 feet of skidding for heavy guns, and 140 feet for field guns.

Additional platforms for shot built, &c.

BENJAMIN HUGER,
Captain of Ordnance.

NEW YORK DEPOT, COMMANDED BY CAPTAIN THORNTON.

The principal operations at this depot during the year have been as follows:

- 24 42-pounder casemate chassis repaired in Castle Williams.
- 2 42 do. do. do. in Fort Hamilton.
- 14 32 do. do. do. in Fort Lafayette.
- 26 32 do. do. do. at the depot.
- 29 32-pounder barbette chassis and carriages in Fort Columbus.]
- 6 32 do. do. do. in Fort Hamilton.
- 26 24 do. do. do. at the depot.
- 10 18-pounder siege carriages repaired, for issue in Texas.
- 1 field battery repaired at Fort Hamilton.
- 6,390 muskets, rifles, pistols, and carbines, inspected.
- 3,500 swords and sabres inspected.
- 3,081 cannon percussion locks inspected.
- 15,500 sets of accoutrements inspected.
- 100,000 cannon percussion primers inspected.
- 30 tons of brimstone inspected.
- 162,000 cartridges for small arms (tin foil) broken up.
- Proof trial, by firing, of barbette pintle in middle and rear transom of chassis, satisfactory.
- Proof trial, by firing, of geared screw for casemate iron top carriage, satisfactory.
- Repairs of barracks by adding basement, quarters, and cistern to the same.

W. A. THORNTON,
in of Ordnance.

WATERTOWN ARSENAL, IN CHARGE OF MILITARY STOREKEEPER WEBBER.

There was assigned to this arsenal for the fiscal year—

1st. For completion of timber-shed	\$1,500
2d. For furring and sheathing north store	450
3d. For laying flagging pavement in carriage-house	770
4th. For painting exterior walls of arsenal buildings	800
5th. For current repairs of arsenals	500

And, with the exception of the first, for which the amount appropriated was insufficient, the several objects specified have been accomplished without exceeding the means allowed.

A flag pavement has been laid down in the gun-carriage house, in lieu of the wooden block pavement placed there in 1838. It is worthy of note, that though the block pavement was secured from the action of the elements, and was carefully laid on dry sand, it decayed thoroughly and with singular rapidity. In most instances the blocks would fall to pieces the moment they were removed from their positions. In none of them was any part sound, except, perhaps, an inch or two of the upper surface, which had been exposed to the free action of the air.

The exterior walls of the arsenal buildings were, last autumn, thoroughly covered with two coats of paint. It is observed that part of the bricks of which the buildings are constructed appear to possess some quality which, by chemical action on the paint applied to them, causes it to scale off in patches where that action takes place, whilst other parts of the walls retain the paint unimpaired. Several experiments have been made, with a view to neutralize the effect just mentioned, but unavailingly. Another is now in operation, but has not continued long enough to justify the expression of any certain opinion as to the result.

The north store has been plastered, with a hard finish inside, instead of being furred and sheathed, as was at first contemplated.

All the buildings at the post have been kept in thorough repair the past year, at a slight expense.

Very considerable operations, considering our means for work, have been carried on in our shops during the past year, in the way of construction.

Ten 10-inch columbiad carriages, with implements complete; the elevating apparatus and implements for twenty-one 8 inch carriages; pent houses for twenty 32-pounders, twenty-five 24-pounders, one 12-inch and one 8-inch barbette carriage, have been constructed; and twenty-five 24-pounder barbette carriages partly finished.

Under the direction of Colonel Bomford, a barbette carriage for a 12-inch columbiad gun has been constructed at this arsenal.

The gun for which this carriage was constructed weighs about 26,000 lbs. Its ordinary service charge is a cartridge of 25 lbs. of powder, with a cartridge block $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, and a shell 190 lbs., with a sabot 3 inches thick. In the construction of the carriage for the gun, the following objects were sought to be attained: strength and solidity to withstand the shock of the discharge, space for recoil without too great length of the chassis, accuracy of fire, and facility in manœuvring a piece of such extraordinary weight; and it is believed that all those objects have been completely accomplished in the carriage in question. Six men can manœuvre the gun in battery without difficulty: the chassis, fourteen feet long, permits all the recoil required:

a shell is thrown with great accuracy, and after repeated discharges the carriage remains unimpaired.

The peculiarities of the carriage will be better exhibited by the drawings and model, to be forwarded to the department, than by any statement, however detailed, without such illustration. A very tolerable conception of them may, however, be conveyed to those acquainted with the construction of the 10 and 8-inch columbiad barbette carriages, by stating that, though in general outline it resembles the carriages referred to, it differs from them in having four truck wheels, instead of two, to the top carriage; that, those wheels being placed on axletrees having eccentric arms, are thrown in or out of *gear* (made to bear the weight of the gun or otherwise) as required, by means of handspikes, inserted in holes made in the outer end of the axletree arms for that purpose. The gun being "*to battery*," the wheels are thrown out of *gear*, and the top carriage slides, instead of rolls, on the chassis when the gun is discharged. When it is required to run the gun "*to*" or "*from battery*," the wheels are thrown into *gear*, (made to lift the top carriage,) and in that situation it can be run *from battery* by inserting the handspikes into the holes made for that purpose in the face of each wheel and heaving on them; or it can be run *to battery*, by merely shoving the top carriage with the hands.

An endless chain, running on two rollers furnished with cogs made to suit the chain links, one of which is placed near the front transom, and the other in the rear of the rear transom of the chassis, and between its rails, the latter roller having a pinion and ratchet moved by cranks, was introduced in the construction of the carriage, to supply the power which it was thought might be required to manage the gun with facility.

The chain can be attached to or detached from the top carriage, by means of a catch, made to fall on or lift from it by an eccentric journal passing through the rear transom of the top carriage, turned by means of a handle which appears on the outside of that transom, convenient for the adjustment of the catch. This arrangement secures the movement of the gun *from battery*, by the application of the force of four men to the cranks, but will probably hereafter be found superfluous. The front and rear transoms of the upper carriage descend two inches below the superior surface of the chassis rails, and their ends, as also the inside of the rails, are guarded by friction plates two inches wide. By this arrangement, which prevents any lateral movement of the upper carriage on the chassis, accuracy is secured in the horizontal line of fire.

The upper surfaces of the rails of the chassis are planes instead of being curved, as in the 10-inch carriage, and have a rise of but three inches in ten feet. Each rail has two friction plates on its surface: one to prevent the wear of the wheels, and the other the friction of the plate secured under the tie of the top carriage, from impinging upon the wood of the former. The rails are 14 inches deep by 16 wide, and were constructed of 8 pieces of timber and plank each, for want of larger seasoned stuff.

The chassis traverses on a bolster and pintle, placed under the middle transom, (which is also furnished with a friction plate,) and four wheels, two of which are under the front and two under the rear transom. The bolster, the diameter of which is the width of the chassis, is provided, in addition to a plate, with an outer iron circle, on which the rails, sustained by the middle transom, traverse, and which supports them under the action of the discharge. The support given to the chassis, by placing it under

the middle transom, and extending it so as to support the rails at that point where the force of the discharge reacts, assures accuracy of aim in the vertical field of fire.

The chassis is without hurters; but, instead of them, two square-headed bolts through the front transom of the chassis, and two more through the rear end of the rails, limit the movement of the top carriage on the chassis.

Notwithstanding the great diameter of the base ring of the 12 inch gun, (39 inches) the width of its chassis is less than that of the 10-inch carriage, being but 64 inches, or about $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches less than the latter. The axis of the trunnion of the 12-inch gun is but 70 inches from the platform, whilst that of the 10-inch is 76 inches. In the former, 40° elevation can be obtained—in the latter, but 38° .

The elevating apparatus for the gun in question is a modification of that used for the other columbiad guns; but it has been much improved by adapting to it a spiral spring, perfectly simple in its construction and application, and easily removed and restored, which serves to maintain the elevating prop in its proper position. This spring, it may here be observed, has been applied to and tested on one of the 8-inch columbiad carriages, and found to perform its functions perfectly, and much more conveniently than the spring first adopted for the same purpose, last autumn, a particular description of which is not now considered necessary.

In an economical point of view, as well as in all other respects, the former spring has the advantage over the latter. This improvement will appear in the model.

It is believed that Colonel Bomford has attained in this construction a very nearly perfect carriage for heavy guns: to say the least, it has many decided advantages over the 10 and 8-inch columbiad carriages.

Bolsters, bolts, and quoins have also been made for 10 and 8-inch mortar beds; numerous cannon and mortar implements manufactured, altered, and repaired; a considerable quantity of ammunition has been prepared for experimental firing and proving cannon at South Boston point; 47 pent-houses placed over the gun carriages in battery at Fort Independence and South Boston, and painted; 229,000 musket ball and buckshot cartridges made for issue, and much other work accomplished in addition to the ordinary police; the preservation of the stores and the improvement of the grounds belonging to the arsenal, of which no particular detailed statement seems necessary.

J. A. WEBBER,
Military Storekeeper.

EXAMINATION OF IRON ORDNANCE, BY LIEUTENANT WALBACH.

Extract from his report for the year ending 30th June, 1846, of his experiments to test the cannon in the several forts and arsenals of the United States.

Samples for the experiments have been taken from the cannon at the forts and arsenals, as stated in the following table:

TABLE.

Forts and arsenals.	Description of cannon.								
	10-inch seacoast howitzer.	8-inch seacoast howitzer.	8-inch columbiad.	42-pounder.	32-pounder.	24-pounder.	18-pounder.	12-pounder.	10-inch mortar.
Fort Columbus, New York harbor	-	5	-	-	58	26	-	-	-
Castle Williams, New York harbor	-	-	-	26	-	18	-	-	-
Fort on Bedloe's island, New York harbor	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-
Fort on Ellis's island, New York harbor	-	2	-	-	10	-	-	-	-
Fort Hamilton, New York harbor	-	-	-	-	33	26	-	-	-
Fort Lafayette, New York harbor	-	-	-	-	72	23	-	-	-
Batteries on Staten island, New York harbor	-	-	-	-	37	-	-	-	-
Ordnance depot, New York harbor	1	25	29	32	50	99	-	-	-
Battery of the Cadets, West Point, N. Y.	-	1	2	1	-	1	-	-	-
Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Md.	-	7	-	19	30	24	-	-	-
Fort Macon, Beaufort, N. C.	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-
Fort Caswell, Smithville, N. C.	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-
Fort Moultrie, Charleston, S. C.	-	5	-	-	14	16	-	-	-
Castle Pinckney, Charleston, S. C.	-	2	-	4	-	14	-	-	-
Fort Pulaski, Savannah, Ga.	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-
Fort Pickens, Pensacola, Fla.	-	-	-	-	62	56	-	-	-
Fort McRee, Pensacola, Fla.	-	10	-	24	24	64	-	-	-
Fort Barrancas, Pensacola, Fla.	-	4	-	-	11	10	5	3	2
Fort Morgan, Mobile point, Ala.	-	-	-	-	64	15	-	-	-
Fort Pike, lake Ponchartrain, La.	-	-	-	-	-	28	-	-	-
Fort Wood, Pass Chef Menteur, La.	-	-	-	-	-	23	-	-	-
Fort Jackson, mouth of Mississippi, La.	-	-	-	-	16	26	-	-	-
Baton Rouge arsenal, La.	-	-	-	-	53	46	-	-	-
Allegheny arsenal, Pittsburg, Pa.	-	-	-	-	15	32	-	-	-
Washington arsenal, D. C.	-	44	-	73	207	160	1	2	-
Fort Adams, Newport, R. I.	-	-	-	-	100	42	-	-	-
Fort Wolcott, Newport, R. I.	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-
	1	105	31	179	888	793	6	5	2
									2010

To collect this number of 2,010 samples from the cannon, scattered as they were over such an extent of country, together with the transportation of the heavy machines required for that purpose, has necessarily required much time and labor.

The cavity left in the face of the muzzle of the gun, by the abstraction of the specimen for trial, has been carefully filled with composition of sal ammoniac and fine iron turnings, compactly driven in the moist state. This filling, as will be seen in a former report, appears to have sustained both the effects of the weather and the heaviest shocks of firing uninjured, and leaves no trace of disfiguration on the surface of the gun.

The specimens having been carefully marked with the number and calibre of the gun from which they were taken, have been reduced, under the lathe, to the requisite form and dimensions, and also to a fixed diameter, preparatory to trial.

Of this number of 2,010 samples so collected and prepared for trial, the specific gravity, tensile strength, and character of fracture of 730 of them

have been accurately determined, by which tests the quality of the cannon has been judged and the cannon arranged in three classes.

The 1st class are the best guns in service; from the character of the metal a sufficient strength and endurance of the gun may safely be inferred. The 3d class show a bad quality of metal, and are judged to be dangerous and unfit for use. The 2d class are of a doubtful quality.

The cannon thus examined and classified are those in depot and battery at the forts in the harbor of New York, those in battery at West Point, Fort McHenry, Maryland, and the forts in North Carolina, and also the seacoast howitzers along the southern coast and the Gulf of Mexico.

The condensed form of this report will not enable me to insert the classification of the guns belonging to each separate fort; but as the following, from the same foundry, are in sufficient number to afford satisfactory conclusions, I will confine myself to a summary statement of the results obtained therefrom, as shown in the following table:

TABLE 1.

Classification of 589 cannon cast at the West Point foundry.

Class.	10-inch seacoast howitzer.	8-inch seacoast howitzer.	8 inch columbiad.	42-pounder.	32-pounder.	24-pounder.	Total.	Per centage.
1st class	1	23	31	21	173	64	313	53.14 per cent.
2d class	1	9	1	15	65	98	187	31.75 per cent.
3d class	1	1	1	23	34	31	89	15.11 per cent.
	1	33	31	59	272	193	589	100 per cent.

These experiments demonstrate the value of existing regulations of the Ordnance department for the government of private foundries in the fabrication of cannon.

Under the former system of inspection, the greatest discrepancies existed even among the cannon of the same date, and from the same foundry; yet, since the Ordnance department has established the present regulations, and required the personal attendance of its officers during the fabrication of the cannon contracted for, not only does a marked uniformity prevail in the character of the guns of any one foundry and date, but also among those from different foundries, and throughout the entire period since 1841.

In order that this fact might be more clearly exhibited, I have drawn up the following table, wherein I have classified 589 cannon from one foundry into periods, the divisions being marked by the changes observed in the quality of the metal, and the striking relation of those changes to the periods or dates within which the guns were cast.

August, 1845, I mentioned to the proprietor that certain of his cannon of

TABLE 2.

Summary of the classification of 589 guns cast at the West Point foundry, from 1826 to 1845.

FIRST PERIOD.		Taking the 2d and 3d classes as one.	
From 1826 to 1834, (inclusive,) during which 327 cannon were cast, consisting of 32 and 24-pounders.	1st class	68.50 per cent.	1st class 68.50 p. ct.
	2d class	30.28 do	2d and 3d class 31.50 p. ct.
	3d class	1.22 do	
		<u>100.00</u>	<u>100.00</u>
SECOND PERIOD.			
From 1835 to 1839, (inclusive,) when 174 cannon were cast, viz: 8-inch seacoast howitzers, 42, 32, and 24-pounders.	1st class	4.02 per cent.	1st class 4.02 p. ct.
	2d class	47.70 do	2d and 3d class 95.98 p. ct.
	3d class	48.28 do	
		<u>100.00</u>	<u>100.00</u>
THIRD PERIOD.			
From 1841 to 1845, (inclusive,) there being 88 cannon cast, comprising 10 and 8-inch howitzers, 8-inch columbiads, 42 and 32 pounders.	1st class	100.00 per cent.	1st class 100.00 p. ct.
	2d class	0.00 do	2d and 3d class 0.00 p. ct.
	3d class	0.00 do	
		<u>100.00</u>	<u>100.00</u>

This table contains, in a summary form, the substance of the foregoing remarks. The great difference of the per centage for the 2d and 3d periods is strikingly apparent. The system commenced with appears tolerably good, until the great change is observed subsequent to 1834: from this time, and up to 1840, including the entire period marked 2d in the table, a very great deficiency in the quality of the gun exists; and for the probable cause of this depreciation, we may look to the introduction of the hot-blast iron. A very striking improvement, however, is evident among the cannon cast under the revised regulations since 1840, which condemned the hot-blast iron, and required, among other restrictions, the personal supervision of ordnance officers during the fabrication of the guns. Since that period not a single bad gun has been passed into the service, and the great uniformity in the character and quality of the metal affords evidence of a correct and systematic mode of treatment.

The following facts indicate the value of this method of proving cannon:

1st. During the examination of the cannon at Fort Monroe, Virginia, in the spring of 1845, it occurred that in a series of 32-pounders, numbered by the inspector from 354 to 370, inclusive, and cast at the Bellona foundry, eight of the seventeen, or nearly 50 per cent., were not on hand. The result of the trials upon the nine others showed that not one of them could be rated as first class gun. The officer in charge having informed me that none of the guns of that series had been issued from his post, it became necessary to refer to the department for information in the matter, and on the records of the Ordnance office the following account of these missing guns was found:

Extract from the report of the inspectors of ordnance, dated August 7, 1834.

No. of gun.	Burst,		Remarks of the inspectors.
	1st fire of the proof.	2d fire of the proof.	
354	1	-	The founder ascribes the failure of his guns to excessive proof charges. The inspectors entertain a different opinion, and ascribe the result to a defect either in the metal or in the manner of working it, in which they were sustained by the nature of the fractures. Specimens were preserved, and have been since submitted to experienced founders, who, without knowing the circumstances, or whence they came, at once decided that the metal was good, but had been injured, and rendered unfit for gun metal in melting and casting: that the result arises from this cause cannot be doubted, when it is remembered that the cannon at the other foundries are subjected to the like proof, and for the last year without failure.
355	Sustained	the proof.	
356	Sustained	the proof.	
357	1	-	
358	1	-	
359	Sustained	the proof.	
360	1	-	
361	Sustained	the proof.	
362	Sustained	the proof.	
363	Sustained	the proof.	
364	Sustained	the proof.	
365	1	-	
366	Sustained	the proof.	
367	-	1	
368	Sustained	the proof.	
369	1	-	
370	1	-	

W. J. WORTH,

Major of Ordnance and Inspector.

WM. MAYNADIER,

Lieutenant and Assistant Inspector.

The foregoing contains, within itself, an almost entire chapter of facts. 1st. It appears that the eight missing guns had all burst during proof, and seven of them at the very first fire. 2d. That although the other nine did sustain the proof, yet, without the knowledge of the foregoing facts, they were, eleven years afterwards, on the application of the tests in question, decided to be of bad or doubtful quality. They were no doubt of the same material, cast under the same system, and also at the same time with the others, though by accident, possibly, had just strength enough to sustain this proof, although, in my opinion, they were not sufficiently strong to stand the few next fires of the service charge. I have therefore classed them as unserviceable, not doubting that the correctness of this decision will at some subsequent period be practically and satisfactorily proved. 3d. This case confirms the necessity of the order of 1840, which requires the rejection of the entire order or contract, when 25 per cent. of the number furnished shall have failed under the proof. 4th. It is evident that, under the present proof by powder, some of the worst guns may burst, yet others will pass into the service incapable of sustaining even a moderate degree of firing. It is also apparent that, had the method I am now employing been in use at that period, not one of the guns in question would have been received from the founder; and this consideration has suggested to me the substitution of a more direct and practical test instead of the proof by powder, which suggestions I have already noticed in a previous report.

2d. Having had occasion to visit the West Point foundry on duty, in August, 1845, I mentioned to the proprietor that certain of his cannon af-

forded, under the tests applied, every indication of an inferior quality. At his request, I gave him the number of the cannon, which were marked from No. 308 to 337, inclusive. On referring to the records of the foundry the following appeared on his books: "32 pounders, No. 308 to 337, (the identical guns inspected April, 1839,) *hot-blast iron*." Here I had, by trial merely upon the specimens taken from the cannon, given him, from among several hundred others, the first and last gun of a certain order or contract; all of which I had decided to be of bad or doubtful quality, and which the foundry records acknowledged to have been cast from hot blast iron; a material the use of which has since been wisely prohibited. As a further argument in the case, it appears, from my own books, that gun No. 308, the first of this order, gave under trial a specific gravity of 7.09, and a tensile strength of 20,732 lbs. to the square inch, while No. 307, the gun next preceding it in the series, gave a density of 7.185, and a strength of 25,246 lbs. per square inch. Gun No. 307, it seems, was cast in 1834, and before the use of hot-blast iron at the foundry; while gun No. 308, cast five years subsequent thereto, was acknowledged to have been fabricated from this obnoxious material.

3d. While engaged in testing the quality of the cannon in the harbor of New York, I found among a series of 42 pounders, cast in 1842 at the West Point foundry, one differing very widely from the quality of the others. Here were 20 cannon, all cast under the revised regulations, and under the supervision of an experienced officer, the samples from 19 of them giving the highest values of strength and density, and rated accordingly to the first class; while one of them, numbered 18 in the series, afforded every indication of an inferior quality of iron. In fact, Nos. 17 and 19, the guns immediately preceding and following it in the series, gave as follows: No. 17 a density of 7.23 and a tenacity of 28,631 lbs. per square inch, and No. 19 a density of 7.24 and a tenacity of 29,619 lbs., while gun No. 18 gave the very low density of 7.02, with the corresponding low tenacity of 19,323 lbs.; a difference, it appears, of 10,000 lbs. nearly in the relative strength of these guns.

This fact seemed at once to disprove the accuracy of the system: it was, to say the least, an anomaly, and as such I reported the circumstance to the department. It was supposed at first that I had made an error in marking the specimen, and that it might possibly belong to some gun other than 42-pounder No. 18, of 1842; but being positive to the contrary, I was allowed to refer to the files of the Ordnance office, where, upon the report of the inspector, the following remarks appeared opposite to this gun, No. 18.

Extract from the inspection report of Major R. L. Baker, of twenty 42-pounder guns at the West Point foundry, dated March 9, 1842:

"No. 18 is reported by the attending officer to have about 20 inches of *bad iron at the muzzle end*, caused by a deficiency of good metal in the furnace."

"Had this inferior quality extended lower down, or been nearer the seat of the charge, the gun would have been rejected; but being quite near the muzzle, it is not apprehended that the gun can be injuriously affected by it."

It will be recollected that my samples for trial are taken from the muzzle of the cannon. In the present instance, it was therefore from this identical portion of the gun, reported by the inspector to have been of *bad iron*, that I had (in perfect ignorance of this fact) taken out my specimen at least

four years afterwards, and had, upon the application of the tests, pronounced an opinion exactly similar to his own.

The foregoing needs no comment; and, taken in connexion with the other facts reported, must be regarded as the strongest proof in confirmation of the utility as well as the precision of this method of ascertaining the quality of gun metal.

4th. During the inspection of some navy 32-pounders, in 1845, at the South Boston foundry, two of them were rejected by the inspector on account of a few cavities or blow-holes on the surface, arising from a defect in the casting. The others stood the proof, and were received. The founder was confident in the superiority of his guns, and knew that the metal of which they were made was of the same quality with those that had sustained the proof; and as he had to break them up before he could make any further use of the iron, he was determined, in so doing, to make a practical test of their strength. Accordingly, they were submitted to the following very high proof to extremity, and sustained the amount of firing noted in the following table:

Proof to extremity of a 32 pounder navy gun, at South Boston foundry, in 1845.

No. of rounds.	Charges.				Remarks.
	Powder.	Ball.	Wad.		
4	With 7, 8, 9, and 10 pounds, successively	1	1		} Service charges being 4 lbs. powder, 1 ball, and 1 wad.
4	With 7, 8, 9, and 10 pounds, successively	2	1		
6	With 9 pounds - - - -	3 & 4	1		3 rounds with 3 balls, and 3 with 4 balls.
4	With 10 pounds - - - -	2 & 4	1		1 round with 2 balls, and 3 with 4 balls.
5	With 11 pounds - - - -	2 & 3	1		3 rounds with 2 balls, and 2 with 3 balls.
5	With 12 pounds - - - -	2	1		
2	With 13 pounds - - - -	2	1		
2	With 15 pounds - - - -	2	1		
15	With 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22 pounds - - - -	6	1		
1	With 23 pounds - - - -	7	1		This charge filled the bore to within 6 inches of the muzzle.
1	With 24 pounds - - - -	8	1		This charge filled the bore to within $\frac{1}{2}$ inch of the muzzle.
1	With 25 pounds - - - -	7	1		Filled the bore.
51	Rounds, and burst at the last fire of this proof.				

From the fragments of this gun samples were obtained, and, on being tested by the instruments, gave to a density of 7.23 the extraordinary high tensile strength of 32,000 pounds per square inch, with a character of fracture corresponding to the superior quality of the metal.

5th. A 32-pounder gun was imported from England, in the year 1845, as well for its model as for its supposed goodness of quality. It was subjected to the ordinary foundry proof before being used, but unexpectedly

burst at the first fire. Samples of this gun were subsequently tested by the machines, and afforded the following values, namely: a specific gravity of 7.04, and a tensile strength of 18,145 pounds per square inch. The character of fracture was strikingly corresponding to the quality of the gun.

6th. While at West Point, during the summer of last year, I took a sample for trial from an old English 24 pounder, a trophy of the last war, which had been used by the cadets in target practice for upwards of fifteen years, and had recently been laid aside from the wearing out of the vent, and the fact of its having already done its duty. It is fair to presume that it has sustained upwards of one thousand rounds, at least, while in use at the Military Academy. This old gun was well known to the service; and its superior quality was subsequently verified and confirmed by my trials upon the sample, which afforded the high value of a tenacity equal to 28,067 pounds per square inch, and a density of 7.205; values which, according to my classification, would have placed it high in the first class of guns.

General remarks, and conclusions.

In my report of last year, and under the head of conclusions, it was stated that when a gun possessed the properties of tenacity to a high degree, in connexion with a certain density, and a corresponding character of fracture, its durability might be safely relied on. The results of experiments for the present year have confirmed this opinion.

The following table shows the relation between the strength and density of the metal:

	Powder	Ball	Wind
1	With 25 pounds -	7	1
1	With 24 pounds -	6	1
1	With 23 pounds -	5	1
1	With 22 pounds -	4	1
1	With 21 pounds -	3	1
1	With 20, 21, and 22 pounds -	2	1
1	With 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000	1	

From the fragments of this gun samples were obtained, and on being tested by the instruments, gave to a density of 7.23 the extraordinary high tensile strength of 32,000 pounds per square inch, with a character of fracture corresponding to the superior quality of the metal.

But a 32-pounder gun was imported from England, in the year 1845, as well for its model as for its supposed goodness of quality. It was subjected to the ordinary foundry proof before being used, but unexpectedly

Comparative relation of the tenacity to the density of gun metal, together with the characteristic fracture accompanying the different qualities thereof.

1st. Ten cases affording the highest values of strength and density, as extracted from the records of my examination of a contract of 19 32-pounders, cast at West Point foundry in 1841—every gun of the contract having been rated to the first class on trial.					2d. Ten cases affording the lowest values of strength and density, as extracted from the records of my examination of 30 32-pounders, cast under the same contract at West Point foundry in 1839—every gun of the 30 having been reported by me as of bad or doubtful quality.				
Description.	Tensile strength per square inch.	Specific gravity.	Character of fracture.		Description.	Tensile strength per square inch.	Specific gravity.	Character of fracture.	
32-pounder, No. 1	Pounds. 28208	7.21	<i>Color.</i>—Light, soft gray, passing into a mottle. <i>Structure.</i>—Close and compact, under a fine and uniform crystalline arrangement. <i>Fracture.</i>—Close and even, not hackley. <i>Hardness.</i>—Of medium resistance to the file, and under the lathe. <i>Aspect of turned surface.</i>—Smooth and even, with few and small cavities.		32-p'nder, No. 311	18617	7.08	<i>Color.</i>—Dark gray; sometimes of a dull, non-metallic aspect; at other times, of a brilliant lustre, varying with the size and aggregation of its crystals. <i>Structure.</i>—Open and granular, with large stellated crystals irregularly grouped. <i>Fracture.</i>—Rough, uneven, and hackley. <i>Hardness.</i>—Of soft and slight resistance to the file, drill, and under the lathe. <i>Aspect of turned surface.</i>—Rough and uneven, with large stellated and plumose cavities, apparently the beds of the crystals removed by the action of the turning tool.	
Do 2	28349	7.20			Do	19887	7.08		
Do 3	28631	7.22			Do	19323	7.05		
Do 6	29478	7.22			Do	19887	7.07		
Do 8	29619	7.21			Do	19887	7.04		
Do 9	28490	7.20			Do	19323	7.09		
Do 10	31734	7.24			Do	19464	7.03		
Do 11	31734	7.21			Do	19887	7.04		
Do 15	27926	7.21			Do	19323	7.03		
Do 17	28208	7.22			Do	19323	7.03		
Mean	29236	7.21	Mean		Mean	19492	7.05		

From this table it appears, that not only is there a striking relation between the strength and density of the metal in the same gun, but also that the character of fracture corresponds to the difference of quality. We also perceive that in guns from the same foundry, and constituting a part of two separate contracts, there exists a difference of nearly 10,000 pounds per square inch in tenacity, and 0.15 nearly in the density of the metal. Those in the latter part of the table are some of the guns reported as hot-blast; and those comprised in the former part were cast the next after them, at the same foundry, though not until the system had been revised and the officers of the Ordnance department charged with superintending their fabrication.

Comparative endurance of certain cannon subjected to high and extreme proof, with the value of the tenacity of the metal of each subjoined.

Description of gun.	Specific gravity.	Tensile strength.	Endurance.	Rank of tenacity.	Rank of endurance.
6-pounder No. 7, cast at the South Boston foundry in 1844.	7.213	32,231	16 rounds, with 2 pounds of powder, and an additional ball at every round; making the 16th charge 2 pounds of powder and 16 balls 4 rounds, with 2½ pounds of powder, and, successively, 13, 14, 15, and 16 balls at a charge 16 rounds, with 3 pounds of powder and 16 balls each; and, finally, 2 rounds, with 6 pounds of powder and 7 balls, and could not be burst; the service charge being 14 pounds of powder and 1 ball only 51 rounds, with increasing charges from 7 pounds of powder, 1 ball, and 1 wad, up to 25 pounds, 7 balls, and 1 wad; and burst at the last fire, when filled to the muzzle. The service charge being 4 pounds of powder, 1 ball, and 1 wad 1,000 rounds and upwards, with service charge, at the United States Military Academy, besides what it might have previously sustained before its capture. The gun has been withdrawn from battery, (the vent being worn,) and replaced by one of the new model	1	1
Navy 32-pounder, cast at the South Boston foundry.	7.23	32,000		2	2
24-pounder English gun, captured from the British during the late war.	7.205	28,067		3	3
18-pounder siege gun, cast at the West Point foundry in 1839, of hot cast iron.	7.01	22,900	51 rounds, service charge; burst during target practice at Fort Monroe, Va., on the 51st round	4	4
English 32-pounder navy gun, imported in 1844.	7.04	18,145	1 round, with the proof charge of — powder and ball; and burst at the very first fire	5	5
32-pounder No. 61, cast at the Bellona foundry in 181-.	7.03	16,313	20 rounds, with the service charge 16 rounds, double-shotted; and burst at the last fire	6	6

We will readily perceive, from this table, the relation of tenacity and density of the metal to the durability of the gun. It will be recollected that I have, in my classifications, assumed 25,000 pounds per square inch as the lowest limit of strength for guns of the 1st class; and hence the three highest guns on the list would have come under this head, while the remainder would have been rated to the 3d class, and very properly recommended for condemnation.

It must be remarked, however, that this uniform relation of the tenacity to the density of the metal does not always occur. There are cases where we find, first, a medium tensile strength to accompany a high density; and, again, the reverse of this—viz: a low density to a good strength, although in the latter case tenacity is never very high. Such facts, however, instead of throwing objections in the way, only give rise to further investigation; and I have endeavored to account for these exceptions in the following manner.

When a case of the first kind occurs, I have noticed that the metal has generally a white aspect, either a very high mottle with the white of a silvery hue, or of a uniform, dull, and chalk-like appearance; a circumstance which I have attributed either to its having been too frequently remelted, or to its too long continuance in the furnace, or to the fact of its having been suddenly cooled from a state of fusion.

In the second case, where we find the low density belonging to a good, though not a very high degree of tenacity, I have uniformly observed that the surface of fracture presents a dark and carbonaceous appearance, but with a very close aggregated crystallization. I have, therefore, concluded that its excess of carbon rendered its density necessarily low, while, by reason of its close structure and the increased number of its fibres, its tensile strength has been greatly augmented. For the cause of this peculiarity we may look to the quantity of its carbon, as due either to the nature of the fuel, or to a deficiency of oxygen in the blast during the course of its treatment in the furnace.

When instances like either of the foregoing have been found, I have uniformly classed the gun to which they belonged as doubtful. For if the iron is deficient in tenacity, it is evident that the gun cannot possess the requisite strength; and when the density is low, the metal, I fear, would be too soft to resist the effects of the ball in firing. In the latter instance, I would suggest that the application of a crushing force be made to the sample. An insufficient resistance to such a force would, I think, indicate its inability to withstand the action of the ball, although the metal might otherwise possess a good degree of tenacity.

CONCLUSIONS.

1st. *The specific gravity* of gun metal has some relation to its tenacity and hardness. Its value varies, for different cannon, between the limits of 6.99 and 7.23. From 7.18 to 7.25 is considered a proper value for a good gun, when accompanied with the other necessary conditions. When it falls below the former limit, the metal is too soft and generally deficient in tenacity; and when it exceeds the higher limit, it becomes too hard and brittle. It cannot, therefore, be depended on as a sole test, but in connexion with the others it may be highly useful.

2d. *The tensile strength* appears to be, in most instances, the surest test

of the quality of the metal, when it is accompanied with a proper density and character of fracture.

3d. *The character of fracture* is, to an experienced eye, one of the best indications, and, in the absence of other means, may be of much use. An examination of the *color, structure*, and the form and size of its crystals, together with the appearance of the turned surface, when the fracture cannot be observed, also serve to point out the properties of the metal. For a general description of the character of fracture for the different qualities of gun metal, I refer to table No. 5 of this report.

4th. *The resistance of a crushing force* might be advantageously applied, particularly in the cases wherein the usual relation does not exist between the tenacity and density of the metal. For this purpose, I have made an arrangement to the breaking machine, so that the specimen (which is to be half of the sample left after taking the value of its tensile strength) is properly retained in its position, and the crushing force applied in the direction of its axis. The determination of the ratio of this force to the tenacity and density of the metal, and then, again, its relation to the durability of the gun, might afford additional and useful data.

5th. *A depreciation in the quality of the cannon* seems to have taken place within certain periods at all the foundries, and for which see tables Nos. 2 and 3, and the remarks following table No. 3. The cause of this may be assigned, 1st, to the introduction of the hot blast iron; and, 2d, to the mistaken notion that seems to have prevailed with regard to the superiority of soft iron for gun metal.

6th. *A great and decided improvement* has evidently been made under the revised regulations of 1840 relative to the fabrication of cannon. From table No. 2, it appears that for the period of five years preceding this date the number of cannon of a bad and doubtful quality cast at one foundry amounted to 96 per cent.; while, since the castings have been made under the personal supervision of the Ordnance officers, not a single gun of bad quality has been made at that or any other foundry.

With great respect, &c.,

L. A. B. WALBACH,

1st Lieut. of Ordnance, on special service.

G. TALCOTT,

Lieut. Col. Ordnance.

ORDNANCE, OFFICE,

Washington, November 10, 1846.

No. 7.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE.

OFFICE OF COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
Washington, November 17, 1846.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions, I have the honor to submit the following report on the operations of this department:

The troops in service, although the greater part was suddenly assembled and rapidly moved beyond the remote frontiers to the field, have generally been supplied with an abundance of wholesome provisions. At some very distant points on the lines of operation, parts of the ration have necessarily been omitted or reduced, (especially with the army of General Kearny,) but the soldiers have not murmured at these slight privations incident to their service. No official complaint of either quality or quantity of subsistence furnished to the armies has been received from any quarter.

All the provisions for the troops in the field have been purchased in open market as they were wanted, and of superior quality; hence the losses arising from excess in quantity, and from the spoiling of inferior supplies, have been small.

The losses from wrecks, owing to an unusually stormy season, as well as to the want of safe roadsteads on the coast of Texas, have been great. The want of proper storage on the Rio Grande has also occasioned some destruction of stores.

From the information thus far received, it appears that but a partial supply of provisions can be procured in the enemy's country for the army, and our main dependence is still on the depots supplied from the United States. It is hoped, however, that a considerable quantity of beef, and some breadstuffs, will be obtained from the provinces occupied by our forces.

The regiment of volunteers from New York, under Colonel J. D. Stevenson, which sailed for California on September 26th, was provided with subsistence for more than twelve months.

The regular officers on duty in this department have, with very few exceptions, rendered their accounts promptly and accurately. The volunteers appointed in this department have not yet had time to become familiar with their duties, but it is hoped that a little experience will enable them to give satisfaction to the troops, and to render their accounts correctly to the government.

One clerk and the messenger in this office have for many years (since 1836) been provided for in the appropriations as "*temporary*." They are essential to the proper discharge of the duties of this office. I therefore again recommend that they be added to the permanent organization of this bureau.

I would respectfully invite your attention to the claims of some of the States, for subsistence furnished to troops called out for the service of the United States. Expenses were incurred by States and individuals for volunteers assembled in answer to the President's call in May and June

last, but who were not subsequently mustered into service. Without special legislation, such claims cannot be allowed.

The claim of the State of Texas, for expenses incurred by the republic of Texas at the request of the authorities of the United States, is also submitted as a case requiring the action of Congress.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. GIBSON, C. G. S.

Hon. Wm. L. MARCY,
Secretary of War.

I have the honor to submit the annual report of the transactions of the pay department of the army for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1866, by which it will be seen that the balance in hands of paymasters on the 1st day of July, 1865, was ninety-five thousand six hundred and fifty-six dollars and fifty-two cents; and that during the year they received from the treasury and agents of the government, four million four hundred and sixty-nine thousand seven hundred and thirty-two dollars and eighty-six cents; making a total to be accounted for of four million five hundred and sixty-five thousand three hundred and eighty-nine dollars and thirty-eight cents. Of this sum three million six hundred and thirty thousand five hundred and nine dollars and twenty-eight cents were accounted for within the fiscal year; leaving balances in the hands of different paymasters, on the 30th of June, 1866, amounting to one hundred and thirty-four thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars and ten cents, to be accounted for; all of which, except \$5,504.19, have been since expended and accounted for, as will be seen by the tabular statement herewith. I have received the accounts for the payment of all the regular troops for the fiscal year, except six companies of the first division; and in arrangements made, I believe those companies are now paid to the last of August. Two companies of Louisiana and four of Texas volunteers performed service within the fiscal year, but were not appropriated until the 30th of May last. The two first were paid by the States and the United States have since refunded the amount. The four companies from Texas appropriated for have since been paid. The twelve months' volunteers, called out under the act of the 3d of May, 1864, had no pay due until the close of the fiscal year; but the rank and file were entitled, on being mustered into service of the United States, to receive the cost of twelve months' clothing. A large amount of the advances previously made on the 30th of June, 1865, was on account of the clothing of the volunteers; but not expected to be disbursed until the present fiscal year. But one of the additional paymasters authorized when volunteers or militia are called into service was appointed in time to enter upon duty before the fiscal year closed.

The duties of the department have been greatly increased since the close of the year, by the increased number of troops to be paid; and the extent of country occupied. The permanent military posts and arsenals not broken up, the Military Academy, and the different recruiting parties throughout the Union, require eight paymasters. Three more are indispensable to superintend the payment of different armies in the field, (for want of assistant paymasters general) and three are required to pay troops irregularly called out or not required, but provided for by Congress; making fourteen, exclusive of those required with the several armies in the field.

No. 8.

REPORT OF THE PAYMASTER GENERAL.

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
November 10, 1846.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of the transactions of the pay department of the army for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1846, by which it will be seen that the balance in hands of paymasters on the 1st day of July, 1845, was ninety-five thousand six hundred and fifty-six dollars and fifty-two cents; and that during the year they received from the treasury, and agents of the government, four million four hundred and sixty-nine thousand seven hundred and thirty-two dollars and eighty-six cents; making a total to be accounted for of four million five hundred and sixty-five thousand three hundred and eighty-nine dollars and thirty-eight cents. Of this sum three million six hundred and thirty thousand five hundred and nine dollars and twenty-eight cents were accounted for within the fiscal year; leaving balances in the hands of different paymasters, on the 30th of June, 1846, amounting to nine hundred and thirty-four thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars and ten cents, to be accounted for; all of which, except \$6,564 19, have been since expended and accounted for, as will be seen by the tabular statement herewith.

I have received the accounts for the payment of all the regular troops for the fiscal year, except six companies of the first dragoons: from arrangements made, I believe those companies are now paid to the last of August. Two companies of Louisiana and four of Texas volunteers performed service within the fiscal year, but were not appropriated for until the 8th of May last. The two first were paid by the State, and the United States have since refunded the amount. The four companies from Texas appropriated for, have since been paid. The twelve-months volunteers, called out under the act of the 13th of May, 1846, had no pay due until the close of the fiscal year; but the rank and file were entitled, on being mustered into service of the United States, to receive the cost of twelve months' clothing. A large amount of the advances previous to the 30th of June, 1846, was on account of the clothing of the volunteers; but not expected to be disbursed until the present fiscal year.

But one of the additional paymasters authorized when volunteers or militia are called into service was appointed in time to enter upon duty before the fiscal year closed.

The duties of the department have been greatly increased since the close of the year, by the increased number of troops to be paid, and the extent of country occupied. The permanent military posts and arsenals not broken up, the Military Academy, and the different recruiting parties throughout the Union, require eight paymasters. Three more are indispensable to *superintend* the payment of different armies in the field, (for want of assistant paymasters general,) and three are required to pay troops irregularly called out or not required, but provided for by Congress; making fourteen, exclusive of those required with the several armies in the field.

In addition to paying the volunteers as heretofore, it is now made the duty of paymasters to collect the debts due by them to States and individuals, for expenses incurred in equipping, subsisting, and clothing them, before being mustered into service—a thing never before required, and very difficult in the case of irregular troops. To do all of which, the President may, agreeably to the act of the 5th July, 1838, appoint one additional paymaster to every *two regiments* of volunteers called into service. If the regiments always served together, one capable officer might, under favorable circumstances, pay both; but when separated, it is manifestly impossible. I believe it is the first instance of less than one paymaster to a regiment in any service. I state these facts, in the hope that Congress may see the propriety of authorizing the President to appoint one additional paymaster for each regiment of volunteers or militia called into service, if he shall consider so many necessary.

The necessity of paymasters having *trusty*, capable clerks, is greatly increased by their having to make nearly all their disbursements in specie. To do this they require funds that cannot be carried about their persons, nor concealed, which renders it very hazardous, especially in an enemy's country. Their principal security against robbery is the fidelity of their clerks, who must necessarily have the funds in charge when the paymaster is not himself present. No one but a disbursing officer, placed in such a situation, can judge of the anxiety this causes, and of its importance to the security of the public funds. Paymasters are now authorized, whenever suitable non-commissioned officers or privates cannot be procured from the line of the army to serve as clerks, to employ citizens to perform that duty, at salaries not to exceed five hundred dollars each. This sum will not command the services of persons who ought to be employed as clerks to large disbursing officers, especially in sections of the country where living is expensive, and salaries high; and I am of opinion that it would be both just and prudent to increase the salaries of paymasters' clerks to at least seven hundred dollars per annum.

I have also the honor herewith to submit the annual statement of the contingent expenses of the Paymaster General's office, as required by the 20th section of the act of Congress of the 26th of August, 1842.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. TOWSON,

Paymaster General.

Hon. Wm. L. MARCY,
Secretary of War.

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STATEMENT—Continued.

Paymasters.	Amount expended in paying volunteers in service prior to Mexican hostilities.	Amount turned over to other agents, or replaced in the treasury.	Total accounted for.	Balances unaccounted for, to be applied to payments in 1st quarter of the next fiscal year.	Balances to be accounted for at this date.	Remarks.
B. F. Larned	\$8 82	\$7,731 69	\$116,633 95	\$6,488 54		
T. J. Leslie	-	50,698 81	305,431 73	303,370 76		
D. S. Townsend	2,303 27	30,791 51	103,996 03	34,516 06		
D. Randall	-	542,125 00	663,217 13	354,098 97		
C. H. Smith	1,034 03	1,504 72	178,825 60	-		
T. P. Andrews	219,166 94	12,163 45	362,825 42	1,144 66		Balance due paymaster \$2,247 61.
E. Kirby	-	3,562 23	74,236 78	3,938 12		
A. D. Stenart	121 38	14,950 00	213,351 44	-		
C. Andrews	175 10	2,847 90	82,511 91	9,355 03	\$3,624 28	Balance due paymaster \$919 69.
E. Van Ness	137 60	48,244 34	172,531 99	6,018 23		
B. Walker	-	4,030 58	166,594 93	144,481 13		
S. Denny	-	123,656 31	392,115 69	2,939 91		
C. Davies	-	12,319 37	40,874 04	-		
D. Hunter	-	-	139,362 80	7,279 00		
L. J. Beall	-	32,000 00	164,122 53	21,364 47		
R. S. Dix	345 23	55,409 96	433,807 28	35,262 59		
R. H. Hammond	-	70 00	70 00	7,789 88		
D. Spalding, additional paymaster	-	7,959 88	20,000 00	-		
	223,292 37	950,065 75	3,630,509 28	938,047 40	6,564 19	
	-	-	-	3,167 30		
	-	-	-	934,880 10		
Deduct balances due paymasters						

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, November 10, 1846.

N. TOWSON, Paymaster General.

REPORT OF THE SURGEON GENERAL.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
November 9, 1846.

SIR: I have the honor to submit to you a statement of the fiscal transactions of this bureau for the year ending on the 30th of June, and a consolidated report of the sick and wounded of the regular army up to the 30th of September of the present year, together with remarks upon the operations generally of the medical department of the army.

The amount of the appropriation for the medical and hospital department remaining on the 30th of June, 1845, was—

In the hands of disbursing agents	-	-	-	-	\$313 42
In the treasury of the United States	-	-	-	-	44,478 52
Total	-	-	-	-	<u>44,791 94</u>

Of this sum there has been paid—

On account of pay and other claims of private physicians	-	\$3,933 29
On account of medicines, surgical instruments, hospital stores, bedding, &c.	-	23,064 06
On account of meteorological instruments, books, stationery, &c.	-	515 52
On account of salvage on property wrecked at sea	-	930 00
Leaving in the hands of disbursing agents	-	186 06
And in the treasury of the United States	-	16,163 01
Total	-	<u>44,791 94</u>

There has been drawn, also, within the past fiscal year, by special requisition on the treasury, out of the appropriation of \$10,000,000, "for the prosecution of the existing war between the United States and the republic of Mexico," the sum of - - - - - \$10,000 00

Of this sum there has been paid—

For medicines, instruments, hospital stores, &c, &c., for volunteer troops in the service of the United States	-	6,161 23
Leaving a balance in the hands of the medical purveyor	-	<u>3,838 77</u>

In addition to the expenditures enumerated above, several thousand dollars were disbursed within the same period by governors of States or their agents, in the purchase of medical and hospital supplies for volunteer troops in the incipient stages of concentration and organization into corps.

All the accounts for these last expenditures, as far as they were rendered in form and fully authenticated, have been promptly audited, and the money paid out of the general appropriation for prosecuting hostilities with the Mexicans.

Ample supplies of medical and hospital stores generally have been regularly forwarded to the troops in the field, both volunteers and regulars, and it is believed that every article of supply in the way of remedial agents, compatible with the nature of the service, has been provided for the sick and wounded of the army.

Perfect accuracy in the reports of the sick of the army in the field, under a constant change of position, with the alternate states of dispersion and concentration of the companies of the different corps, cannot be expected. The following statement, however, approximates sufficiently near to the truth to constitute the basis of a statistical investigation, with a prospect of fair results.

From the tabular report of the sick and wounded of the regular army, hereto appended, it will be perceived that the number of cases of indisposition, including wounds in battle, which came under medical treatment during the year just past, was 27,399; 26,685 of which occurred within the last twelve months, 714 being cases that remained of the preceding year.

Of the whole number of cases treated, 25,667 are reported to have been cured; while of the men who contributed to make up the number of cases of indisposition (some of them having been on the sick list twice, thrice, or oftener, in the year) 226 have been discharged the service, 15 have deserted, and 246 have died, leaving 641 still on the sick report.

As the mean strength of the army for the last twelve months was 9,083, and the number of cases of sickness during the same period was 26,685, with a loss by death of 246, it follows that the proportion of cases of disease to the number of officers and men in the service was 2.93 to 1, or that on an average each man was sick 2.93 times during the year; that the ratio of deaths to the number of men was as 1 to 35.16, or 2.84 per cent.; and the proportion of deaths to the number of cases under treatment, as 1 to 108.47, or 0.92 per cent.

In relation to the sickness which has prevailed among the volunteer troops, I have not sufficient data upon which to found a report leading to any useful results.

The surgeons generally of the volunteer corps have made no regular return or other statement of the sick to this office; and no information on the subject, derived from other sources, is sufficiently accurate or explicit to be adopted as the basis of an official report. All that I can say understandingly on the subject is, that, whether stationary or on a march, in camp or in the field, the volunteers have been exceedingly sickly.

The Tennessee and Kentucky regiments of cavalry left a great many of their men sick in hospital at Memphis, Tennessee, and again at Little Rock, Arkansas. How many men were left on the road afterwards I do not know; but it is understood that the Kentucky regiment of cavalry continued to be sickly, having, while at Port La Vaca, three hundred on the sick report.

The same proportion of sickness, from all accounts, seems to have prevailed among the volunteers located on the Rio Grande, one-half being from time to time, as is understood, on the sick report.

From the best information which has been received at this office, it is believed that the extent of sickness among the volunteers on the Rio Grande has been fourfold to that among the soldiers of the regular army, with a corresponding excess of mortality in the ranks of the former.

This state of things, it is apprehended, will ever exist with volunteer troops, or undisciplined men employed on distant service and in a foreign clime; more particularly with volunteer corps, gotten up under the impulses of the moment.

Old men forget their age—young men think not of their physical disabilities. Impelled by a feeling of patriotism, a thirst after military fame, or the spirit of adventure, many of them recklessly enter the ranks and undertake to perform the duties of a soldier, the toils, the privations, nor the self-restraint attendant on which are they in a frame of mind or of body to endure.

It is not until they have embarked in the enterprise, have journeyed several hundred miles at great expense to the government, and much to their own discomfort, that they find out there is something more required to constitute an efficient soldier than patriotism, chivalry, and valor. Then, for the first time, they understand that the labor and exposure, the watching and fasting, the self-denial and self-restraint, they have to undergo, and for which neither nature, nor education, nor habit has fitted them, are beyond passive endurance.

In this vexed state of mind they readily take sick, then become melancholy and despondent, with a corresponding aggravation of the disease; so that, should they not sink under the accumulated weight of mental and physical infirmities both, they seldom, after being once stricken down, return to the duties of the field.

By the time that they have been restored to their feet again, the battle has been fought and the laurels already borne off; and then, though it has not been their good fortune to attain the object of their high aspirations, (a triumphant conflict with the enemy,) they have exhibited, at the sacrifice of their health, their zeal in their country's cause, and are anxious to return home.

The correctness of these remarks will, it is believed, be admitted by the volunteers themselves, many of whom enrolled their names with the prospect of wearing a commission; but, having failed in their competition for the station of commissioned officer, are obliged to serve in the ranks as a private soldier.

It is proper to state here that one-third, and more, of all the men who offer to enlist in the regular army, are rejected; and it is reasonable to suppose that very many of those who are enrolled for the volunteer service would, if critically examined, be pronounced physically incapacitated for the arduous duties of a soldier.

As far as I understand the matter, the government has, under the present state of things, virtually to pay a hundred men, while they realize the services of but fifty.

What with the extraordinary expenses attending the concentration of the individuals at a point, their organization into companies and corps, then their outfit and transportation to the theatre of war, together with the expenses of their return home before the expiration of their term of service, on a sick ticket, or on a certificate of discharge, the volunteers have cost the government 100 per cent. more per man than the men of the regular army.

But this is not all—the presence of a numerous body of invalids seriously embarrasses the service; for, besides consuming the subsistence and other stores required for the efficient men, they must have an additional

number of surgeons and men to take care of them, and a guard to protect them; which necessarily lessens the disposable force, the available force for active operations in the field.

From the foregoing statement of facts, it may readily be conceived that measures ought to be taken to prevent the introduction into the volunteer corps, the same as in the regular army, of men who, from disease or original constitutional defectibility, are disqualified to perform the active duties of a soldier.

As the gentlemen of the medical profession participated in the general enthusiasm, and desire for employment in the military service, the applications for appointment to the Medical department of the army were very numerous.

Believing, at the time, that Congress would make an addition of twelve or fifteen members to the present number of the medical staff, and calculating somewhat on more frequent vacancies from the casualties of the service during a state of war, sixty-three applicants were invited to present themselves for examination before the army medical board, which convened for that purpose on the 1st of July last.

Of the sixty-three who were invited, forty-three only presented themselves for examination; the others having declined, or having been prevented by business from appearing before the board.

Among those who reported to the board, three were deemed physically disqualified, and of course not admitted to an examination of their professional attainments; fifteen retired without any examination at all; five withdrew after a partial examination; and twenty were thoroughly examined for appointment.

And of the twenty who passed through a thorough examination, eight came up to the standard of professional merit required, and were recommended for appointment to the medical staff of the army.

The officers of the medical staff serving with the several army corps employed against the enemy have participated largely in the toils, the privations, and the dangers of the field, with their associates-in-arms of the line of the army.

The services of those, with Medical Director Craig at their head, attached to the army of occupation, have been more conspicuously brought to our notice; and it is but justice to say that they have been found present wherever their honor and their duty called them, nobly fulfilling in every particular their obligations to the country.

Those gallant spirits led on by Major General Taylor, always in the presence of the enemy, and frequently in conflict with him, have necessarily afforded ample scope for the exercise of skill and judgment in practical surgery; and the ability which the medical officers have displayed, and the unremitting attention they have bestowed on the sick and wounded soldier, (the enemy included,) have called forth a willing tribute of respect, and the grateful acknowledgments of all who have experienced or witnessed the results of their humane efforts and practical skill.

Of the twenty full surgeons of the army, thirteen are serving with the army corps operating against the Mexicans, two en route for the theatre of war, and five at other stations.

Of the fifty assistant surgeons, one is sick, twenty-nine are employed with the armies in Mexico and California, and eight at extreme frontier

posts; leaving the remaining twelve on duty at various stations through the country, but available, or most of them, for service in the field.

To enable us to furnish medical officers to the several general hospital establishments, and to the different depots and other military posts on a long line of operations, in addition to the surgeons employed immediately with the corps in the field, I have again respectfully to suggest the propriety of making an accession of from twelve to fifteen members to the present strength of the medical staff of the army.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

TH. LAWSON,
Surgeon General.

Hon. W. L. MARCY,
Secretary of War.

Of the fifty assistant surgeons, one is sick, twenty-nine are employed with the armies in Mexico and California, and eight at extreme frontier of war, and five at other stations.

Of the twenty full surgeons of the army, thirteen are serving with the army corps operating against the Mexicans, two en route for the theatre

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These gallant spirits led on by Major General Taylor, always in the presence of the enemy, and frequently in conflict with him, have nobly acquitted themselves in the exercise of skill and judgment in tactical surgery; and the ability which the medical officers have displayed, and the unremitting attention they have bestowed on the sick and wounded soldier (the enemy included), have called forth a willing tribute of respect, and the grateful acknowledgments of all who have experienced or witnessed the results of their humane efforts and practical skill.

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The officers of the medical staff serving with the several army corps employed against the enemy have participated largely in the work, the privations, and the dangers of the field, with their associates in arms of the line of the army.

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REMAINING LAST REPORT.			Quarters.	FEVERS.								ERUPTIVE FEVERS.				
Sick.	Convalescent.	Total.		Febris continua communis.	Febris intermittens quotidiana.	Febris intermittens tertiana.	Febris intermittens quartana.	Febris remittens.	Febris typhus.	Febris typhus icterodes.	Marasmus.	Erysipelas.	Rubeola.	Scarlatina.	Variola.	Varioloid.
325	389	714	31st December, 1845	38	875	365	20	125	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
			31st March, 1846 -	33	257	209	9	26	1	-	1	6	3	1	-	4
			30th June, 1846 -	49	452	457	9	75	1	-	-	3	21	-	-	-
			30th September, 1846	69	633	659	26	296	17	-	-	4	7	-	-	-
			Grand total -	189	2,217	1,690	64	522	22	-	1	13	31	1	-	-
			Causes of death -	6	3	-	-	12	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	-

ber 30, 1845.

GUESTS			MEAN STRENGTH	
Guests	English men	Local		
at December, 1845	831	8,650	8,650	8,650
at March, 1846	44	1,470	1,470	1,470
at June, 1846	338	1,084	1,084	1,084
at September, 1846	831	8,650	8,650	8,650
Average	561	36,231	36,231	36,231
Average	561	36,231	36,231	36,231

Guests	English men	Local	Guests	English men	Local
at December, 1845	831	8,650	at December, 1845	831	8,650
at March, 1846	44	1,470	at March, 1846	44	1,470
at June, 1846	338	1,084	at June, 1846	338	1,084
at September, 1846	831	8,650	at September, 1846	831	8,650
Average	561	36,231	Average	561	36,231
Average	561	36,231	Average	561	36,231

Guests

No. 10.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS.

PENSION OFFICE, *October 26, 1846.*

SIR: I have prepared, in obedience to your instructions, the annual statements relative to the business of this office, and herewith transmit the same.

On the 19th instant I handed in my estimates for the sums necessary to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1848.

The accompanying statement (marked A) exhibits the number of pensioners now on the rolls of the several States and Territories, many of whom, however, are, in all probability, dead. We have no means within our power of ascertaining when a pensioner dies, until his representatives make application for the pension money due up to the day of his death.

Paper marked B shows the number added to the rolls since the last annual report from this office.

Statement marked C contains the number of pensioners whose deaths have been reported to this office since the last annual return.

The balances in the treasury, of appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1847, for paying pensioners, will be found in paper marked D. The whole of the amount required of those balances, for the present fiscal year, will be found in that statement.

The paper marked E shows the sums in the hands of agents for paying pensioners at the last periods of rendering their accounts.

The number of pensioners paid in the first and second quarters of the present calendar year will be found in statement marked F.

Paper marked G furnishes an account of the transactions of this office, for the year past, in relation to bounty lands.

Under the act of the 5th of July, 1832, entitled "An act to provide for liquidating and paying certain claims of the State of Virginia," claims to the amount of \$22,094 37 have been allowed and paid during the year last past.

The number of invalid pensioners now on the roll amounts to 2,949; of whom 2,227 only have been paid during the two first quarters of the present year.

The law of March 18, 1818, providing for revolutionary officers and soldiers of the continental army, and for officers, seamen, and marines of the navy, gave a pension to those only who were in indigent circumstances. The claims under that law amounted to 22,240. Of that number, 20,477 were pensioned. The number still on the rolls is 2,895. Of that number many are, no doubt, dead; but the knowledge of their deaths has not yet reached the department. Only 1,335 pensions, under that law, have been paid during the first half year of 1846.

The act of May 15, 1828, provides for those officers and soldiers of the continental army who served to the end of the revolutionary war. Under that law, 2,157 applied for pensions. Of that number, 1,148 were pensioned; 316 are still on the rolls; but only 173 have been paid during the first six months of 1846.

The act of June 7, 1832, provides for all officers and men of the army, navy, and militia who served six months at any period during the revolutionary war. The number of claims under that law is 37,406. The number of pensions granted is 32,516. The rolls still contain the names of 12,249; but not more than half that number are now living, I presume, as only 5,672 have been paid during the first half year of 1846.

Under the act of July 4, 1836, allowing pensions to widows and orphans, 6,841 claims have been presented; and of that number 4,414 have been admitted. The number of pensioners still on the rolls is 2,301; but, during the first six months of 1846, only 1,211 pensioners have been paid.

The act of July 7, 1838, gives a pension of five years to the widows of revolutionary officers and men. Claims under this law have been presented to the amount of 13,079; but only 9,342 have been granted. None of the pensioners' names are continued on that roll. Those who are still living are on the roll, under the act of June 17, 1844. The pensions under the act of July 7, 1838, begin on the 4th of March, 1836, and terminate on the 4th of March, 1841, provided the widow did not marry or die before the last-mentioned date.

The number of claims presented under the act of March 3, 1843, (which gives one year's pension to all widows who were entitled to the benefits of the act of July 7, 1838, unless barred by the act of April 30, 1844,) amounts to 9,087; of which 7,990 have been allowed.

It will be perceived, by reference to the statement marked A, that 27,600 persons are still on the pension rolls; but only 17,216 pensioners have been paid. I have no doubt that many are dead, the knowledge of whose deaths has not reached the department. The navy pensioners are not included in this statement, as a separate report of that description of pensioners will be made to the head of the Navy Department.

Claims under the invalid pension laws are still pending in the Pension office, for want of sufficient proof, to the amount of 1,193; under the acts providing for revolutionary service, 3,378; and under the laws providing for widows, 2,891.

The war with Mexico will probably increase the expenditure, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1848, for invalid pensioners, about \$24,000, and for widows and orphans about \$3,000.

One million seven hundred thousand dollars have been paid, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1846, on account of pensions, exclusive of navy pensions.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. L. EDWARDS,
Commissioner of Pensions.

Hon. W. L. MARCY,
Secretary of War.

A.

Statement showing the number of pensioners in the different States and Territories.

States and Territories.	Invalid pensioners.	Pensioners under the act of March 18, 1818.	Pensioners under the act of May 15, 1828.	Pensioners under the act of June 7, 1832.	Pensioners under the act of July 4, 1836.	Pensioners under the act of July 7, 1838.*	Pensioners under the act of March 3, 1843.†	Pensioners under the act of June 17, 1844.	Aggregate.
Maine	153	154	3	374	106	-	-	567	1,357
New Hampshire	102	250	6	449	129	-	-	638	1,574
Massachusetts	114	165	17	849	222	-	-	900	2,267
Rhode Island	9	12	1	178	136	-	-	157	493
Connecticut	59	76	14	513	167	-	-	497	1,326
Vermont	138	212	12	696	163	-	-	519	1,740
New York	591	655	83	2,806	619	-	-	1,412	6,166
New Jersey	19	35	8	345	120	-	-	165	692
Pennsylvania	374	434	54	1,175	143	-	-	370	2,550
Delaware	16	6	-	6	-	-	-	3	31
Maryland	89	19	1	46	13	-	-	68	236
Virginia	123	226	25	945	92	-	-	397	1,808
North Carolina	19	66	9	916	133	-	-	222	1,365
South Carolina	25	41	6	348	25	-	-	73	518
Georgia	39	57	3	327	14	-	-	65	505
Kentucky	122	69	13	645	54	-	-	254	1,157
Tennessee	222	184	13	188	61	-	-	217	885
Ohio	129	92	13	365	23	-	-	128	750
Louisiana	46	2	-	19	-	-	-	1	68
Indiana	99	62	15	436	10	-	-	104	726
Mississippi	13	10	1	26	1	-	-	4	55
Illinois	96	14	1	102	6	-	-	42	261
Alabama	57	26	1	225	10	-	-	8	327
Missouri	113	9	6	154	4	-	-	20	306
Arkansas	21	1	3	28	-	-	-	2	55
Michigan	64	11	4	34	7	-	-	35	155
Florida	42	3	3	16	33	-	-	-	97
Wisconsin	13	3	-	6	3	-	-	8	33
Iowa	4	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	8
District of Columbia	38	1	1	30	7	-	-	12	89
	2,949	2,895	316	12,249	2,301	-	-	6,890	27,600

* As persons who receive the benefits of the act of July 7, 1838, draw but one payment, their names do not remain on the lists after such payment. I have not, therefore, returned them as now in the receipt of pensions.

† The remarks relative to pensioners under the act of July 7, 1838, apply to the pensioners under the act of March 3, 1843. The list marked F will show what number have been paid during the year last past.

PENSION OFFICE, October 26, 1846.

J. L. EDWARDS,
Commissioner of Pensions.

B.

Number of persons added to the rolls of the several States and Territories from the 29th of October, 1845, to the 20th of October, 1846.

States and Territories.	Invalid pensioners.	Pensioners under the act of March 18, 1818.	Pensioners under the act of May 15, 1828.	Pensioners under the act of June 7, 1832.	Pensioners under the act of July 4, 1836.	Pensioners under the act of July 7, 1838.	Pensioners under the act of March 3, 1843.	Pensioners under the act of June 17, 1844.	Aggregate.
Maine	4	-	-	6	14	42	35	12	113
New Hampshire	-	-	-	-	3	22	15	14	54
Massachusetts	7	-	-	3	7	45	52	23	137
Rhode Island	2	-	-	1	1	4	4	1	13
Connecticut	-	-	-	7	4	13	14	12	50
Vermont	6	-	-	30	7	35	28	21	127
New York	31	-	1	65	35	119	124	31	406
New Jersey	-	-	-	2	-	11	10	3	26
Pennsylvania	17	-	-	17	10	32	45	7	128
Delaware	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maryland	2	-	-	2	-	7	9	1	21
Virginia	4	-	-	6	3	31	40	9	93
North Carolina	1	-	-	2	9	43	42	6	103
South Carolina	2	-	-	4	2	24	32	1	65
Georgia	3	-	-	3	5	17	21	-	49
Kentucky	12	-	-	5	8	20	29	6	80
Tennessee	19	-	-	3	5	35	28	3	103
Ohio	13	-	-	2	1	31	38	4	89
Louisiana	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	3
Indiana	1	-	-	3	2	15	16	2	39
Mississippi	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
Illinois	9	-	-	6	-	5	8	-	28
Alabama	7	-	-	6	1	3	3	-	20
Missouri	16	-	-	3	-	6	4	8	37
Arkansas	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	4
Michigan	6	-	-	5	-	2	3	-	16
Florida	4	-	-	1	18	1	1	-	25
Wisconsin	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
Iowa	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
District of Columbia	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
	170	-	1	184	135	567	615	164	1,836

PENSION OFFICE, October 26, 1846.

J. L. EDWARDS,
Commissioner of Pensions.

J. L. EDWARDS,
Commissioner of Pensions.

Pension Office, October 26, 1846.

C.

Statement containing the number of pensioners whose deaths have been reported since the last annual return.

States and Territories.			Invalid pensioners.	Pensioners under the act of March 18, 1818.	Pensioners under the act of May 15, 1828.	Pensioners under the act of June 7, 1832.	Pensioners under the act of July 4, 1836.	Pensioners under the act of July 7, 1838.	Pensioners under the act of March 3, 1843.	Pensioners under the act of June 17, 1844.	Aggregate.
Maine	-	-	2	26	-	41	16	-	-	32	117
New Hampshire	-	-	2	10	-	8	4	-	-	17	41
Massachusetts	-	-	9	19	3	68	23	5	6	63	196
Rhode Island	-	-	-	2	-	14	4	-	-	8	28
Connecticut	-	-	-	10	1	55	24	-	-	35	125
Vermont	-	-	2	13	1	45	6	-	1	24	92
New York	-	-	6	23	9	85	22	-	-	44	189
New Jersey	-	-	2	2	-	15	1	-	-	4	24
Pennsylvania	-	-	11	10	1	33	10	-	-	21	86
Delaware	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Maryland	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	4	8
Virginia	-	-	1	2	-	40	10	1	-	13	67
North Carolina	-	-	1	9	2	33	5	-	1	3	54
South Carolina	-	-	-	-	-	11	2	5	5	8	31
Georgia	-	-	-	1	-	16	-	2	-	7	26
Kentucky	-	-	7	11	3	23	1	1	-	17	63
Tennessee	-	-	1	2	-	29	2	-	2	3	39
Ohio	-	-	2	5	-	10	-	-	-	4	21
Louisiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indiana	-	-	3	2	1	8	2	1	1	8	26
Mississippi	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
Illinois	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	1	5
Alabama	-	-	-	1	-	7	-	-	-	-	8
Missouri	-	-	2	-	-	5	-	3	-	-	10
Arkansas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Michigan	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	5
Florida	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Iowa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			55	151	21	555	133	18	16	318	1,267

PENSION OFFICE, October 26, 1846.

J. L. EDWARDS,
Commissioner of Pensions.

D.

Statement showing the unexpended balances of appropriations on hand for paying pensioners on the 30th September, 1846, the amount required to be expended in the 4th quarter of 1846, and the amount required to be expended in the 1st and 2d quarters of 1847.

Laws under which pensions are granted.	Balances of appropriations on the 30th September, 1846.	Amounts required to be expended in the 4th quarter of 1846.	Amounts required to be expended in the 1st and 2d quarters of 1847.
Invalid pensions granted under various laws passed from 1790 to 1846 -	\$154,565 58	-	*\$100,565 58
Pensions under the act of March 18, 1818 -	174,803 97	-	†104,803 97
Pensions to widows and orphans under the act of July 4, 1836 -	191,818 06	\$30,000 00	161,818 06
Five years' pensions to widows under the act of July 7, 1838, and the act of August 23, 1842, supplementary thereto -	192,934 08	30,000 00	162,934 08
Widows' pensions under the act of March 3, 1843 -	53,432 46	-	53,432 46
Widows' pensions under the act of the 17th June, 1844, -	482,331 38	80,000 00	402,331 38

* The unexpended balance of \$54,000 may be applied to the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1848.

† The unexpended balance of \$70,000 may be applied to the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1848.

PENSION OFFICE, October 26, 1846.

J. L. EDWARDS,
Commissioner of Pensions.

J. L. EDWARDS,
Commissioner of Pensions.

Pension Office, October 26, 1846.

Amount not credited

Amount not credited

No return

On hand, under the act of 1842 and 1844, \$20,725 1/2. Each particular item of the

year of appropriation not designated.

1838, 1843 and 1844, but each particular

1838, 1843 and 1844, but each particular

Amount not credited

No return

Amount not credited

Amount not credited

Amount not credited

STATEMENT

SHOWING THE

BALANCES IN HANDS OF THE SEVERAL PENSION AGENTS

The dates of their last returns.

Agent	Amount	At	Received	Amount	At	Received
Allen, M. J.	133 22	1842	133 22	1842	133 22	1842
Allen, M. J.	13 48	1842	13 48	1842	13 48	1842
Allen, M. J.	1 02 32	1842	1 02 32	1842	1 02 32	1842
Allen, M. J.	1 16 10	1842	1 16 10	1842	1 16 10	1842
Allen, M. J.	582 10	1842	582 10	1842	582 10	1842
Allen, M. J.	3 47 33	1842	3 47 33	1842	3 47 33	1842
Allen, M. J.	200 22	1842	200 22	1842	200 22	1842
Allen, M. J.	212 22	1842	212 22	1842	212 22	1842
Allen, M. J.	019 31	1842	019 31	1842	019 31	1842
Allen, M. J.	93 10	1842	93 10	1842	93 10	1842
Allen, M. J.	413 02	1842	413 02	1842	413 02	1842
Allen, M. J.	285 32	1842	285 32	1842	285 32	1842
Allen, M. J.	130 08	1842	130 08	1842	130 08	1842
Allen, M. J.	109 22	1842	109 22	1842	109 22	1842
Allen, M. J.	240 00	1842	240 00	1842	240 00	1842
Allen, M. J.	610 34	1842	610 34	1842	610 34	1842
Allen, M. J.	401 26	1842	401 26	1842	401 26	1842
Allen, M. J.	21 33	1842	21 33	1842	21 33	1842
Allen, M. J.	2 01 02	1842	2 01 02	1842	2 01 02	1842
Allen, M. J.	109 04	1842	109 04	1842	109 04	1842
Allen, M. J.	315 00	1842	315 00	1842	315 00	1842
Allen, M. J.	10 100 30	1842	10 100 30	1842	10 100 30	1842
Allen, M. J.	823 33	1842	823 33	1842	823 33	1842

E.

A statement showing the balances in the hands of the several pension agents, at the dates of their last returns, on account of invalid, widows', and revolutionary pensions.

Agents.	Residence.	Invalid pensions.	Act of March 18, 1818.	Act of May 15, 1828.	Act of June 7, 1832.	Remarks.
William E. Woodruff	-	\$659 23	\$233 60	\$727 27	\$1,203 86	No return.
Pierce M. Butler	-	10,160 96	-	-	-	
Gabriel E. Moore	-	-	482 00	220 00	5,056 00	
James H. Dearing	-	277 00	780 25	354 10	3,716 24	
James Perrine	-	466 08	11,344 74	726 37	55,163 42	On hand, under the acts of 1843 and 1844, \$30,756 80. Each particular head of appropriation not designated.
Horace Goodwin, 2d	-	3,037 02	-	-	-	
John W. Maury	-	24 39	* 96 00	290 00	9,220 73	
Jacob Alrichs	-	491 52	368 20	50 00	616 82	
Arthur M. Reed	-	879 27	156 00	30 00	1,270 63	
Francis H. Flagg	-	520 00	100 00	360 00	2,111 39	
Hugh W. Mercer	-	701 88	3,554 33	2,859 50	17,756 84	
Cashier of the Planters' Bank	-	-	-	-	10,569 92	
J. F. D. Lanier	-	2,499 98	3,086 62	806 67	2,596 92	
Mason C. Fitch	-	522 25	362 64	40 00	5,190 80	\$664 36 due the agent, under the acts of 1838, 1843 and 1844, but each particular head of appropriation not designated.
Charles R. Hurst	-	1,479 09	436 55	164 00	-	
George W. Jones	-	* 82 10	344 22	-	369 21	
George W. Meriwether	-	678 31	4,025 08	1,053 74	25,919 77	
Greenberry Dorsey	-	813 88	433 53	160 00	636 72	
William Woodbury	-	* 900 38	2,504 98	519 92	19,780 13	
William C. Anderson	-	3,491 93	745 74	* 269 04	18,846 32	
E. P. Hastings	-	268 10	596 55	50 00	3,939 87	
Franklin Haven	-	4,198 76	7,044 37	4,133 99	20,960 21	
James Swan	-	1,075 36	757 62	196 44	3,733 47	
David Glenn	-	12 48	110 00	-	2,683 56	
Pres't Mechan. & Farmers' Bank	-	139 55	5,672 97	* 1,861 76	15,074 92	On hand, under the acts of 1843 and 1844, \$33,678 76. Each particular head of appropriation not designated.

Agents.	Residence.	Act of July 4, 1836.	Act of July 7, 1838.	Act of March 3, 1843.	Act of June 17, 1844.	Remarks.
William E. Woodruff -	Little Rock, Ark.	\$2,960 74	-	\$5 00	\$145 00	No return.
Pierce M. Butler -	Fort Gibson, Ark.	-	-	-	-	On hand, under the acts of 1843 and 1844, \$30,756 80. Each particular head of ap- propriation not designated.
Gabriel E. Moore -	Huntsville, Ala.	-	\$230 00	70 00	556 00	
James H. Dearing -	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	302 00	*3,614 10	-	-	
James Perrine -	Mobile, Ala.	*1,050 25	-	-	-	
Horace Goodwin, 2d -	Hartford, Conn.	12,006 49	-	-	-	
John W. Maury -	Washington, D. C.	79 68	-	-	2,639 61	
Jacob Alrichs -	Wilmington, Del.	-	175 00	476 13	700 00	
Arthur M. Reed -	Jacksonville, Fla.	1,191 12	1,534 42	600 00	800 00	
Francis H. Flagg -	Tallahassee, Fla.	3,513 82	-	-	-	
Hugh W. Mercer -	Savannah, Ga.	-	-	-	-	
Cashier of the Planters' Bank -	Savannah, Ga.	5,348 81	4,748 00	31 00	*7,454 70	\$664 36 due the agent, under the acts of 1838, 1843 and 1844, but each particular head of appropriation not designated.
J. F. D. Lanier -	Madison, Ind.	2,006 87	3,122 19	1,328 06	163 84	
Mason C. Fitch -	New Albany, Ind.	335 76	16 90	54 10	214 11	
Charles R. Hurst -	Springfield, Illinois	599 46	-	-	-	
George W. Jones -	Dubuque, Iowa	57 00	150 00	60 00	70 00	
George W. Meriwether -	Louisville, Ky.	1,356 18	*2,231 39	686 49	1,934 85	
Greenberry Dorsey -	New Orleans, La.	2,779 93	500 00	*400 00	1,200 00	
William Woodbury -	Portland, Maine	1,987 54	*823 81	621 08	10,107 22	
William C. Anderson -	St. Louis, Mo.	3,320 16	*2,663 63	*974 75	*163 86	
E. P. Hastings -	Detroit, Michigan	871 41	137 89	212 84	1,057 78	
Franklin Haven -	Boston, Mass.	20,884 29	9,411 84	7,424 89	10,393 77	
James Swan -	Baltimore, Md.	2,122 64	1,985 63	709 47	2,837 12	
David Glenn -	Jackson, Miss.	580 00	-	36 67	240 00	
Pres't Mechan. & Farmers' Bank -	Albany, N. Y.	30,130 65	*6,162 80	-	-	On hand, under the acts of 1843 and 1844, \$33,678 76. Each particular head of ap- propriation not designated.

Continued on the reverse of the preceding page—Continued

E.—Balances in the hands of the several pension agents—Continued.

Agents.	Residence.	Invalid pen- sions.	Act of March 18, 1818.	Act of May 15, 1828.	Act of June 7, 1832.	Remarks.
John A. Stevens - Isaac Hill -	New York, N. Y. - Concord, N. H. -	\$2,130 26 * 513 00	\$1,849 25 12,333 00	\$902 09 148 00	\$45,006 37 12,363 00	On hand, under the acts of 1843 and 1844, \$4,514. Each particular head of appro- priation not designated.
Richard Jenness - President of Trenton Banking Co. John Huske - James Hall - Thomas M. Howe - Isaac Roach, Treasurer of the Mint Paris Hill - John C. Cochran - Cashier Br. Union Bank of Tenn. Joel M. Smith - William Lyon, jr. - William K. Blair - Charles C. Abernathy -	Portsmouth, N. H. - Trenton, N. J. - Fayetteville, N. C. - Cincinnati, Ohio - Pittsburgh, Pa. - Philadelphia, Pa. - Providence, R. I. - Charleston, S. C. - Jackson, Tenn. - Nashville, Tenn. - Knoxville, Tenn. - Jonesborough, Tenn. - Pulaski, Tenn. -	1,677 18 8,580 00 6,721 38 1,721 23 * 1,939 20 - 2,097 95 6 20 569 05 * 843 49 1,906 64 * 509 03 133 00	2,510 26 10,545 00 1,694 76 281 04 9,909 96 4,742 66 5,628 04 4,829 00 49 07 1,707 79 5,669 26 - 300 00	666 91 777 00 423 77 1,203 37 1,237 98 1,526 53 * 537 71 23 77 120 00 125 50 225 76 197 24 - 3,284 02 76 67 1,526 18 1,410 89 - 26,617 68 * 2,668 51	5,109 71 5,301 00 32,026 43 18,769 79 21,619 41 - 17,504 25 21,187 00 4,176 41 13,854 89 16,053 56 2,990 00 2,000 00 41,835 05 6,258 61 34,491 35 13,180 73 256 79 540,402 10	No returns. Also, \$1,697 14 received by him from the former agent. Classes not designated.
President of the Bank of Virginia J. Steen Browne - Merritt Clark - Rawsel R. Keith - Paraclete Potter -	Richmond, Va. - Wheeling, Va. - Poultney, Vt. - Montpelier, Vt. - Milwaukee, W. T. -	3,627 05 379 25 * 6,888 91 7,726 87 1,136 00	22,565 44 575 49 13,605 95 4,455 15 102 00	3,284 02 76 67 1,526 18 1,410 89 - 26,617 68 * 2,668 51	41,835 05 6,258 61 34,491 35 13,180 73 256 79 540,402 10	On hand, under acts of 1843 and 1844, \$290. Each particular head of appropriation not designated.
Amount due United States by agents Amount due agents by United States Balance due United States by agents	- - -	70,809 10 * 11,676 11 59,132 99	136,493 11 * 96 00 136,397 11	26,617 68 * 2,668 51 23,949 17	540,402 10 540,402 10	

Agents.	Residence.	Act of July 4, 1836.	Act of July 7, 1838.	Act of March 3, 1843.	Act of June 17, 1844.	Remarks.
John A. Stevens - Isaac Hill -	New York, N. Y. - Concord, N. H. -	*\$9,958 99 4,982 00	*\$12,103 16 *1,633 00	\$8,059 28 -	*\$2,589 24 -	On hand, under the acts of 1843 and 1844, \$4,514. Each particular head of appro- priation not designated.
Richard Jenness - President of Trenton Banking Co. John Huske - James Hall - Thomas M. Howe - Isaac Roach, Treasurer of the Mint Paris Hill -	Portsmouth, N. H. - Trenton, N. J. - Fayetteville, N. C. - Cincinnati, Ohio - Pittsburgh, Pa. - Philadelphia, Pa. - Providence, R. I. -	2,603 70 *11,883 00 2,167 59 4,990 69 2,282 17 -	*10 26 7,880 00 *3,601 48 - *3,538 13 -	729 56 1,443 00 *180 60 3,258 29 3,966 69 -	6,731 98 2,438 00 3,990 34 2,330 42 2,844 24 -	
John C. Cochran - Cashier Br. Union Bank of Tenn. Joel M. Smith - William Lyon, jr. - William K. Blair - Charles C. Abernathy -	Charleston, S. C. - Jackson, Tenn. - Nashville, Tenn. - Knoxville, Tenn. - Jonesborough, Tenn. - Pulaski, Tenn. -	1,120 63 2,761 00 550 00 1,155 65 360 12 239 20 880 00	*10,995 00 *8,200 00 228 55 226 89 *95 76 *422 03 -	*728 00 118 00 520 77 373 14 288 35 -	*117 00 93 78 1,042 32 1,211 99 548 86 165 00	No returns. Also, \$1,697 14 received by him from the former agent. Classes not designated.
President of the Bank of Virginia J. Steen Browne - Merritt Clark - Rawsel R. Keith - Paraclete Potter -	Richmond, Va. - Wheeling, Va. - Poultney, Vt. - Montpelier, Vt. - Milwaukee, W. T. -	24,901 78 38 50 7,850 20 17,978 18 14 89	4,307 36 *38 65 *10,097 72 9,742 21 -	971 45 1,027 33 *3,794 30 3,824 06 -	18,183 36 700 15 *1,511 66 9,644 45 -	On hand, under acts of 1843 and 1844, \$290. Each particular head of appropriation not designated.
Amount due United States by agents Amount due agents by United States,	- -	167,321 85 *22,892 24	44,396 88 *66,230 92	36,895 65 *6,077 65	87,588 65 *11,836 46	
Balance due United States by agents	-	144,429 61	*21,834 04	30,818 00	75,752 19	

NOTE.—Sums marked thus (*) due to the agents.

PENSION OFFICE, October 26, 1846.

J. L. EDWARDS,
Commissioner of Pensions.

F.

A statement showing the number of pensioners who have been paid in the first and second quarters of 1846.

States.	Invalid pensioners.	Pensioners under the act of March 18, 1818.	Pensioners under the act of May 15, 1828.	Pensioners under the act of June 7, 1832.	Pensioners under the act of July 4, 1836.	Pensioners under the act of July 7, 1838.	Pensioners under the act of March 3, 1843.	Pensioners under the act of June 17, 1844.	Total.
Maine	141	166	2	330	58	28	23	499	1,247
New Hampshire	102	125	6	282	83	13	10	502	1,123
Massachusetts	100	130	9	544	138	25	28	848	1,822
Rhode Island	9	12	1	116	68	3	3	147	359
Connecticut	52	67	8	389	138	10	11	483	1,158
Vermont	114	127	7	401	83	23	21	416	1,192
New York	503	328	65	1,239	284	84	82	1,219	3,804
New Jersey	17	14	6	154	55	8	9	158	421
Pennsylvania	273	88	19	399	64	20	30	358	1,251
Delaware	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	12
Maryland	68	8	-	19	11	7	8	67	188
Virginia	56	54	8	317	45	16	27	268	791
North Carolina	12	22	1	207	70	23	23	164	522
South Carolina	13	5	2	96	15	13	15	61	220
Georgia	23	9	1	108	3	9	12	55	220
Kentucky	107	43	11	299	28	10	11	197	706
Tennessee	132	25	4	303	18	26	28	155	691
Ohio	84	61	10	154	13	5	7	95	429
Louisiana	30	-	-	2	-	1	1	1	35
Indiana	77	20	4	123	6	10	13	90	343
Mississippi	6	2	-	23	1	-	1	2	35
Illinois	74	7	2	31	2	3	4	32	155
Alabama	23	3	1	44	1	1	1	3	77
Missouri	62	5	3	36	1	2	2	12	122
Arkansas	3	-	-	6	-	1	2	2	14
Michigan	67	8	2	32	5	2	2	25	143
Florida	24	-	2	5	15	1	-	-	47
Wisconsin	18	5	-	4	1	-	-	5	33
Iowa	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	5
District of Columbia	26	1	-	8	5	-	-	11	51
	2,227	1,335	173	5,672	1,211	344	374	5,880	17,216

PENSION OFFICE, October 26, 1846.

J. L. EDWARDS,
Commissioner of Pensions.

G.—Report on the business of the Pension Office in relation to military bounty lands.

Revolutionary claims.		Late war claims.	
Number of claims for military bounty lands for services in the war of the revolution, received during the year ending the 20th October, 1846		Number of claims for military bounty lands for services in the late war with Great Britain, received during the year ending the 20th October, 1846	
539		743	
Abstract of the number of revolutionary claims admitted, and for which land warrants have issued, from the 28th October, 1845, to the 20th October, 1846.		Abstract of the number of late war claims admitted, and for which land warrants have issued, from the 28th October, 1845, to the 20th October, 1846, viz :	
1 major, being in addition to	100	63 land warrants, of 160 acres each, issued under the acts of Congress of the 24th December, 1811, and January 11th, 1812	10,080
3 captains, 300 acres each	900	1 warrant of 320 acres, issued under the act of Congress of December 10th, 1814	320
9 lieutenants, 200 acres each	1,800		
1 ensign	150		
17 rank and file, 100 acres each	1,700		
Total of warrants, 31	4,650	Acres	10,400
Aggregate of acres		Whole number of new certificates of right to locate land warrants of the late war class, issued since the passage of the act of Congress of July 27th, 1842, to the 20th October, 1846, upon which warrants no patents had been previously issued, viz : 251 new certificates for single and double bounties, embracing the quantity of 40,800 acres of land.	

No. 11.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Office Indian Affairs, November 30, 1846.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the usual annual report of the operations during the past year, and the present condition of business, in this branch of the public service.

Since the last report, the emigration of Indians from east of the Mississippi to the new homes set apart for them west of that river, has been as follows: One thousand seven hundred and eighty-six Choctaws, and sixty-four Chickasaws from the State of Mississippi; three hundred and twenty-three Miamies from Indiana; a party variously stated at from one hundred and fifty to two hundred and fifteen of different bands from New York; and one hundred and four Creeks from Alabama. Nine hundred and fifty Sacs and Foxes have also been removed from Iowa to the country set apart for them southwest of the Missouri river.

The contractors for the removal of the remaining Choctaws in Mississippi failed to proceed with the emigration of those Indians according to the terms of their contract, a prominent one of which was that they were to "act with the greatest energy and industry, and to use all proper and persuasive means to induce the said Indians to remove within the shortest practicable period." The emigration had so far ceased that the agent of the government, Major William Armstrong, reported the contract forfeited, and took charge of a party who had assembled for emigration, and removed and subsisted them under the direction and at the expense of the government. It was evident that, under the then existing arrangements, little or no further emigration could take place, and that the contract certainly could not be carried out within the stipulated time, ending the 31st of next month. Evidence being furnished, however, that the business could be transferred to other and more efficient agents, by whom the removal could be effected by the 30th June next, and it being important to complete it within the shortest practicable period, and the proposed new proceeding appearing at the time better adapted than any other to secure that end, the Department consented to a new arrangement extending the time for the completion of the business to the period stated, and taking satisfactory security for its completion by that time.

Under the arrangement thus made, active measures were adopted and are now in progress, and the latest intelligence indicates that the whole emigration will be accomplished by the time limited. Two thousand were expected to leave for the west during this month, and the remainder in different parties within reasonable periods thereafter.

Of the Miamies who were under treaty obligations to emigrate, thirty were permitted to remain to gather their fall crops on condition of removing immediately thereafter.

It is regretted that, in consequence of the improper interference and influence of alleged creditors and other interested white persons, the removal of these Indians could not be effected without incurring the expense of send-

ing a company of troops to coerce them into a compliance with their treaty stipulations. The time fixed for their emigration had expired, and May last was designated for their removal. They were, however, then unwilling to remove and petitioned for further delay. They were allowed until August, when they promised to leave without causing any trouble or difficulty; but at that time they refused to go unless arrangements were made for the payment, out of their annuities, of alleged debts contracted subsequently to the ratification of their last treaty. This had before been positively refused both by the Department and the President. Provision to a very large amount had been made for the payment of debts contracted prior to the ratification of the treaty; and under an agreement between them and this class of their creditors, and by authority of a resolution of the Senate of the 24th of February last, their annuities were already subject to a charge of twelve thousand five hundred dollars annually for five years, for the payment of a remaining balance of those debts. The debts contracted after the ratification of the treaty, if contracted at all, were allowed to be incurred with a full knowledge that the Indians were required to remove, and that all their means would then be necessary for their comfortable establishment at their new homes in the west. They were probably incurred by a comparatively few, and they the more idle and vicious of the tribe; and it would have been very unjust, especially to the upright and industrious, to permit the common means to be taken to pay them, particularly when those means were already sufficiently reduced by the existing charges upon them. These debts were, therefore, regarded as private transactions between the creditors and the individual Indians who contracted them; and the President determined that they should in no way be recognised as just or fair demands upon the annuities of the tribe. Out of a spirit of revenge, or in the hope of coercing a different result, the creditors, and others interested, did all in their power to prevent the Indians agreeing to remove; inducing them to believe that if they would hold out in their determination, the government would yield. All peaceful and persuasive means having been exhausted, there was no alternative but to send troops to compel, if necessary, a compliance with the stipulations of the treaty, which, as the law of the land, it was the duty of the President to see fully carried out. Fortunately the mere presence of the troops was sufficient to convince the Indians that they had been deceived, and to induce them to go promptly and quietly, and they are by this time establishing themselves in their new homes. Much credit is due to Mr. Sinclair, the superintendent of removal, for his great firmness and activity, and to Captain Jouett, the commander of the troops, for his peaceful agency, in carrying out the views of the government.

The emigration of the party of New York Indians, I regret to state, turned out less fortunately than there was reason to anticipate. The Department was unwilling to undertake the emigration of a less number than two hundred and fifty, as the expenses were considered too great to be incurred for a smaller party. On being assured by a delegation here in September 1845, that that number were ready and willing to go the succeeding month, an agent was appointed to take charge of and accompany them; but upon the express condition, afterwards reiterated, that no party of a smaller number than two hundred and fifty should be started. He was required to report when the requisite number were prepared to go, when further and more detailed instructions were to be given. Early in November, it appeared that there were not so many willing to go that fall, and the agent

was informed that the measure must be abandoned for the present; but a few days after he apprized the Department that two hundred and sixty had enrolled, and further instructions and funds for the expenses of the party on the route were sent to him. Finding, however, on the 8th of December, that the party had not set out, although he was urged to use activity and diligence, the Department wrote to him requiring the abandonment of the measure for the present, as it was too late to go by water, and the government was unwilling to subject the Indians to the hardships and discomforts of a land route, and was indisposed to incur the additional expense to which the emigration of the party in that manner would give rise. Information afterwards received, rendered it very doubtful whether there were in fact more than a very few individuals disposed to emigrate; and as the subject had become one of much controversy and dissatisfaction among the Indians generally, commissioners were appointed to attend a general council of the tribe on the 2d of June last, in order to ascertain the real wishes of the Indians, it being the determination of the Department to abandon any further proceedings in the matter, should it appear on investigation by the commissioners that there were not two hundred and fifty who really wished to emigrate. The emigrating agent was duly notified of the appointment of these commissioners and the object, when, it appears, that instead of awaiting the result of this investigation, and the further orders of the Department, he went to work and collected all whom he could induce to join him, and started with them west. The number he afterwards reported to have taken west was two hundred and fifteen; but as the sub-agent for the New York Indians reported that only one hundred and fifty-three of those Indians went with him, any beyond that number must have been from Canada, who, according to the instructions, should have been excluded.

No intelligence of these unauthorized proceedings was received until the party was a considerable distance on the route, and hence there was not time sufficient for making those preliminary arrangements which were requisite for their reception and comfortable accommodation in their new country. In consequence of this circumstance, and of the season being unusually warm and unhealthy, they have suffered considerably from sickness and death. By instructions on several occasions, as the facts became known, the Department did all in its power to remedy the evils to which they were thus subjected. Copies of those instructions, and extracts from the letters to the emigrating agent, are appended—A, B, C, and D.

In consequence of the uncomfortable situation in which these Indians found themselves, a portion of them (number not known) became dissatisfied, and have recently returned or are on their way back to New York.

During the past year, treaties have been made with the Kansas Indians; the kindred bands of Chippewas, Ottowas, and Pottawatomies; the Cherokees; the Comanche, and nine other tribes and their associate bands of the wild Indians of the southwestern prairies, and with the Winnebagoes. The three first were ratified by the Senate; the fourth was submitted to that body, but for want of time, it is supposed, not acted on; the last will be submitted at the approaching session.

By the treaty with the Kansas, two millions of acres in the eastern portion of their country were purchased, of which five hundred and seventy-six thousand acres are set apart for the future home of the Chippewas, Ot-

towas, and Pottawatomies. It was chiefly with a view to this arrangement, and the location of other tribes, as well as to create a small fund for the support and improvement of the Kansas, that their surplus lands were purchased.

By the treaty with the Chippewas, Ottowas, and Pottawatomies, they sold to the government their two separate reservations—one in Iowa, the other on the Osage river, west of the State of Missouri—containing together about six millions of acres; and they agreed to remove within two year after the ratification of the treaty to their new home in the Kansas country. For some time past these Indians, though of the same stock, speaking the same language, and united by the ties of kindred, have been separated and had different and, to some extent, unequal interests, which gave rise to jealousy and dissatisfaction. They are now, in accordance with their wishes, to have a common home, where they may reunite with common and equal interests, which will render them much better contented, and the relations between them and the government more simple, satisfactory and economical. This treaty embraces an entirely new principle, by which, after a certain period, should there be any decrease in the number of the tribe, their annuities are to diminish in proportion, so that their general interests and resources will remain the same in proportion to numbers, instead of increasing with any decrease of the tribe. The operation of this principle will, it is believed, be salutary. The practice has been to stipulate a fixed sum for the annuities of the different tribes with which treaties have been made, so that in case of a decline in numbers the general and individual interests of those remaining are proportionately increased. The greater the resources of a tribe the greater the hope and chance of gain by whiskey sellers and other interested and avaricious persons; and hence the inducement to such persons to encourage dissipation and debauchery among the Indians, calculated to engender disease, and to shorten and destroy life, when the resources of the survivors would be thereby augmented, and their chances of gain increased. Hence, also, the liability of those of a tribe not addicted to such self-destructive habits, feeling less interest in, and making less exertion for, the welfare of their more unfortunate brethren, by whose deaths they would be benefited. During even the limited time I have been charged with the administration of the affairs of this Department, I have become satisfied that there is no evil so great to which a tribe can be subjected as the possession of resources, not the fruit of their own industry and frugality, in the form of large and extravagant annuities. They lead to indolence and to other habits, which not only prevent their moral and social improvement, but tend eventually to their corruption and diminution, if not extermination. When misapplied or withheld for their own benefit by the chiefs, into whose hands they are by law made payable, as is more or less liable to be the case, dissatisfaction, and even strife and bloodshed may be the result. When duly paid over to all those entitled, the Indian, who is naturally improvident and has little regard for money when it comes into his possession, after supplying his temporary wants, has the means of living for a time, independent of industry or exertion, in idleness and profligacy, until the indisposition to labor or the habit of intemperance becomes so strong, that he degenerates into a wretched outcast, and eventually parts even with his actual necessities in order still longer to avoid exertion for a subsistence or to obtain the means of further indulgence in drink; thus

reducing himself to a state of the greatest want and suffering. It would be far better for every tribe if the means at their own disposal, which are not derived from their own industry, were sufficient only to satisfy such actual necessities and wants as they could not provide for by their own exertions; so that they would have no surplus to tempt them into idle and dissipated habits, or to make them victims to be preyed upon by depraved and avaricious whites.

In the negotiation of the treaty under consideration, other new and important principles were acted on. The government declined to assume any of their debts or to interfere in any way with the relation of debtor and creditor. It also declined to make any special or individual grants or reservations of land, thus avoiding the great labor and care which would be thrown on the Department by the location and sale of such grants, as well as the odium of any apparent partiality in favor of those to whom they might have been made.

The treaty with the Cherokees, which was made with the representatives of the three parties into which those people have for some years been divided, and between whom, as is well known, the most unfortunate differences have existed, so far appears to have been productive of the happiest effects. All parties seem to have united to carry out in good faith the judicious provisions of the treaty; to forget ancient feuds and past misunderstandings; to re-establish their original relations of good fellowship; and to resume the progress in civilization and prosperity for which they have heretofore been so highly distinguished. Since the provisions of the treaty were generally made known in the country, not a murder or outrage, unfortunately of frequent occurrence previously, has been reported. Measures are in progress for making the settlement with the Cherokees, required by this treaty, on account of the expenditures under that of 1835-'6, and the Department hopes to complete it in a satisfactory manner at an early period in the approaching session of Congress.

The treaty with the Comanche and other wild Indians of the prairies, provides for a good understanding between them and our government and citizens, and the friendly Indians on our borders; and for the manner of conducting our relations with them. These Indians are of a wandering and mischievous disposition, and have it in their power to inflict much injury upon our frontier citizens. In their predatory excursions they have not only committed numerous murders and carried off and destroyed much property, but they have been in the habit of taking captive women and children with the view of obtaining a ransom for them, and when this has not been realized, the situation of these captives has been deplorable; being subjected to a life of much hardship, and but too frequently to great cruelty and outrage. The treaty provides a remedy for these evils; and it is believed that its principal and most important provisions could be carried into effect in a manner satisfactory to the Indians, at a comparatively trifling expense to the government. It is to be regretted that there was not time to act upon it at the last session, as the Indians may become dissatisfied with the delay in the fulfilment of some of its stipulations and be disposed to resume their former mischievous habits. With the view of preventing this, as far as possible, it was deemed prudent to send an agent from Texas, with whom they are acquainted, to meet them, in order to explain the causes of the non-fulfilment of the treaty, and to counsel them to remain peaceable and to abstain from the commission of any outrages. Of the re-

sult of this mission there has not been time to hear. It is hoped that the treaty will be taken up and acted on by the Senate at an early period of the next session. The detailed report of the commissioners who negotiated it was not completed in season to be laid before that body previous to adjournment, but it will be submitted to Congress at an early day next session, under a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 10th of August last.

The treaty with the Winnebagoes, if ratified, will secure to the government all the remaining lands of those Indians in Iowa, which, including those they possessed the right to use as hunting grounds, are estimated at about four millions of acres, most of it of excellent quality. These lands, and those purchased of the Chippewas, Ottowas, and Pottawatomies, comprise a large body said to be well suited to settlement and cultivation, for which purposes they are beginning to be required, in consequence of the rapid increase of population in the new and flourishing State of Iowa. On the removal of the Chippewas, Ottowas, and Pottawatomies, and the Winnebagoes, which may be accomplished at furthest in the course of two years, that State will be almost entirely freed from an Indian population, which has already been a source of great annoyance and dissatisfaction to her citizens; and the Indians will be placed beyond the reach of those evils and influences, growing out of the contact and pressure of a white population, which almost always has proved more or less injurious to their prosperity and welfare. Efforts were made in the negotiation with the Winnebagoes to induce them to consent to remove south of the Missouri river, under the belief that a better and more comfortable home could there be found for them; but to this they positively refused to consent, seeming to be prejudiced against going in that direction, and to prefer a location on the Upper Mississippi among the Sioux or Chippewas. The treaty provides for their location north of the river St. Peters, and it will be greatly to their interest to select one sufficiently distant to be beyond the reach of the white population, which, before many years, will probably settle upon and fill up a country adjoining and north of Iowa sufficient in extent for another State; so that their new location may be permanent, and the government be relieved from any future interference between them and the citizens of the United States.

The Chippewas of the Mississippi and lake Superior still own a considerable extent of country east of that river and in the vicinity of that lake. A portion is said to be so well adapted to agricultural purposes, and a part so rich in minerals and ores, that it will probably at an early day attract a considerable white population. The principal means of subsistence of these Indians is the chase: they are widely dispersed, so that but little supervision can be exercised over them, and hence ardent spirits can be introduced among them with facility and little risk of detection. While they remain in their present situation, but little if any thing can be done to give them the benefit of the benevolent policy of the government for the improvement of the Indian race. Until a change shall have been effected in the feelings and disposition of a tribe, and their wandering and unsettled habits shall have begun to give way to some more settled and regular mode of life, there is but a barren field for the moral and intellectual teacher. Such a change can be brought about only by concentrating them within fixed and reasonable limits, where they are given to understand that they are to reside permanently, and where they will reap the benefit

of any arrangements they may make for their subsistence and comfort. Game will soon become scarce, and they will be compelled gradually to resort to agriculture and other pursuits of civilized life, when a fruitful opening will be afforded for efforts for their moral, intellectual, and social improvement. By being concentrated, ardent spirits can also to a much greater extent be kept from amongst them. The purchase of the lands of the Chippewas east, and their removal to those owned by them west, of the Upper Mississippi, which are believed to be ample for their accommodation, and suited to their condition and wants, would be the first and necessary step towards bringing about those desirable results among these people. For further information as to the expediency of negotiating with them for their lands east of the Mississippi, I respectfully refer to the reports of Governor Dodge, W. A. Richmond, and their sub-agent, J. P. Hays, numbered 4, 6, and 7.

An appropriation of two thousand dollars was made at the late session of Congress for defraying the expenses of a negotiation with the Menomonie Indians for their lands in Wisconsin. In all such cases, recently, the Department, before appointing commissioners to negotiate, has deemed it proper, in order to proceed understandingly and to avoid a useless expenditure of public money, to obtain all the information that could be procured in reference to the fair value of the lands desired to be purchased, the disposition of the Indians to treat, where they would prefer a future location, and such other particulars as would indicate whether a negotiation would probably be successful, and what would be the most judicious and economical mode of proceeding in it. If such information clearly indicates that an attempt at negotiation would be unsuccessful, it would be useless and improper to expend the public money in making it. If the contrary, the Department is then enabled to give precise and specific instructions, so as to relieve the person or persons selected to conduct the negotiation from an onerous and embarrassing discretion, and to ensure that the terms of the treaty shall be such as the Executive can sanction, and feel justified in recommending to the favorable consideration of the Senate. Being without such information with respect to the Menomonies, Governor Dodge was requested to procure and furnish it. From his partial reply and subsequent annual report, No. 4, there appears to be no prospect of a negotiation with those Indians being successful unless conducted in this city, and provision be made for their half-breed relatives, and for the payment of their debts; as those relatives and the creditors exercise a controlling influence over them. The appropriation is insufficient to defray the expenses of a delegation to this place, including the necessary outfit and presents, and the resolution of the Senate of March 3, 1843, precludes any provision in a treaty for the payment of Indian debts—a resolution which has been strictly adhered to in all recent negotiations.

An unfortunate misunderstanding has for some time past existed among a portion of the New York Indians. On the application of these Indians, the legislature of New York, in March, 1845, passed an act for their improvement, which gave them a municipal organization and more distinctly and satisfactorily defined the relations between them and the people of the State generally. It prescribes the manner of determining who were to be recognised as chiefs; that the names of those so recognised should be recorded; and it provided for the appointment of municipal officers, and amongst others a treasurer, who should give bond and security for the

faithful performance of his duties, one of which, under the law, is "to receive all moneys belonging to the nation, and to expend the same according to the directions of a majority of the chiefs in council." After the passage of the law the chiefs assembled, their names were duly recorded, and the several officers provided for, appointed. Subsequently, a portion of the chiefs of the Cattaraugus reservation, from some cause not satisfactorily understood, became dissatisfied with the organization under the State law, and caused their names to be erased from the record. These chiefs and their partisans are represented to comprise nearly one-half of the head-men, warriors, and others, of the Indians on this reservation. There thus became a law and an anti-law party. Each had contracted debts for which they were liable, and were therefore anxious to obtain the control of the annuities due from the general government, in order to be sure of the means of meeting these liabilities. With the earnest co-operation of the Society of Friends—who for some years have taken a deep interest in the welfare of these Indians, and expended much money, and made great exertions for their benefit and improvement—the Department did all in its power to reconcile the antagonist parties. Among other means resorted to, was the withholding of their annuities, the receipt of which at an early period was of importance to them; but this, and all efforts for the purpose, proved unavailing. Under these circumstances, the Department came to the determination to regard the officers who had been elected and appointed in conformity with the State law, and the chiefs whose names remained on record, as the only duly constituted and legal authorities of these people. This course seemed the more proper, as it was in accordance with the spirit of the State law, and the counsellor appointed by the State, for the benefit of the Indians, had given the opinion that the law had "been legally adopted by the nation, and that the officers, who now hold their appointments under it, were duly and constitutionally elected, and have a right to execute it; and that any resistance to them in the lawful execution of their duty would be criminal." The Department therefore decided to place the annuities in the hands of the treasurer of the nation, but with the stipulation that all the just debts of both parties should be paid which were of the character of those it had been customary to pay out of their annuities. At the desire of the Indians of the law-party themselves, the Department also required its agent to see that the money and goods were fairly distributed among all of both parties who were entitled to share in them, so that there could be no just ground of complaint from any quarter. Time sufficient has not yet elapsed to be informed of the result. The Indians of the Allegany reservation are all well satisfied with the organization under the law, and are living contentedly and harmoniously under the operation of its beneficial provisions.

Under the 4th section of the act of 27th June last, a person was appointed to "ascertain what annuities or moneys have been wrongfully withholden from the Seneca Indians, by the late sub-agent of the United States, and so lost to them." The best time for entering upon this investigation was when the Indians assembled to receive their annuities, the payment of which was deferred in consequence of the difficulties before adverted to. This has also, no doubt, delayed the investigation and the report of the result, which has not yet reached the Department. When received it will be submitted to Congress as required by law.

In conformity with the 2d section of the act mentioned, the United

States stock, amounting to seventy-five thousand dollars, held in trust for the Seneca Indians, has been cancelled and the Indians credited with that amount, upon which they are to be paid annually an interest of five per cent.

The 3d section of the same act authorizes the President to receive the amount held in trust for the Senecas by the Ontario Bank of New York, and to deposit it in the Treasury to the credit of those Indians, whenever they shall authorize such transfer. The amount held by the bank is forty-three thousand and fifty dollars, upon which an interest of six per cent is paid to the Indians annually, being one per cent more than the act provides shall be paid by the United States in case of the transfer. The agent was instructed to acquaint the Indians, at the annuity payment, with the provisions of the law, and to ascertain their wishes on this subject. A report from him in relation to it has not yet been received.

Circumstances have prevented the surveying and marking of the northern and western boundary lines of the Creek country, and the western line of the cession made by the Kansas in their late treaty, for which appropriations were made at the late session of Congress. In the first, the supervision of Major Armstrong, the acting superintendent of the western territory, was necessary, which could not be had in consequence of his exclusive attention being required by other important duties. In order to save expense, it was the intention that both of the surveys referred to should be made by an officer of the topographical engineers, and with this object in view it was important to obtain a plat and the field notes of the original survey of the Kansas country, by which the cross line could be run without the delay and cost of retracing the exterior lines of the whole country, or the greater portion of them, so as to be able properly to fix the cross-line. No plat or field notes being found in the Department, it was supposed that the gentleman who made the survey had them in his possession. An application was therefore addressed to him on the subject, to which no answer was received, and it became too late in the season to proceed in the business. Measures will be adopted to have both surveys made as early as practicable next year.

The governor of Wisconsin was duly notified of the provisions of the act of 6th August last, restoring the Stockbridge Indians in Wisconsin, who had previously been made citizens of the United States, to their former position and Indian form of government, except such as desired to remain citizens of the United States, who were to be enrolled by the Indian sub-agent at Green Bay, under the direction of the governor of the territory. The act also required the sub-agent to divide the country owned by the Stockbridges between the two parties, in proportion to numbers. How far these duties have been executed is not known, as no report has yet been made on the subject.

As required by a law of the last session of Congress, the balance due to the Wyandott Indians for their improvements in Ohio, according to their first appraisement by Messrs. Kirby and Walker, has been paid to the several persons entitled thereto. This has been done by special agents, without expense to the United States or any deduction from the amounts due to the claimants.

Under the act of the last session, requiring a census and statistics of the several Indian tribes to be taken, instructions and forms were prepared and sent to the different agents, upon whom the law imposes the execution of

the duty. But few reports on the subject have reached the Department, and the others cannot now be received in time to accompany this report. When they shall all have come in, a special report will, if required, be made on the subject.

The remittance of the annuity and other moneys annually payable to the Indians, was delayed this year beyond the usual time, in consequence of the provision in the 1st section of the act of 27th June last, that no further sums should be placed in the hands of any superintendent or agent until his accounts for the previous year had been settled, and he had satisfactorily shown that all balances in his hands in favor of the government were ready to be paid over on the order of the Department. The accounts for the previous year had all been settled; but it necessarily took some time to obtain from the different superintendents, agents, and sub-agents, the requisite evidence that the balances were ready to be paid over on demand, in the proper description of funds. I am happy to state that the evidence on these points was, in every case, satisfactory. The delay in the remittance of the annuities, thus occasioned, caused inconvenience to some of the more distant tribes, particularly the Chippewas of lake Superior and the Upper Mississippi, as the payment at so late a period interfered somewhat with their going on their fall hunts, and other arrangements for procuring subsistence and necessities for the winter.

Statements E and F show the amounts invested in stocks for Indian tribes, and those not so invested but held in trust for them, and on which they are annually paid an interest by the United States.

The amounts applicable to expenditure in this branch of the public service, under the various heads of appropriation, and those drawn therefrom during the fiscal year ending the 30th June last, will be shown by the annual statement of the appropriations and expenditures required by law, and furnished to Congress by the Second Comptroller of the Treasury, through the Secretary of War. The particular application of the moneys expended will be exhibited by the report of the Second Auditor, under the 13th section of the act of June 30th, 1834, organizing this Department, which requires copies of the accounts of "all persons whatsoever charged or trusted with the disbursement or application of money, goods, or effects of any kind, for the benefit of the Indians, to be annually laid before Congress by the proper accounting officers."

On examining the statement furnished, by the Treasury Department, of the balances under various heads of appropriation remaining unexpended on the 30th June last, it was found that many of them were of long standing and for a greater period than that limited by the 10th section of the act of 30th March, 1795, which provides that, with certain exceptions, all appropriations that have existed for more than two years after the expiration of the calendar year in which they were made, if not for purposes in respect to which a longer duration is specially assigned by law, shall be deemed to have ceased and been determined. In regard to balances of appropriations made for the purpose of carrying into effect the stipulations of Indian treaties, which require a longer period than two years, the Attorney General decided, in February, 1839, that they were not of the class which, under the act of 1795, should be considered as having terminated after the expiration of the two years. The accumulation of old balances on the books of the treasury having, however, been so fruitful a source of confusion and perplexity in the appropriation accounts, and led to the constant

bringing up of old claims against the government, which, though generally unfounded, require much time and trouble to decide, (which should be bestowed on important matters of current business,) it was deemed best, for these and other reasons, to cancel all such balances that were not in whole or in part required for expenditure within the present fiscal year. Should it hereafter be found that any of these balances will be wanted, Congress can be asked to re-appropriate them; and by this course that body will be better advised of, and can exercise a more rigid supervision over, the annual expenditures of the Department, than if those expenditures were, as heretofore, to a considerable extent, made from old balances. Of the amount of these balances under appropriations which have remained upon the books of the treasury for two years, and reported to this office as applicable to the surplus fund, there was designated as no longer required for the objects for which the appropriations were made the sum of \$540,448 81; \$442,676 70 of which has been cancelled, leaving a balance of \$97,772 11, which the Comptroller decided, it seems, to withhold from the operation of the surplus fund law. In addition to the above, there has also been designated of the appropriations generally applicable to this branch of the service, the sum of \$565,781, making the whole amount of the balances under appropriations thus designated by this office to be cancelled, \$1,106,229 81.

It having been found that in some cases balances under old heads of appropriation, to an amount exceeding, it is believed, \$100,000, had accumulated in the hands of agents, peremptory instructions were some time since given to refund all such balances to the Treasury, except so much only as will be absolutely required for expenditure within the present fiscal year, in order that the money may be applicable to other necessary purposes of the government.

In my report of last year, I stated that the claims of Choctaws to land under the 14th and 19th articles of the treaty of 1830, reported upon by the commission which expired by limitation on the 17th of June, 1845, so far as you concurred in the judgment of the commissioners, had been acted on by this office, with the view of placing in the possession of the various Indian claimants the evidence of the admission and settlement of their claims. The cases in which you differed with the commissioners were those in which the testimony showed that the claimants had been dispossessed of their improvements by white men before the expiration of five years from the ratification of the treaty, and not by the sale of their land by the government. As construed by the Department, the law admitted claims of the latter class only. The attorneys for the Indians being dissatisfied with this view, the question at issue was submitted for the opinion of the Attorney General. His opinion, which to some extent modified the construction of the Department, was received on the 4th of August last; and, as soon as Congress adjourned, I commenced the investigation of the claims supposed to be affected thereby. This investigation led to the admission of three hundred and seventy, and the rejection of three hundred and ninety-six claims.

Upon the adjournment of Congress, I also proceeded, under the joint resolution of August 3, 1846, to examine the claims of the Su-quah-natch ah and other clans of the Choctaw Indians, which were left undetermined by the commissioners for the want of the township maps.

The number of these cases was three hundred and thirty-eight; of which one hundred and seventy-one were admitted, twenty-five suspended for further information, and one hundred and forty-two rejected.

The disposition of these two classes of claims, and of a few which had previously been admitted by your two immediate predecessors, but not consummated at the time, enabled the Department to transmit to its agent, for delivery to the Indian claimants, seven hundred and fourteen pieces of scrip, viz: two hundred and fifteen for heads of families, two hundred and forty-six for children over, and two hundred and fifty-three for those under, ten years of age, at the date of the treaty. This scrip is for one-half of the claims only. In the aggregate, they amount to 256,800 acres of land; equal in value, at \$1 25 per acre, to \$321,000.

A very large number of claims for land purchased of reservees under the various treaties, have been examined and disposed of during the past year. All deeds and other contracts proved to have been honestly and fairly made, and the consideration shown to have been adequate and actually paid, have been approved and transmitted to the parties entitled, or to the General Land Office, as the case required: some have been retained for further evidence, and the others rejected.

The final settlement of the question of jurisdiction, and the increasing importance of that remote but interesting country, will render it necessary to make some provision for conducting our relations with the Indian tribes west of the Rocky mountains, for whom there are now no agents of any grade or description. A sub-agent, it will be recollected, was appointed some time since to visit these tribes, and, from personal observation and inquiry, obtain such information as would enable the Department to suggest suitable measures for extending over them the benevolent and fostering care of the government. His reports, extracts from which accompanied my last annual communication, developed the resources and other advantages of the country, as well as the capacity and general inclination of the Indians to engage in the various pursuits of agriculture and the mechanic arts. This gentleman having returned last winter, and the whole subject having been laid before Congress, it was not deemed advisable to continue a service that was circumscribed in its objects, and originally designed to be temporary.

Some provision should also be made for the protection and security of our citizens, and the maintenance of peaceful relations with the various tribes, within the boundaries of Texas. The necessity for some action of this kind is greatly increased by the events which are now transpiring on the borders of that State.

These tribes are of a roving and unstable disposition, and are probably among the most barbarous and least civilized portions of the Indian race. Their position and present relations towards the general government are anomalous, and not altogether free from embarrassment and difficulty. The lands which they occupy, as well as most of the other rights they enjoy, are under the control and legislative authority of the State, and it is questionable whether the intercourse act, and other laws for the government and regulation of Indian affairs, can be extended to these people without interfering with the local jurisdiction of Texas. The mischievous habits of these Indians, and the influence they exert among the neighboring tribes, as well as a proper regard for the security of our own citizens, who have already suffered so much from their predatory and marauding excursions, will commend this subject to the attention and early consideration of Congress.

The cause of education has received that attention which its great im-

portance would appear to demand. Its advantages and meliorating influences are beginning to be seen and felt in the forests and among the savages, as well as among the more cultivated regions and enlightened circles of our country. The direction which has recently been given to the system, by combining with letters a knowledge of agriculture and the mechanic arts, has opened a new era in the progress of Indian civilization. The prejudices which existed against schools, and which have hitherto been regarded as an almost insuperable barrier to the intellectual improvement of the red man, are fast giving way before the evidences by which he is surrounded, in the increased happiness and prosperity which are every where apparent to his view; and many of the tribes are now petitioning for the establishment among them of institutions, the introduction of which they would once have opposed as injurious to the character and interests of their people. Reports have not yet been received from all the superintendents and teachers in the Indian country, but those that have come to hand give the most favorable and gratifying accounts of the condition of the various schools under their care.

The Choctaws are manifesting a most extraordinary zeal in the advancement of this great cause. With a liberality which is truly commendable, and which, it is hoped, may soon be imitated by other tribes, they have set apart and agreed to apply \$18,000 of their annuity money, in addition to the \$8,500 expressly provided by treaty, and \$2,000 furnished from the civilization fund, to the education of their youth. They have already among them three academies, besides several small schools for boys, and no less than five seminaries for the instruction of females, all of which have been placed under the immediate charge and management of the Presbyterian, Baptist, and Methodist churches. Contributions are also made from these societies, amounting in the aggregate to about \$2,000. The importance of these institutions, and the extent of their operations, will be seen from the large amount which is thus annually expended in their management and support. All these schools are conducted on the principle alluded to, of combining letters with manual labor, and are shown, by the report of the experienced and efficient agent of the Department, as well as by those of the teachers, to be in a most flourishing condition. The farms cultivated by the boys are said to have produced sufficient corn the past year for the consumption of the schools. The females are taught sewing, knitting, ornamental needle work, and the various duties of the household and dairy, in addition to the usual and ordinary branches of a common school education.

Arrangements are in progress to establish two manual labor schools among the Creeks, at distant and suitable points, and one among the Chickasaws, who, imitating the example, and to some extent the liberality of the Choctaws, have set apart and appropriated, by an act of their council, the sum of \$6,000, to be annually applied to its support. Arrangements were also made, some time since, for the establishment of a manual labor school among the Osages. The buildings have been erected, and the other improvements are so far completed as to render it probable that the institution will be put into operation about the first of January. It has been placed under the charge of the Catholic Missionary Society at St. Louis. The manual labor school at Fort Leavenworth, under the superintendency of the Methodist Episcopal Society, and that of the Friends in the same agency, have been eminently successful in advancing the great objects for which they were respectively established. The Choctaw

academy, in Kentucky, is reported to be in a flourishing and highly satisfactory condition; and the pupils, many of whom are boys of much promise and influence among their respective tribes, are making great proficiency in the arts of civilization, and such literary attainments as are deemed most essential to their future usefulness.

The other schools from which reports have been received are also represented to be in a prosperous condition, and to be exerting a happy and beneficial influence in reforming the habits and improving the situation of the Indians.

The general introduction of manual labor schools among the Indians, and the purchase of such tools and agricultural implements as are necessary for their management and successful operation, will be attended with much expense, and will require all the funds that are in any way applicable to objects of education. A portion of these funds has heretofore been applied to the education of boys at literary institutions in the various States, and even to the preparation of some of them for the practice of the learned professions; and although important advantages have thereby resulted in the diffusion of information among the different tribes, yet it is believed that the money can now be more beneficially expended at the homes and in the midst of the Indian people. The prejudices of the red man will be thus more easily overcome, and the benefits extended alike to both sexes of the tribe.

In manual labor schools a knowledge of letters will go hand in hand with the acquirement of a practical use of the tools of the artisan and the implements of the farmer. Those which have already been established in the Indian country afford abundant evidence of the advantages of the system, and its superiority over any other plan of education for the Indians which has yet been tried or suggested. To induce the untutored savage to enter upon any new course of conduct, or to adopt any plan of operation, or of subsistence, different from that to which he has always been accustomed, you must convince his senses that some beneficial result is certainly to follow. He must experience the advantages, in order to appreciate them. Let him merely look on and observe the white man laboring in his fields and maturing his crops, and he learns comparatively nothing; but place in his hands the plough, the axe, and the hoe, and teach him how to use them; let him see the product of his labor in the abundant yield of the necessaries and comforts of life; and then, and not till then, can you exemplify to him the difference between the civilized and the savage state. Let him sit down amidst his family and his people during the inclemency of winter, surrounded by the fruits of his labor, raised at a more congenial season, and he will soon be able to appreciate the difference between the hard and precarious life of a hunter and that of an agriculturist. Thus, by making popular, through these means, one of the objects in view—and this not the least important to the Indian—the other will increase in estimation, by the evidences it will soon furnish of the mental elevation of the educated Indian, when compared with his uninstructed associate.

The reports of the different superintendents, agents, and sub-agents, indicate that there has been some improvement in the condition and affairs of the Indians generally during the past year, though in many instances there has been an increase in the traffic and use of ardent spirits. Were it not for the almost uncontrollable propensity of the Indians generally for this destructive article, especially among the less civilized, and the facility

with which it continues to be supplied to them by abandoned and unprincipled white men, in defiance of law and all the exertions of the Department and its agents, the progress of the various tribes in civilization, and in the resources and comforts of civilized life, would be far greater. Whiskey is the greatest obstacle to their rapid moral and social elevation, and no means should be spared to break up the traffic in it, now and heretofore so extensively and injuriously carried on among the Indians, principally by the description of persons mentioned. In former reports from this office, the inadequacy of existing laws to effect this object has been adverted to; and a sense of duty, as well as the dictates of humanity, impel me again to call attention to the subject.

Under the present laws, the only penalty for introducing liquor into the Indian country, and selling or bartering it to the Indians, is, in the former case, a forfeiture of the article if found, and in the latter a fine if convicted of the offence. The profits of the traffic are so great that the risk of detection and loss of the article is, and will be, incurred without hesitation; and the fine is of little or no effect, because such persons rarely, if ever, possess any available property or means by which the fine can be recovered. I agree with my predecessor, that a much more effective remedy would be found in an amendment of the present trade and intercourse law, by which the offence would be made criminal, and the persons convicted of it subjected to imprisonment for such time as Congress may prescribe, or the court, in view of the circumstances and extent or criminality of the offence, might in their discretion think proper.

According to your directions, a circular was issued on the 2d of October last, and copies sent to all the superintendents, agents, and sub-agents, informing them that hereafter no powers of attorney from Indians to white persons would be recognised, nor any money be paid upon them; but that all claims of Indians must be presented to the Department through the proper agent, when they would be promptly acted on, and the sums found due to the claimants be paid to them at their homes, without any deduction for expenses or for the collection of the amount. This measure was deemed necessary and proper, in order to prevent advantage being taken of the ignorance or necessities of the Indians, by persons who sometimes purchase their claims for a mere nominal consideration, or who make excessive and unreasonable charges for collecting them.

This office is about entering upon a revision of the general regulations, prescribed in 1837, for the management of its general business, which, in consequence of change of circumstances, and of new elements of business having arisen, have, in some measure, become obsolete or inapplicable to the present condition of things, and therefore require alteration and amendment.

Under the regulations recently prescribed for this office, a new classification and assignment of its business among the clerks has been made, which it is expected will lead to its being more promptly and satisfactorily despatched. The new classes and more perfect system of records which these regulations require, will also, it is believed, produce greater facility and accuracy in the transaction of its business.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. MEDILL,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Hon. W. L. MARCY,

Secretary of War.

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

ACCOMPANYING THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

- A. Extracts of instructions of the War Department and Indian office to A. Hogeboom, superintendent of the emigration of a party of New York Indians.
- B. Letter to Thomas H. Harvey, esq., advising him of the removal of said Indians, &c.
- C. Letter to the same, respecting the condition of the said party of Indians after their arrival west.
- D. Letter to the same, relative to the distressed situation of the above named Indians, &c.
- E. Statement of investments in stocks for Indians.
- F. Statement of interest appropriated for certain tribes, in lieu of investing the sums provided by treaty in stocks.

Reports of superintendents, agents, and sub-agents.

- No. 1. Report of his excellency Governor James Clarke, superintendent ex officio.
- No. 2. Report of Amos J. Bruce, agent for the Sioux.
- No. 3. Report of Jonathan E. Fletcher, sub-agent for the Winnebagoes.
- No. 4. Report of his excellency Governor Henry Dodge, superintendent ex officio.
- No. 5. Report of Albert G. Ellis, sub-agent for the Menomonies and others.
- No. 6. Report of James P. Hays, sub-agent for the Chippewas of Mississippi, &c.
- No. 7. Report of William A. Richmond, agent and acting superintendent at Detroit.
- No. 8. Report of James Ord, sub-agent at Sault St. Marie.
- No. 9. Report of William Armstrong, agent and acting superintendent, Western Territory.
- No. 10. Report of James McKissick, agent for the Cherokees.
- No. 11. Report of James Logan, agent for the Creeks.
- No. 12. Report of A. M. M. Upshaw, agent for the Chickasaws.
- No. 13. Report of James S. Raines, sub-agent for Senecas, Shawnees, and Quapaws.
- No. 14. Report of Marcellas Duval, sub-agent for the Seminoles.
- No. 15. Report of Thomas H. Harvey, superintendent at St. Louis.
- No. 16. Report of Thomas P. Moore, agent for tribes on Upper Missouri.
- No. 17. Report of John Beach, agent for the Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi.
- No. 18. Report of Robert B. Mitchell, sub-agent at Council Bluffs.
- No. 19. Report of Richard Hewitt, sub-agent for the Wyandots.
- No. 20. Report of William E. Rucker, sub-agent for the Sacs and Iowas.
- No. 21. Report of Alfred J. Vaughan, sub-agent at Osage river.
- No. 21a. Report of William P. Angel, sub-agent for New York Indians.
- No. 21b. Report of Joseph Sinclear, late sub-agent for the Miamies.

School and farm reports.

- No. 22. Report of Thomas S. Williamson.—Sioux.
- No. 23. Report of S. R. Riggs.—Sioux.
- No. 24. Report of S. W. Pond.—Sioux.
- No. 25. Report of D. Lowry.—Winnebagoes.
- No. 26. Report of Albert G. Ellis.—Menomonies.
- No. 27. Report of Albert G. Ellis.—Schools of Green Bay sub-agency.
- No. 28. Report of John N. Chicks.—Stockbridges.
- No. 29. Report of C. G. Lathrop.—Oneidas.
- No. 30. Report of S. Davis.—Oneidas.
- No. 31. Report of T. J. Vanderbrock.—Menomonies.
- No. 32. Report of Isaac Wanby.—School in Calumet county, Wisconsin Territory.
- No. 33. Report of S. Hall.—Chippewas.
- No. 34. Report of E. H. Day.—Chippewas.
- No. 35. Report of J. Johnson.—Chippewas.
- No. 36. Report of P. H. Beaubien.—Chippewas.
- No. 37. Report of L. H. Wheeler.—Chippewas.
- No. 38. Report of P. P. Lefevre.—Ottowas and Chippewas.
- No. 39. Report of P. Dougherty.—Chippewas of Michigan.
- No. 40. Report of L. Slater.—Ottowas of Michigan.
- No. 41. Report of G. M. Smith.—Ottowas of Michigan.
- No. 42. Report of A. Bingham.—Chippewas of Michigan.
- No. 43. Report of W. H. Brockway.—Chippewas of Michigan.
- No. 44. Report of William Armstrong.—schools western superintendency.
- No. 45. Report of R. D. Potts.—Choctaws.
- No. 46. Report of P. P. Brown.—Choctaws.
- No. 47. Report of A. Wright.—Choctaws.
- No. 48. Report of E. Hotchkin.—Choctaws.
- No. 49. Report of C. Kingsbury.—Choctaws.
- No. 50. Report of J. B. Ramsay.—Choctaws.
- No. 51. Report of W. L. McAllister.—Choctaws.
- No. 52. Report of C. Byington.—Choctaws.
- No. 53. Report of E. T. Perry.—Cherokees.
- No. 54. Report of S. A. Worcester.—Cherokees.
- No. 55. Report of J. Hitchcock.—Cherokees.
- No. 56. Report of R. M. Loughridge.—Creeks.
- No. 57. Report of E. B. Duncan.—Chickasaws.
- No. 58. Report of S. G. Patterson.—Quapaws.
- No. 59. Report of W. Patton.—Manual labor school.
- No. 60. Report of T. F. L. Verreydt.—Pottawatomies.
- No. 61. Report of E. McCoy.—Pottawatomies.
- No. 62. Report of T. Hurlburt.—Pottawatomies.
- No. 63. Report of J. Meeker.—Ottowas, west.
- No. 64. Report of B. M. Adams.—Weas.
- No. 65. Report of F. C. McCreary.—Sacs and Iowas.
- No. 66. Report of S. M. Irvin.—Sacs and Iowas.
- No. 67. Report of J. W. Foreman.—Sac and Fox farmer.
- No. 68. Report of Samuel Bissell.—Ottowas of Michigan.

A.

Extracts from instructions of the War Department and Office of Indian Affairs to Abraham Hogeboom, superintendent of the emigration of a party of New York Indians.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
September 12, 1845.

SIR: There is an existing treaty between the United States and the several tribes of Indians residing in New York, by which the government agree to superintend and pay the expenses of their emigration to the country beyond the Mississippi, set apart in said treaty for them. An arrangement has been made with a delegation now here, to send out a party this autumn, provided two hundred and fifty will actually go. In case this number should agree to emigrate, (and the President is assured by the delegation which has been here that they will,) it is necessary to send an emigrating agent with them, to accompany them to their new home in the Indian country. My object in now writing to you is to offer you this agency. They say that a party to the number of 250 will be ready to leave in the fore part of October.

The government will not undertake the emigration of these Indians unless two hundred and fifty of them now residing in the State of New York, exclusive of Canada Indians, shall muster themselves and actually go with the agent.

—
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
October 2, 1845.

SIR: Your letter of the 20th ultimo, addressed to the Secretary of War, has been received and referred to this office.

I enclose herewith the copies of two letters—one addressed to the Indian chief, and the other to Mr. Osborne, the sub-agent at Buffalo—from which you will learn all that is contemplated by the Department in relation to this matter. Two hundred and fifty Indians is the smallest number that will be emigrated; and as soon as you can learn that there are that number prepared to start, and will inform this office thereof, instructions and money will be sent to you.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
November 4, 1845.

SIR: The object of the government is, and has been, to encourage the emigration of the New York Indians; but not discovering a disposition on their part to go in any considerable numbers, it has not been thought expedient to countenance the removal of small bands, on account of the expense; and more particularly as it would not contribute but in a very small degree to the desirable end—the emigration of the whole body. A delegation lately appeared here and assured the President that at least 250 were willing to remove this fall. The government complied with the

wishes of the delegation, on the express condition that that number would enrol themselves and go to the new home provided for them. You were selected as emigrating agent, and to act only in the event that 250 would go. This condition was explained to you when you were offered the appointment; but this number not being found willing to emigrate this fall, the measure of course falls through, for the present at least.

—
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
December 8, 1845.

SIR: The Department has been much disappointed in the course the business has taken in relation to the removal of the New York Indians. When the delegation was here, it was understood that the number required, 250 *New York Indians*, would be ready to emigrate immediately after the 4th of October.

Your letter of October apprized the Department that the required number was not enrolled, and the reply of the Secretary of War to you was written on the supposition that the effort had entirely failed; but your subsequent letter stated that more than the number required had agreed to emigrate, and would be ready to set out on the 20th of November. Though the Department thought this very late, yet, as it might be in season for transporting them by water, it was concluded to let the emigration go forward six days after, viz: the 26th November. We are apprized that the party had not gone, as you then wrote for assistance, and it is presumed that the Indians will not leave until you get a response to that application.

Though authority was given for one assistant, it is very evident the party cannot go by water. Indeed, it is so late that it is not possible to have the advantages of water communication.

When the delegation were here, there was not a thought entertained that any other mode was to be resorted to; and it was only upon the ground that they would be ready to go by water that the government engaged to attempt the emigration; and it will not change the mode, attended, as a change must be, by a large additional expense. The Indians that were here, understood the views of the government on this point, and spoke of an emigration in the spring, provided they should not get ready in requisite numbers to go in the then approaching autumn.

As the lakes and rivers will be frozen, the removal will be of course given up for the present.

The New York Indians only were to be emigrated, and the requisite number (250) were to be composed exclusively of New York Indians. We have no report on that point.

—
B.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Office Indian Affairs, June 10, 1846.

SIR: Information has recently been received at this office that A. Hogeboom has started for St. Louis with a party of New York Indians, in number about 200. This act of starting with a less number than 250, in

connexion with the recent action of this office, looking to a suspension of the emigration for a time, was wholly unauthorized, and of course unexpected; but as the party are without the reach of the Department, measures must be taken to subsist them. I have, therefore, to request that you will give directions to the Osage sub-agent to invite proposals, and enter into contract, for their subsistence for twelve months, as contemplated in my instructions to you of 14th November, 1845, to which you are referred.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. MEDILL.

THOS. H. HARVEY, Esq.,

Superintendent &c., St. Louis, Mo.

C.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Office Indian Affairs, September 30, 1846.

SIR: Enclosed are copies of a letter and enclosure from Philip E. Thomas, of Baltimore, a member of the Society of Friends, who for some years have taken a deep and active interest in the welfare of the New York Indians; and also a copy of my answer thereto, in relation to the condition of the party of those Indians removed west by Doctor Hogeboom. Relying on your active and efficient supervision over all the affairs of your superintendency, the Department has felt no apprehension as to the situation of those people, and now feels confident that, as stated in the letter to Mr. Thomas, they can have undergone no material degree of hardship, or it would have been reported. Still, in order to quiet the apprehensions of their friends in New York, it is deemed proper to call your particular attention to the subject; to request that you will cause the sub-agent, under whose charge they are, to do all in his power for their comfort, and to report to the Department any measures which should be adopted therefor.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. MEDILL.

THOMAS H. HARVEY, Esq.,

Superintendent Indian Affairs, St. Louis, Mo.

D.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Office Indian Affairs, October 29, 1846.

SIR: I transmit herewith a copy of a letter just received from James Cusick, one of the party of New York Indians removed west last summer by Doctor Hogeboom, from which it appears that there has been much sickness and mortality among these Indians, and that they are in a distressed situation.

It is presumed that, in accordance with the instructions from this office to you of the 10th June last, measures were duly taken for the subsistence of the Indians in question, and that the sufferings they may have under-

gone, must have arisen from want of clothing and medical assistance, of which this office has had no advice.

It was with some difficulty that any satisfactory data could be obtained by which to determine the amount to which these Indians are entitled, under existing treaties, in common with their brethren remaining east; and, though attended with some uncertainty, a division has been fixed upon, which gives to them the following sums:

For the sixty-two Senecas that removed, out of permanent annuity of \$6,000, per act of 19th February, 1831, the sum of	\$142 91
For the same, out of \$5,805, being amount of interest on investments due 1st July last, per 3d and 5th articles of treaty of 20th May, 1842, the sum of	138 26
For the whole party removed west, in common, out of the permanent annuity of \$4,500, per 6th article treaty of 11th November, 1794, the sum of	197 48
Making	478 65

For which a requisition has issued in your favor, and which you will please expend for clothing, medicines, attendance, and such other purposes as you may judge best suited to their present condition and necessities. For the above sums you will account, severally, as follows: 1st. "Fulfilling treaties with the Senecas of New York, per act 3d March, 1845." 2d. "Trust fund, interest on investments to Senecas of New York;" and, 3d. "Fulfilling treaties with Six Nations of New York, per act 2d March, 1845."

Mr. Cusick's letter, supported as it is by the statement of Captain Burbank, is calculated to excite much anxiety on account of these Indians. They were removed contrary to the instructions and expectations of the Department at the time, and their having gone was not known until they were some distance on the route. There was, consequently, no opportunity for making the requisite preliminary arrangements for their comfort and welfare on their arrival west. After giving you the instructions of June 10th, for their subsistence, much had to be left to the judgment and views of duty, under the circumstances, of yourself and the Osage sub-agent, under whose immediate supervision they came, in regard to what was further requisite to be done for them.

In my letter of the 30th ultimo, your attention was specially called to their situation, and no doubt is entertained that your answer to that communication will show that you have done, or caused to be done, all that could be, under the circumstances, for their relief. Should the amount now remitted not be sufficient to cover the expenses of what you have already done, or what it may, in your judgment, be further requisite to do for them, in addition to their subsistence, for which there is a special appropriation, you will please report promptly, accordingly, and the necessary funds will be furnished. Funds will also be remitted on account of their subsistence, when this office is informed that they are needed.

The \$3,000 referred to by Mr. Cusick as due to the Tuscaroras, under the treaty of 1838, has never been appropriated by Congress. The proportion due to those west will be asked for at the approaching session, and when obtained will be promptly sent to them. With reference to the wish of these Indians to go to the Shawnee country, adverted to by Mr. Cusick, it was supposed that they had gone to the country of the Sandusky

Senecas, as George Jemison and others, in a letter of 30th July last, stated that they had accepted an invitation to reside awhile with those people, (whose sub-agent had kindly undertaken to attend to their business and wants,) thinking their health would be thereby improved.

In a letter to you of the 9th ultimo, one of the same tenor and date having been addressed to Major Armstrong, your attention was called to an application of these people to be transferred from the Osage to the Neosho sub-agency, and your views thereon requested. No answer has been received to either communication.

At your earliest convenience please favor me with a reply to this.
Yours respectfully your obedient servant,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. H. HARVEY, Esq.,

HARVEY, Esq.,
Supt. Indian Affairs, St. Louis, Mo.

W. MEDILL.

E.

Statement exhibiting the amount of invest

Names of the tribes for whose account stock is held in trust.	Names of the States which issued the bonds.	Rate per cent.	Amount of each lot of bonds.	Aggregate amount of the bonds for each tribe.	Amount of the annual interest on each.	Aggregate amount of the annual interest for each tribe.
Cherokees - -	Kentucky	5	\$94,000 00	-	\$4,700 00	-
Do - -	Tennessee	5	250,000 00	-	12,500 00	-
Do - -	Alabama	5	300,000 00	-	15,000 00	-
Do - -	Maryland	6	761 39	-	45 68	-
Do - -	Michigan	6	64,000 00	-	3,840 00	-
Do (education) -	Maryland	5	41,138 00	-	2,056 90	-
Do - -	Missouri	5½	10,000 00	-	550 00	-
				\$759,899 39		\$38,692 58
Chippewas, Ottowas, & Pottawatomies, (mills.)	Maryland	6	130,850 43	-	7,851 02	-
Do do -	Pennsylva.	5	28,300 00	-	1,415 00	-
Do do -	U. S. loan, 1842.	6	39,921 93	-	2,395 31	-
Do do -	U. S. loan, 1843.	5	157 50	-	7 88	-
				199,229 96		11,669 21
Chippewas, Ottowas, & Pottawatomies, (education.)	Indiana	5	68,000 00	-	3,400 00	-
Do - -	Pennsylva.	5	8,500 00	-	425 00	-
Do - -	U. S. loan, 1842.	6	5,556 71	-	333 40	-
				82,056 71		4,158 40
Incompetent Chickasaws	Indiana	5	-	2,000 00	-	100 00
Chickasaw orphans -	Arkansas	5	6,000 00	-	300 00	-
Do - -	Pennsylva.	5	1,450 00	-	72 50	-
Do - -	U. S. loan, 1842.	6	433 68	-	26 02	-
				7,883 68		398 52
Shawnees - -	Maryland	6	29,341 50	-	1,760 49	-
Do - -	Kentucky	5	1,000 00	-	50 00	-
Do - -	U. S. loan, 1842.	6	1,734 71	-	104 08	-
				32,076 21		1,914 57
Senecas - -	Kentucky	5	-	5,000 00	-	250 00
Senecas and Shawnees -	Kentucky	5	6,000 00	-	300 00	-
Do do -	Missouri	5½	7,000 00	-	385 00	-
				13,000 00		685 00
Kansas schools - -	Missouri	5½	18,000 00	-	990 00	-
Do - -	Pennsylva.	5	2,000 00	-	100 00	-
Do - -	U. S. loan, 1843.	5	2,760 00	-	135 00	-
Do - -	U. S. loan, 1842.	6	4,444 66	-	266 67	-
				27,144 66		1,491 67
Menomonies - -	Kentucky	5	77,000 00	-	3,850 00	-
Do - -	Pennsylva.	5	12,000 00	-	600 00	-
Do - -	U. S. loan, 1842.	6	26,114 88	-	1,566 89	-
				115,114 88		6,016 89
Chippewas and Ottowas	Kentucky	5	77,000 00	-	3,850 00	-
Do do -	Michigan	6	3,000 00	-	180 00	-
Do do -	Pennsylva.	5	16,200 00	-	810 00	-
Do do -	U. S. loan, 1843.	5	5,387 87	-	269 39	-
Do do -	U. S. loan, 1842.	6	16,588 97	-	995 34	-
				118,176 84		6,104 73
Creek orphans - -	Alabama	5	82,000 00	-	4,100 00	-
Do - -	Missouri	5½	28,000 00	-	1,540 00	-
Do - -	Pennsylva.	5	16,000 00	-	800 00	-
Do - -	U. S. loan, 1843.	5	13,700 00	-	685 00	-
Do - -	U. S. loan, 1842.	6	23,513 40	-	1,410 80	-
				163,213 40		8,535 80

E.

ments for Indian account in State stocks, &c.

Amount of the cost of each lot of bonds.	Aggregate cost of the bonds for each tribe.	When the interest is payable.	Where the interest is payable.	Where the interest is deposited, until wanted for application.	Treaties, on reference to which it may be seen for what objects the interest is to be applied.
\$94,000 00	-	Semi-ann'ly	New York	Treasury U. S.	Treaty of Dec., 1835.
250,000 00	-	do	do	do	do
300,000 00	-	do	do	do	do
880 00	-	Quarterly	Baltimore	do	do
69,120 00	-	Semi-ann'ly	New York	do	do
42,490 00	-	Quarterly	Baltimore	do	Treaty of Feb. 27, 1819.
10,000 00	-	Semi-ann'ly	New York	do	do
	\$766,490 00				
150,000 00	-	Quarterly	Baltimore	do	Treaty of Sept., 1833.
24,259 50	-	Semi-ann'ly	Philadelphia	do	do
44,204 40	-	do	Washington	do	do
156 00	-	do	do	do	do
	218,619 90				
72,264 09	-	do	New York	do	do
7,352 50	-	do	Philadelphia	do	do
6,016 05	-	do	Washington	do	do
	85,632 64				
-	2,000 00	do	New York	do	Treaty of May, 1834.
6,000 00	-	do	do	do	do
1,254 25	-	do	Philadelphia	do	do
508 01	-	do	Washington	do	do
	7,762 26				
33,912 40	-	Quarterly	Baltimore	do	Treaty of August, 1831.
980 00	-	Semi-ann'ly	New York	do	do
2,032 03	-	do	Washington	do	do
	36,924 43				
-	4,900 00	do	New York	do	Treaty of Feb., 1831.
5,880 00	-	do	do	do	do
7,121 87	-	do	do	do	do
	13,001 87				
18,000 00	-	do	do	do	Treaty of June, 1825.
1,730 00	-	do	Philadelphia	do	do
2,727 27	-	do	Washington	do	do
5,026 39	-	do	do	do	do
	27,483 57				
75,460 00	-	do	New York	do	Treaty of Sept., 1836.
10,235 00	-	do	Philadelphia	do	do
29,604 48	-	do	Washington	do	do
	115,299 48				
75,460 00	-	do	New York	do	Treaty of March, 1836.
3,000 00	-	do	do	do	do
13,912 50	-	do	Philadelphia	do	do
5,426 46	-	do	Washington	do	do
18,183 30	-	do	do	do	do
	116,982 26				
22,000 00	-	do	New York	do	Treaty of June, 1832.
28,487 48	-	do	do	do	do
13,840 00	-	do	Philadelphia	do	do
13,840 00	-	do	Washington	do	do
26,656 04	-	do	do	do	do
	164,823 52				

E.—Statement exhibiting the amount of

Names of the tribes for whose account stock is held in trust.	Names of the States which issued the bonds.	Rate per cent.	Amount of each lot of bonds.	Aggregate amount of the bonds for each tribe.	Amount of the annual interest on each.	Aggregate amount of the annual interest for each tribe.
Choctaws, under convention with Chickasaws.	Alabama	5	-	\$500,000 00	-	\$25,000 00
Delawares, (education)	U. S. loan, 1842.	6	-	7,806 28	-	468 38
Osages, (education)	U. S. loan, 1843.	5	\$7,400 00	-	\$370 00	-
Do	U. S. loan, 1842.	6	24,679 56	32,079 56	1,480 77	1,850 77
Chcctaw orphans	U. S. loan, 1842.	6	26,387 44	-	1,583 24	-
Do	U. S. loan, 1843.	5	23,109 09	49,496 53	1,155 45	2,738 69
Stockbridge & Munsees	U. S. loan, 1842.	6	-	5,204 16	-	312 25
Choctaws, (education)	U. S. loan, 1842.	6	60,893 62	-	3,653 61	-
Do do do	U. S. loan, 1843.	5	1,545 44	62,439 06	77 27	3,730 88
do do	do	do	do	2,181,821 32	do	114,118 34

Treaty of May, 1834	do	New York	do	2,000 00	do	100 00
do	do	do	do	do	do	do
do	do	Philadelphia	do	do	do	do
do	do	Washington	do	do	do	do
Treaty of August, 1831	do	Baltimore	do	2,700 00	do	135 00
do	do	New York	do	do	do	do
do	do	Washington	do	do	do	do
Treaty of Feb., 1831	do	New York	do	1,500 00	do	75 00
do	do	do	do	do	do	do
do	do	do	do	do	do	do
Treaty of June, 1830	do	do	do	1,000 00	do	50 00
do	do	Philadelphia	do	do	do	do
do	do	Washington	do	do	do	do
do	do	do	do	do	do	do
Treaty of Sept., 1830	do	New York	do	2,000 00	do	100 00
do	do	do	do	do	do	do
do	do	Philadelphia	do	do	do	do
do	do	Washington	do	do	do	do
Treaty of March, 1830	do	New York	do	1,000 00	do	50 00
do	do	do	do	do	do	do
do	do	Philadelphia	do	do	do	do
do	do	Washington	do	do	do	do
do	do	do	do	do	do	do
Treaty of June, 1829	do	New York	do	1,000 00	do	50 00
do	do	do	do	do	do	do
do	do	Philadelphia	do	do	do	do
do	do	Washington	do	do	do	do
do	do	do	do	do	do	do

investments in State stocks, &c.—Continued.

Amount of the cost of each lot of bonds.	Aggregate cost of the bonds for each tribe.	When the interest is payable.	Where the interest is payable.	Where the interest is deposited, until wanted for application.	Treaties, on reference to which it may be seen for what objects the interest is to be applied.
-	\$500,000 00	Semi-ann'y	New Orleans	Treasury U S.	Treaty of Jan. 17, 1837.
-	9,144 27	do	Washington	do	Treaty of 1838.
\$7,471 74	-	do	do	do	Treaty of 1825.
27,656 76	-	do	do	do	do
30,461 70	35,131 50	do	do	do	Treaty of Sept., 1830.
23,312 16	-	do	do	do	do
-	53,773 86	do	do	do	Treaty of May, 1840.
-	6,096 16	do	do	do	Treaty of Sept., 1830.
68,236 73	-	do	do	do	do
1,530 00	-	do	do	do	do
-	69,766 73	-	-	-	-
-	2,232,832 45	-	-	-	-

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, September 30, 1846.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Office Indian Affairs, June 30, 1846.

No. 1.

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, FOR THE YEAR 1845, WAS RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR, ON THE 10TH INSTANT. THE REPORT IS A VALUABLE CONTRIBUTION TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE INDIAN TRIBES, AND IS WELL CALCULATED TO IMPROVE THE MANAGEMENT OF THEIR AFFAIRS. THE REPORT IS DIVIDED INTO TWO PARTS, THE FIRST CONTAINING A GENERAL STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE INDIAN TRIBES, AND THE SECOND A PARTICULAR STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF EACH TRIBE. THE FIRST PART IS A GENERAL STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE INDIAN TRIBES, AND IS WELL CALCULATED TO IMPROVE THE MANAGEMENT OF THEIR AFFAIRS. THE SECOND PART IS A PARTICULAR STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF EACH TRIBE.

F.

Statement exhibiting the annual interest appropriated by Congress to pay the following tribes of Indians, in lieu of investing the sums of money provided by treaty in stocks.

Names of tribes.	Amount provided by treaty for investment.	Rate per cent.	Amount of interest annually appropriated.	Authority by which made.
Delawares - - -	\$46,080	5	\$2,304	Treaty September 29, 1829.
Chippewas and Ottowas - - -	201,000	6	12,000	Resol'n Senate May 27, 1836.
Sioux of Mississippi - - -	300,000	5	15,000	Treaty September 29, 1837.
Sacs and Foxes of Missouri - - -	175,400	5	8,770	Treaty October 21, 1837.
Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi - - -	1,000,000	5	50,000	Treaties October 21, 1837, and October 11, 1842.
Winnebagoes - - -	1,100,000	5	55,000	Treaty November 1, 1837.
Iowas - - -	157,500	5	7,875	Resol'n Senate Jan. 19, 1838.
Osages - - -	69,120	5	3,456	Resol'n Senate Jan. 19, 1838.
Creeks - - -	350,000	5	17,500	Treaty November 23, 1838.
Senecas of New York - - -	75,000	5	3,750	Treaty May 20, 1842.
Choctaws - - -	43,600	5	2,180	Treaty September 27, 1830.
	3,516,700		177,835	

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Office Indian Affairs, June 30, 1846.

No. 1.

IOWA SUPERINTENDENCY OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Executive Office, Burlington, October 2, 1846.

SIR: The annual report called for by the rules and regulations, showing the condition of the Indian tribes within this superintendency, would have been submitted at an earlier day but for the fact that the report, &c., from the St. Peter's agency was not received until within the present week, thereby depriving me of the data and information necessary to its enlightened preparation. It is now most respectfully submitted, with such suggestions as commend themselves to my mind as proper and called for.

Since the removal of the Sacs and Foxes to their new home south and west of the Missouri river, but two tribes or nations of Indians have been embraced within the Iowa superintendency, viz: the Winnebagoes and the Sioux. The Winnebagoes, according to the accompanying report of the sub-agent, number between twenty-four and twenty-five hundred; they are located upon a strip of country forty miles in width, extending from the Mississippi to the Des Moines, a direct line commencing at the mouth of the Upper Iowa, on the first mentioned river, and terminating at the second fork of the Des Moines, passing through its centre.

This country was ceded to the United States by the Sacs and Foxes,

and Sioux, in the treaty of the 15th July, 1830; and, from the fact that it interposed a barrier between these warlike and hostile tribes, has since been called the "Neutral Ground." The Indian right of occupancy extends only as far from the Mississippi river as the east fork of the Red Cedar, but they are secured in the right to hunt as far west as the Des Moines, which makes the entire country theirs for all useful purposes. Although beautiful to behold, and unsurpassed in the advantages which it presents for agricultural pursuits, its comparative destitution of game, joined with other deficiencies of an important character, render it less suitable to the wants of an Indian population than many other regions. In this respect it is acknowledged to be far inferior to the former home of the Winnebagoes in Wisconsin, to which fact, doubtless, is to be attributed the disposition they have constantly manifested to return to the east bank of the Mississippi. Still, although not esteeming their home very highly, the repeated failures which have attended the efforts of the government to extinguish their possessory right show a singular unwillingness on the part of the Indians to dispose of it. This feeling, I have reason to believe, is in consequence of a belief which has obtained general prevalence among the tribe, that they are to be secured in no final resting place—that, if they accept the overtures of the government, in a very few years they will be required to remove from any new home which may be assigned them; again, in the natural course of events and the fulfilments of destiny, to be driven to some point still more remote from the graves of their ancestors, and, perhaps, to a country less adapted to their peculiar wants, and a climate less congenial to their tastes and habits.

They cite, with much apparent plausibility, the history of their past transactions with the government, as illustrative of the fate that awaits them if they again consent to remove; and refer feelingly and eloquently to the superiority of the country formerly owned by them on the Fox and Rock and Wisconsin rivers, over that which they at present inhabit.

Notwithstanding all this, I still believe it possible to effect a purchase of the Neutral Ground, provided a satisfactory home can be offered to the Indians; and being thoroughly convinced that such a consummation would be beneficial in the highest degree to both parties, I cling to the hope that a final arrangement to that effect will be entered into with the delegation of chiefs now at Washington. A great and increasing objection with the Winnebagoes to their present residence is its proximity to the white settlements; they are not slow to perceive the hurtful and pernicious influences resulting from the intercourse which necessarily attends this proximity, and would gladly be relieved from them. While they remain where they are, they cannot hope to escape this prolific source of evil and collision, which, instead of abating, must continue to increase. They have no choice, therefore, left, but to continue in their present country, and submit to the contaminating influences of civilized men, goaded on by cupidity and avarice, or to betake themselves to a new home, where, for a time at least, and to a limited extent, they will be free from encroachments and annoyance. Although, as a tribe, much given to habits of drunkenness, they evince upon all occasions such a correct appreciation of the evils brought upon them by the facilities at present afforded of obtaining liquor, that, to free themselves from the temptation, I entertain but little doubt they will give their consent to remove in the event of a suitable location being offered them. Whiskey, during a portion of last summer, has been sold to them with great impu-

nity: for several weeks the usual restraint imposed by the presence of dragoons at Fort Atkinson was withdrawn, which afforded an opportunity for a golden harvest to dealers in this illicit commerce; but recently a volunteer mounted force has been stationed there, specially charged with the suppression of the infamous traffic, from which some good may be expected.

The progress of the Winnebagoes in agricultural pursuits has, it will be seen from the report of their sub-agent, been quite flattering within the past year; and if their advance in learning and education has not come up to what might be hoped for, there is evidence of capacity among their youth greatly exceeding that which many have been disposed to award to savage minds. From a people depending exclusively on the chase for subsistence, and entertaining what seemed to be an insuperable aversion to the arts of husbandry, they have not only got to be the patrons of agriculture, but a number of them have absolutely become practicable cultivators of the soil. During a visit which, in the discharge of my duty, I was called on to pay to the agency in the month of August last, I had an opportunity of witnessing the farming operations carried on by and for the benefit of the Winnebagoes, and was highly gratified at the evidence thus afforded me of their growing disposition to betake themselves to the pursuits, and to live after the manner, of the white man. The awkwardness which attended their first attempts in the use of farming utensils, if it has not wholly disappeared, is certainly much less striking, while a tolerably good knowledge of the use of various implements of handicraft has been imparted to a considerable number of the tribe. The exercises which upon this occasion I witnessed in the school were of the most interesting character, fully confirming the impression previously entertained by me as to the utility and usefulness of that institution. It is highly creditable to the government, that, in the guardianship which it exercises over these people, it affords them the means of education and intellectual culture. Without these, civilization would be a mockery, if not an absolute curse.

The chief, and, indeed, I might say the only source of trouble with the Winnebagoes for the last several years, has been the difficulty of restraining them within their own proper limits, as designated in the treaty under which they hold the lands which they at present occupy. Entertaining a strong partiality for their former home in Wisconsin, and with nothing but the Mississippi river to separate them from it, they have persevered in the practice of visiting it in considerable numbers to the great annoyance of the white settlers, and despite the efforts, coercive as well as persuasive, which have been made to prevent them from so doing. During one of these visits the past winter a collision took place between the intruders and citizens, some distance up the Wisconsin, which resulted in the death of two of the Indians, and the forcible expulsion of the others from the eastern side of the river. The occurrence gave rise to some excitement, and fears were entertained of further difficulty; but the Indians, admonished of their danger, quietly returned to their assigned country, and have since abstained from further acts of trespass. A judicious arrangement made by the agent, by which those most in the habit of leaving their lands have been located on the Red Cedar, thus removing them as far as possible from the Mississippi, will, I think, prevent a recurrence of similar troubles in future.

The annuities paid the Winnebagoes, in proportion to population, exceed those of any other tribe of which I have any knowledge. In money

forty-eight thousand dollars is annually distributed among them, while nearly an equal sum is invested for their benefit in the purchase of provisions, clothing, guns, ammunition, &c., and for farming and education purposes. With such means, it might reasonably be concluded that they are a contented and happy people, in the enjoyment of the comforts of life; but the reverse of the case is the fact. The money annuity is scarcely paid to them before it finds its way into the hands of the traders; and the goods and provisions, or at least a considerable portion of them, are as speedily turned over to the whiskey-sellers, in exchange for the poisonous article in which they deal. In this way the Indians are enabled to gratify the cravings of their appetites for intoxicating liquors, thereby appropriating the supplies furnished them by the government to the purposes of self-destruction. It is no uncommon occurrence for an Indian to leave one of these dens of infamy stripped of his horse, gun, blanket, and indeed every thing belonging to him of the slightest value. The consequence is, that before the next payment he finds himself reduced to extreme want, and has no choice left but to apply to the traders to be relieved from destitution and suffering brought upon him by his own imprudence. I regret to say that it is not in my power to suggest any course by which the Indians can be protected against their depraved appetites, other than that proposed in the preceding part of the report. All attempts to enforce the laws against the unprincipled men who furnish them with liquor have thus far proved abortive, and I have no reason to believe that the offenders will in future be less vigilant in evading the proof of their guilt.

Sickness has been more prevalent on and around the neutral ground the past season than heretofore. The Indians, it is proper to say, have not been the exclusive victims of affliction, although, from their habits and modes of life, more than a proportionate share of suffering has fallen to their lot. The medical aid secured to them under treaty stipulation was promptly and beneficially rendered; but owing to the impossibility of inducing them to follow the prescriptions of their physicians, a much larger number of deaths have occurred, and annually occur, than otherwise would be the case. Billious fevers, and fevers and chills, are the diseases from which they have most suffered.

The country owned and occupied by the Sioux or Dacotah nation of Indians is of vast extent. It stretches from the Mississippi to the Missouri, and from the northern line of the Neutral Ground to the head waters of the first mentioned river. As might be expected of a region with such extended bounds, and running into so high a northern latitude, there are portions of it which may be set down as entirely valueless, either as regards capacity for the support of an Indian population, or adaptation to farming or other purposes by the whites; stretches of marsh and prairies destitute of game, and so inhospitable as to refuse more than a stinted yield of the commonest products of the earth. Of many other sections, however, a far different picture is to be given. The lower division is described by reliable explorers as possessing great advantages, mineral as well as agricultural; and there can be little doubt, should the Indian title to the lands fronting on the Mississippi be extinguished, that the country would speedily fill up with a hardy northern population.

The Sioux, although of one family, are divided into several tribes, and reside at a great distance from each other. The aggregate strength of those embraced within my superintendency is reported at something over nine

thousand, but this enumeration is not to be strictly relied on. But a single tribe, viz: the Mendawakantons, numbering over two thousand, and occupying the country in the immediate vicinity of Fort Snelling, receive annuities from the government. It is the boast of these people that they have ever been friendly to the whites, and it is certain that they have given but little trouble by outbreak or failure to perform their engagements with the government. Nomadic in their habits, and subsisting chiefly by the chase, it is not surprising that but limited success has attended the efforts made to direct their attention to planting and agriculture. Much, however, I think, may be expected from perseverance. Game, from its increasing scarcity, must soon become a precarious dependance, and then the cultivation of the soil must be resorted to as a measure of necessity, and in self-defence. A strong desire exists among the Sioux to increase their annuities; and, should the policy of the government render the purchase of a portion of their lands desirable, either as a home for other Indian tribes, or for settlement by the whites, the information I am in possession of leaves no doubt upon my mind that it might be easily effected.

I beg leave to call the attention of the Department to a subject requiring the interposition of the government, and to which reference was made in the report submitted a year since by my predecessor in office. From an examination of the report of the agent at St. Peter's, it will be seen that the half-breeds and others, British subjects, residing on the Red river of the North, persevere in their intrusions into the Sioux country, notwithstanding Major Sumner, at the head of the military force, visited them in the summer of 1845 for the express purpose of cautioning them against a repetition of their practices. These men pursue the buffalo for their hides, penetrate annually into the Sioux country in considerable numbers, and dispose of the avails of their hunts to the trading posts belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company.

They all reside on British soil, and should not be permitted to rob tribes, with which our government has engagements, of their means of subsistence, either for their own enrichment or that of the mammoth company whose agents they are understood to be. Until recently no notice has been taken of their intrusions upon our soil, and aggressions upon the rights of our Indians, which are represented as having been practised for several years; but now that the facts have come to light, and have been communicated to the Department, it is hoped efficient measures will be adopted towards effecting the proper corrective. The number of animals slaughtered in the Sioux country the past spring is said to be incredibly great, even exceeding the estimates of former years. The Sioux justly complain of the injury which is thus inflicted upon them, the effect being to deprive them of their chief dependance for subsistence, or at least to render it uncertain and precarious.

Much suffering is reported to have taken place the past winter among the more northern tribes, owing to the scarcity of buffalo, and destitution on the part of the Indians of guns, powder, &c., with which to take small game; and apprehensions are entertained that a similar state of things may be looked for the ensuing winter. The same destitution still exists, and their corn crop is reported to be a total failure. Governmental aid to these tribes, however limited, would bring healing on its wings. They are truly objects of pity, and should not be permitted to starve or perish.

Indulgence in the use of intoxicating liquors seems to be the besetting

vice of the Indians; and the Sioux, although not so enslaved by their appetites as the Winnebagoes, cannot be said to constitute an exception to the remark. They are blessed in the fact that their facilities for obtaining whiskey are but limited, owing to their remoteness from the white settlements, else drunkenness would probably be as prevalent among them as among their more southern neighbors. As it is, I am sorry I do not feel authorized to say that temperance is on the advance among them.

The reports of General J. E. Fletcher and Major Bruce, of the Winnebago and St. Peter's agencies, are herewith transmitted, with the usual accompanying papers, to which, for information not contained in this communication, you are respectfully referred.

The usual estimate of funds required by treaty stipulations for this superintendency the ensuing year, accompanies this report.

Very respectfully, I remain your obedient servant,

JAMES CLARKE.

Hon. W. MEDILL,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs, War Department.

No. 2.

ST. PETER'S AGENCY,

Iowa Territory, September 1, 1846.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of this agency:

The Mendawakanton Sioux number this year, agreeably to the lists furnished by the chiefs and headmen, two thousand one hundred and forty-one; they inhabit some seven or eight villages on the Mississippi and St. Peter's rivers. Under the treaty of 1837, they annually receive from the United States, with ten thousand dollars in specie, which is paid to heads of families, ten thousand dollars' worth of goods, and five thousand five hundred dollars' worth of provisions, which is paid to the chiefs of the villages, and by them distributed to the several families. Under the same treaty, provision is made for farmers and blacksmiths. The farmers report a larger amount of corn the present year than usual, which, added to their annuity and the product of their hunts, would enable them, with little economy, to live in comfort and abundance.

But I am sorry to be obliged to report that their habits of indolence, and want of knowledge of the value of time and property, almost forbid any hope of their improvement, either in morals or intellect. Their living, too, in the immediate neighborhood of whiskey dealers, renders their case hopeless. Habits of intemperance are on the increase, and many deaths are the consequence.

The sickness which prevails the present season is without a parallel in this section of the country.

The smiths employed under the treaty of 1837, with the Mendawakantons, are of the first class of mechanics; and these have been diligently employed in making and repairing every description of useful work for the Indians and farmers, for the use of Indian farms.

The farmers, in anticipation of a large increase of stock for which I have contracted, for the use of the Sioux, have secured a large amount of hay.

Of the bands of Sioux who reside at a greater distance from the agency,

and who mostly depend upon the chase for a subsistence, it is impossible to ascertain the number, as they are very averse to let it be known; but from the best information on the subject, made by persons who have visited them frequently, the number and the location contained in the accompanying statistical table may be relied on as correct as can be arrived at. The small quantity of corn planted by the Sioux of the Upper St. Peter's has almost entirely failed, owing to the drought that prevailed in that region the past summer, and the traders report the buffalo as having almost entirely disappeared from that part of the country; consequently, a great amount of suffering may be anticipated by the Indians the next winter and spring.

It again becomes my duty to call your attention, and the attention of government, to the inroads of the half-breeds and freemen of Red river into the Sioux country.

It is reported to this office that a larger number of them than usual went last spring into the Sioux country in pursuit of the buffalo. It is almost incredible, the quantity of those animals that are annually destroyed by them. The products of these hunts are usually taken to supply the Hudson's Bay Company trading posts.

The returns from the different traders are represented as greater in quantity the last season than at any time for some years, but the very low price paid for furs will prove nearly ruinous to those engaged in the business.

I have been credibly informed, by persons direct from the Red river settlement, that the Hudson's Bay Company have established one or more trading houses near the line, and furnish large quantities of rum or other intoxicating drink to the Indians, who visit them from this side for the purpose of trade. Would not a representation of these facts, made by our government to the British minister, and by him to his government, have a tendency to stop these practices?

The Sioux have so far remained at peace with their red neighbors, although some of them express a wish to have the treaty with the Chippewas abrogated, while others express a desire to have it observed.

In the spring of the year 1845, one of Goodroad's band was killed by two Chippewas of the band of Pillagers, who reside on *Otter Tail lake*. The relations of the young man who was killed still retain a wish to avenge the blow. There was in the neighborhood of this place a chief of a different band of Chippewas, with a party of his people, who had been on a visit to the fort. To secure this party from an attack from the Sioux, the commanding officer, Captain Backus, immediately sent for and had them brought to the fort; and to reconcile the Sioux, two of their number were given up by the chiefs as hostages, to be kept until the offenders were given up by their people, or taken by the proper authorities, to be dealt with according to law. These facts were reported by the commanding officer to the officer commanding the Department, who ordered that the hostages should be kept until the pleasure of the authorities at Washington should be made known: since which time, nothing has been done. The force at this point has been too small to send a sufficient force to take the offenders, even should an order to that effect be issued.

Some time last month one young man, belonging to Goodroad's band, who was out hunting in the neighborhood of the headwaters of the Des Moines, was killed by some Indian party, supposed to be Pottawato-

mies from the Missouri, as their trail led in that direction. The Sioux, from what I can learn, are determined to strike a blow in return some time this fall, if they can find any of the Pottawatomies, or Sacs and Foxes, in that section of country.

The chief of the Little Crow's band, who reside below this place about nine miles, in the immediate neighborhood of the whiskey dealers, has requested to have a school established at his village. He says that they are determined to reform, and for the future try to do better. I wrote to Doctor Williamson soon after the request of the chief was made, desiring him to take charge of the school, but have not yet heard from him. He has had charge of the mission school at Lac-qui-parle for some years; is well qualified, and, in addition, is an excellent physician. He would be of great advantage to this band, and to the Indians generally in this vicinity.

I transmit, herewith, the school report and accompanying letter of the Rev. Doctor Thomas S. Williamson, of the Lac-qui-parle mission school, marked A.

Also the report and letter of Stephen R. Riggs, of Traverse des Sioux mission school, marked B.

And also the report of the condition of the school taught by the Rev. Samuel Pond, with his letter on the subject, marked C.

The above mission schools are entirely supported by the A. B. C. F. M., and donations from charitable persons in favor of foreign missions.

I also send you the report of Dr. George F. Turner, surgeon U. S. army, and physician for the Sioux, in reference to the prevailing causes of disease amongst the Dakotas of this agency, marked D.

In consequence of severe indisposition, I have been compelled to submit this short and perhaps unsatisfactory report. I have had but short intervals free from pain for the last three weeks, and have been compelled frequently to stop in consequence of a return.

With greatest respect, your excellency's obedient and humble servant,
AMOS J. BRUCE,
Indian Agent.

His Excellency JAMES CLARKE,
Supt. Indian Affairs, Burlington, Iowa Territory.

No. 3.

TURKEY RIVER SUB-AGENCY,

August 15, 1846.

Sir: The Winnebago Indians number at the present time about 2,400. They are located in twenty-two detached parties or bands, in that part of the Neutral Ground lying between the east fork of the Red Cedar and a line twenty miles west of the Mississippi. A map showing the location of the several bands and the sites of the public buildings is herewith transmitted. Each band has a chief or headman. There are seventy-five half breeds living at the present time among the Indians. A majority of these half-breeds live in the neighborhood of the sub-agency. Of the Winnebagoes, two bands, consisting of about 300 in number, follow the chase for a subsistence; the balance are, more or less, engaged in agricultural pursuits.

They raise corn, oats, potatoes, beans, turnips, squashes, and other vegetables; they all, however, depend, in part, on hunting and fishing for a living. The half-breeds depend partly on themselves, and in part on the Indians, for a support.

Believing it to be the first and most effectual step towards the civilization of Indians to engage them in agricultural pursuits, I have the past year directed my efforts particularly to this object. The result has at least equalled my expectations. Some six of the chiefs, and several of the headmen of the tribe, have gone into the field and held the plough in a farmer-like manner from day to day. This is considered encouraging, as it is by the Indians held to be degrading for a man to work. Some of the Indians have this year cultivated their corn with the plough. The result has been such as will probably induce the general adoption of this mode of cultivation. Most of the bands have applied to be furnished with harness, wagons, and ploughs, which articles have been furnished them as far as practicable. Two wagons, ten sets of harness, ten sets of gears for ploughing, and ten ploughs, have been loaned to them. The Indians have, in all cases, furnished their own horses to use in the plough and wagon. They have this year cultivated 365 acres of land: of this, they have ploughed eighty acres themselves; 255 acres have been ploughed for them; and it is estimated that they have cultivated 30 acres without ploughing. Three additional fields have been ploughed and fenced this season for the bands who moved from the Mississippi and Root rivers, and are now located on the Iowa.

The Indians have excellent crops this year, which would not suffer by a comparison with the crops raised in the adjoining counties. I intend to organize an agricultural society, awarding suitable premiums for the best crops, with a view to excite emulation and promote industry. The crop raised by the Indians themselves, with the surplus of the agency farm, added to their annuity provisions, will afford them a comfortable support the present year.

The disposition of these Indians gradually to adopt the habits of civilized life, is manifest by their use of the plough, the harrow, and the scythe; by their applications to have dwelling-houses, warehouses, and root houses built for them; by their partially adopting the dress of the white man, and by imitating his mode of burial. Some time in July last a young Indian and squaw applied to have a license obtained for their marriage according to the laws of the Territory; the license was obtained, and they were married by the Rev. David Lowry. The parties were full-blooded Winnebagoes, and were members of the school.

It would be a delightful task to lead this people, step by step, in the path of civilization and improvement, if that path were not blockaded at every step by a whiskey keg, and every effort to promote their welfare and happiness thwarted and counteracted by a set of heartless whiskey dealers established along the line of the Indian country, a few feet beyond the jurisdiction of the military officer and the sub-agent, for the purpose of plundering these Indians of their money and their goods; to rob them of their food, their clothing, their virtue, and their health: but it is idle to complain; the laws of the Territory are inoperative and impotent to remedy this evil; and the hope, once entertained, that the state of public morals among the hardy settlers of our frontier would become sufficiently eleva-

ted and correct to forbid the longer existence of these nuisances, has ceased to exist.

The farms have this season undergone considerable repairs. It was found necessary to repair all the fence. Some 8,885 rails and stakes have been made and used on the farm at the agency. To this farm an addition of 100 acres has been made this season; this was done with very little additional fence, forty acres of the ground added having been formerly cultivated. There has been an average force of about ten hands constantly at work on the farms since the middle of last March. The number of acres cultivated by the hands employed, exclusive of the land ploughed for the Indians as stated above, is 237—48 acres in wheat, 19 acres in oats, $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres in peas, 80 acres in corn, 10 acres in potatoes, $77\frac{1}{2}$ acres in beans and turnips. The land cultivated in beans and turnips was intended for corn, but the spring was late and the ground wet, and could not be ploughed in season. Our wheat and oats were good, and were harvested in good condition; corn and potatoes promise a fine crop.

We have a carpenter's shop attached to the farm, in which one man is employed most of the time in making coffins for the Indians, and in making and repairing tools for the farms and for the Indians.

The blacksmiths and assistants have been employed in making hoes, axes, hatchets, knives, traps, and fishing spears, and in repairing these and numerous other articles for the Indians; also, in making and repairing farming implements, and shoeing horses and oxen, for the use of the farm and for the Indians.

The Winnebago school is in successful operation under the superintendence of the Rev. David Lowry. I have frequently visited the school and inspected the boarding and the clothing departments. I find that the children in attendance are well supplied with wholesome food, and are suitably clothed. Neatness, order, and cheerfulness are apparent throughout the establishment. Mr. Lowry's management of the school is, I think, judicious—patience and kindness are substituted for passion and severity. The general system of education adopted in the school is similar to the system ordinarily adopted in primary schools. The capacity of the scholars to learn is similar to that evinced by white children of the same age. The progress of the scholars attending the school is not equal to the progress usually made by white children; which difference on the part of the Indian is accounted for by his irregularity of attendance, and the influences to which he is subject when absent from school.

Believing that a practical knowledge of agriculture and the formation of industrious habits is to the Indian youth of at least equal importance to the acquirement of literary knowledge, I recommended to the principal of the school that the boys attending the school, of suitable age, should be employed in manual labor a part of every day in fair weather. The plan met his approbation, and was acted upon for a time; but the resignation of the male assistant teacher interrupted the regular employment of the boys in the field. The vacancy alluded to being now filled, it is understood that manual labor, both in the field and in the shop, will be a part of the system of instruction in the school.

There are at present three female and two male teachers employed in the school. For a more particular and detailed account, I will respectfully refer to the report of the principal of the school herewith transmitted.

If it was considered probable that the Winnebagoes would long occupy

their present home, I should deem it my duty respectfully to suggest to the Department the expediency of establishing branches of this school, or the establishment of additional schools at a point on the Iowa river, and also on the Red Cedar; and I will here remark, that three bands of the Winnebagoes have concentrated on the east fork of the Red Cedar, and built the best village in the nation, and have upwards of 100 children of a suitable age to attend school.

Considerable sickness prevails at the present time among the Indians under my charge. Their physician is constantly employed in the duties of his profession.

The Winnebagoes have been on terms of friendly intercourse with the neighboring tribes of Indians during the past year.

The collision which occurred last winter between a party of Winnebagoes and the citizens of Grant county, Wisconsin Territory, will, it is believed, operate to deter the Indians from roaming in that vicinity. I trust that hereafter there will exist no ground of complaint against the Winnebagoes for trespassing on the citizens of Wisconsin.

It is made the duty of agents and sub-agents "to superintend and manage the intercourse of their respective tribes with other tribes, and with the citizens of the United States." The sub-agent receives instructions from the Department to keep the Indians under his charge from wandering about the country and committing depredations upon the citizens: it is presumed that a majority of the citizens wish these instructions carried into effect, while a few invite and encourage the Indians to visit them for the purposes of trade. Urged by their inclinations, the Indians comply with these invitations; depredations and outrages sometimes follow, and the sub-agent is blamed by the community for suffering a state of things to exist which it was not in his power to prevent. I deem it but justice here to say, that I am convinced I should not have been able to carry into effect the instructions of the Department to collect and keep the Winnebagoes within their proper limits, but for the aid rendered me by one of the licensed traders in this sub-agency, by his refusing to trade with the Indians at a trading-house on the east side of the Mississippi, where they had formerly resorted in great numbers, and by using his influence to persuade them to keep within their own country. Had all the traders taken the same stand and used their influence in the same way, I should have had far less trouble in the discharge of my duty.

I am convinced that the interest of the Winnebagoes would be consulted by certain changes in the laws governing trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes; but it is presumed that these laws are considered well adapted to subserve the interests of the Indians generally. Suggestions upon this subject might, therefore, be considered uncalled for here, as I am expected to confine myself to such matters as are made by the regulations the legitimate subjects of a sub-agent's annual report.

Letters designed for this place should be directed to Turkey river sub-agency, via Prairie du Chien.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. FLETCHER, *Sub-agent.*

His Excellency JAMES CLARKE,

Superintendent Indian Affairs,

Burlington, Iowa Territory.

No. 4.

SUPERINTENDENCY OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FOR THE TERRITORY OF WISCONSIN,

Madison, October 8, 1846.

SIR: In accordance with the regulations of the Indian Department, I submit my annual report of the state and condition of the Indians, accompanied with an estimate of the appropriations necessary to enable the department to comply with the stipulations of subsisting treaties with the tribes at present residing in this superintendency, and for the payment of the contingent expenses of the different sub-agencies in this Territory.

The annual reports of the sub-Indian agents for the Green Bay and La-Pointe sub-agencies are herewith enclosed, with their accompanying documents; they are full and satisfactory, and present to your department the true state and condition of the Indians committed to their charge by the government.

The condition of the Menomonie and other Indians of the Green Bay sub-agency has not been materially changed, with the exception of the Stockbridge Indians. The act of the last Congress, having repealed the act of 1843, is calculated to produce again a change in the condition of these Indians, and it will take some time to determine what effect the act referred to will have on them as a people: they are now agriculturists, have long since abandoned the chase, and are to a certain extent a civilized people.

In my last annual report I recommended the extinguishment of the Indian title to the whole of the Menomonie country as early as practicable. I deem that measure of the first importance to the future growth and prosperity of the northern portion of this Territory.

From the proximity of the settlements to the Indian country, it is desirable, if the whole of the Menomonie country is not purchased, that that part of their country bordering on the Wolf and Wisconsin rivers should be owned by the United States; it will be the means of preventing intrusions on the lands of the Indians, which is the subject of much complaint at present. Should the resolution of the Senate, however, remain in force, preventing allowances to the traders and half-breeds, it will be difficult to effect a treaty with the Menomonies; these traders, and relations of mixed blood, have a controlling influence over them as a people.

It appears from the report of Mr. Ellis, the sub-agent, that a portion of the Menomonies are becoming an agricultural people; and several hundreds of them have attached themselves to the Catholic church, and have lately erected for themselves log houses, and many of the Menomonie families are desirous to send their children to school. The reports of their teachers will give your department detailed information on that subject. I respectfully recommend that the small amounts required by the sub-agent for the repairing of school-houses, and the incidental expenses necessary to make them comfortable, will be allowed by your department.

The sub-agent for the Chippewa Indians, in his report, states that no material change has taken place in the state and condition of the Indians of his sub-agency.

The Chippewas of lake Superior show a disposition to improve, and are slowly advancing towards civilization, and are extending the agricultural operations every year.

The Chippewas on the lower Mississippi the sub-agent represents as retrograding every year, by the pernicious influence brought to bear on them in the sale of whiskey, and that no hope exists of bettering their condition while they occupy their present location, and suggests the propriety of purchasing their country east of the Mississippi, and their removal to Leach lake or Red lake.

On this subject, I am not prepared to express my views to your department; it is the first suggestion made by any of the agents of the government to extinguish the Indian title to the whole of the Chippewa country east of the Mississippi. It is of the first importance to know that their condition as a people would be improved by their removal.

The sub-agent states that the relations of the Chippewas and Sioux are of an amicable nature; though the murder of one of the latter remains unatoned for, yet no attempt to revenge the murder of the Sioux had taken place; they have waited patiently for a settlement of the matter, according to the terms of the treaty of peace entered into between these tribes; that he had received my letter of instructions dated on the 22d of July last, and, as directed, he had addressed Colonel Bruce, the Sioux agent, on the subject, and that he will, with Colonel Bruce, take the necessary measures to procure the arrest and delivery of the murderers.

I respectfully submit to your Department an extract from my last annual report:

"The humane policy of the government has had the most beneficial effect in restoring the Sioux and Chippewa Indians, lately, from their hostilities towards each other. The upper bands of the Chippewa Indians on the Mississippi, I am informed, are in the habit of visiting the British settlements on the north Red river annually. I think it would be good policy to make a few presents to the chiefs and warriors of those bands of the Chippewa Indians that do not receive a part of the annuities at Lapointe. The British government has already exercised a great influence over the Indian tribes of the northwest; and it has, in a great degree, been owing to their making to the Indians in our territory, annually, presents in goods of a superior quality, that they have acquired that influence. It is certainly the policy of our government to counteract British influence within the territorial limits of the United States.

"A few presents, in medals, swords, laced coats, &c., for the chiefs and warriors of the upper bands of the Chippewas, would have a good effect in conciliating their good will, and making them friendly to the United States, and putting it out of the power of the British agents to control them to the injury of the United States."

The Winnebago Indians have been less trouble this season to the frontier settlers than heretofore. The Winnebago chief, called the "Dandy," still remains on the waters of the Wisconsin river, with a small band of Winnebagoes. This chief was made a prisoner by the dragoons last winter on the Wisconsin river, and made his escape after he was taken to Prairie du Chien. The killing of the two Winnebagoes at Musconda last winter, (the details of which I submitted fully to your Department in the months of February and March last,) has had a good effect in restraining the Winnebagoes and keeping them more within the limits of their own country, and has prevented their committing their usual depredations on the frontier settlements in Wisconsin. The sub agent of the Winneba-

goes, General Fletcher, has done every thing in his power, I have no doubt, to keep the Winnebagoes within their proper limits.

HENRY DODGE,

Superintendent Indian Affairs.

HON. WILLIAM MEDILL,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

SUPERINTENDENCY OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

Madison, September 26, 1846.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose herewith, for your information, a letter from A. G. Ellis, esq., sub-Indian agent for the Menomonie Indians, in answer to my letter to him of the 20th ultimo, requesting him to obtain information from the chiefs of the Menomonie Indians on the subject of the sale of their country to the United States. Not having received an answer to my letter from the sub-agent as early as expected, I addressed him again on the subject referred to him, and suggested to him the propriety of convening the chiefs of the Menomonies and the principal men at the annuity payment, and obtain from them (if in his power to do so) answers to my inquiries, contained in my letter above referred to, and advise me of the result without delay.

By a reference to the treaty concluded with the Menomonie Indians on the 3d of September, 1836, you will perceive by a provision in the 2d article of that treaty that the sum of \$97,710 50 was paid to their traders, and \$80,000 as an allowance to their relatives of mixed blood. At the treaty referred to I acted as the commissioner on the part of the United States, and I am satisfied that no treaty could have been made with the Menomonies without making some provision for their traders and relatives of mixed blood. The relatives of the Menomonies of mixed blood are among the most respectable of the old settlers at Green Bay and vicinity, and I have no hesitation in expressing my opinion that no treaty can be made with the Menomonies in this Territory without making provision for their traders and half-breed relations, and that the treaty should be made at Washington, where the chiefs of the Menomonies could act independent of the influences that would be brought to bear on them here. The enclosed letter of the sub-agent no doubt presents the facts truly as far as he has presented his views; but does not answer your inquiries. As early as I can hear from him I will again address the department.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

HENRY DODGE,

Superintendent Indian Affairs.

HON. W. MEDILL,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

SUB-INDIAN AGENCY,

Green Bay, September 10, 1846.

MOST EXCELLENT SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 20th ultimo, informing me of the wish of the honorable the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to obtain, if possible, the

views of the Menomonie Indians in relation to a cession of their country to the government, and the selection of their future home; and, if willing to sell, what consideration money would probably be required. I do not expect to be able to answer these several inquiries very fully, but respectfully submit the following:

Your excellency is aware that the Menomonies are in a great degree under the influence of their traders; and that they will probably be so, especially in a matter of this importance. The appropriation lately made by Congress having been noticed through the newspapers, the public here are looking for a treaty, and I find the matter has been spoken of by the traders to the Indians. Some half dozen of them (the traders) profess to have large claims, and are looking to a treaty for payment. It is agreed among them that they must secure themselves *now*, (should a treaty take place,) as it is the last chance—the Menomonies not having sufficient country to produce a second treaty. It will, therefore, be very difficult, if not impossible, to treat with these Indians without meeting this influence, and providing for satisfaction of traders' claims; but this cannot, I suppose, be done on account of "the resolution of the Senate," alluded to in your communication.

As to the disposition of the Indians themselves, I can only presume that they would readily sell for a fair price, and could without difficulty be located southwest of the Missouri, or elsewhere, as might be desired by the government.

I cannot conjecture what sum would satisfy them. Without claiming to be very accurate, (for there is no sufficient data,) I will suppose that the Menomonies have still unceded a country about 160 miles long and some 80 broad—equal, probably, to nearly ten millions of acres; which, at six cents the acre, would produce the sum of \$600,000. An annuity of \$30,000, for 15 years, would absorb \$450,000; \$50,000 of the balance might be applied to educational purposes, (say \$2,500 per annum for 20 years,) which would leave \$100,000 with which to appease traders and half-breeds. This sum (to be paid, perhaps, among them severally, according to schedule, by instalments, for some ten years, *as a part of the annuity*) is as little as would suffice to still their claims.

It is thought by some that, if not the whole, a cession of at least part of their lands might now be obtained, to wit: the south part, as far north as township 28 of the public surveys, which would take all their country (including most of the Wisconsin pines) immediately necessary for settlement. On this tract it is very difficult to keep our citizens from entering. In fact, they are already encroaching on considerable parts of it.

Now, in all this I am aware, most excellent sir, that there is very little of what is required by the honorable the Commissioner, to wit: "the views of the Indians" themselves. And, in fact, I cannot, until they are assembled, obtain their views, except by indirection, through their traders and half-breeds; and I have not thought it policy as yet to broach the matter openly to the Indians. As to the views of the traders, half-breeds, and some of the *whites* of the neighborhood, I arrive at them every hour without much seeking. They are to the same intent *that the Menomonies must not treat without liberal allowances to their creditors*. This sentiment pervades but a part of the white citizens. Yet, well as your excellency is acquainted with the state of affairs, you would be somewhat surprised to find the extent of it, and the boldness with which it is avowed by men

claiming the first respectability among us. One of our oldest citizens, an attorney, has desired that his opinion to that effect should be stated to your excellency, and that all his influence in support of it will be given to the Indians and French inhabitants.

From the whole phasis, it will be perceived how difficult it will be to obtain a cession of the Menomonie country, while the resolution of the Senate, cutting off allowances to traders and others under Indian treaties, remains in force.

On the whole, were I to venture any counsel, it would be that your excellency should appear, (perhaps rather unexpectedly to the traders and whites,) at the approaching annuity payment, empowered and prepared to submit to the Menomonies a proposition for the purchase of their country, to which they would be compelled to reply before the malign influence could organize itself to defeat the government.

The whole authority of the nation will be assembled there, and the subject not taking them by surprise—for, as I said before, they are aware that the thing is contemplated—the Indians would be prepared to act. Not yet being in possession of the funds, or advised when the money for this annuity payment will be placed at my disposal, I cannot now fix on the day; probably, however, it will be about the 30th September instant.

The course proposed would, in case no treaty should be concluded, enable your excellency to avoid the necessity of expending any very considerable portion of the appropriation, as the Indians will be subsisted in the ordinary way during their annuity payment.

Should it be decided otherwise, and the honorable Commissioner adhere to his plan of having the Indians inquired of, before appointing a commissioner to treat, I can conveniently do it at the annuity payment, and be able, no doubt, after that, to lay before your excellency the views in full of the Indians, and such other facts as may transpire being likely to have a bearing on the subject.

I am, most excellent sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ALBERT G. ELLIS,
Sub-Indian Agent.

To his Excellency HENRY DODGE,
Supt. of Indian Affairs, Madison.

No. 5.

SUB-INDIAN AGENCY,
Green Bay, September 24, 1846.

MOST EXCELLENT SIR: The several accompanying papers will serve greatly to abridge this my annual report.

Since my last, but few changes have taken place in the affairs of this sub-agency.

The *Oneidas* of Duck creek continue to advance slowly in civilization. I respectfully refer to the paper marked "Census and Statistics, &c., of the *Oneidas*."

I beg leave here to correct a statement in my last annual report, in regard to the quantity of land in their reservation, which is a little more than

three townships, (nearly 70,000 acres,) instead of two townships, according to former statement.

A portion of the first Christian party are still desirous to remove to Missouri. I have steadily advised them that so soon as 250 were ready to emigrate, the government would aid them, and not before such number would enrol. A small party (some 50 or more) is, however, endeavoring, on their own resources, to remove this fall.

The balance, including the great body of the tribe, are opposed to removal, and are comparatively contented and happy where they are. Their whole number is about 720.

The *Stockbridges*, east side of Winnebago lake, some 280 in number, are a civilized people, having nearly laid aside their language and adopted the manners and customs of the whites. For a more particular notice of them, I respectfully refer to the paper accompanying, marked "Census, Statistics, &c., of the Stockbridges."

The *Menomonies*, with few exceptions, remain as heretofore: the number about 2,500 souls—most of them resident on their own lands: those still lingering on the ceded lands have engaged to remove (by small parties at a time) within the present and the coming year. They are probably encouraged, to a certain extent, to remain on the ceded lands, by certain persons engaged in the Indian trade. The wholesome regulations under the act for regulating trade and intercourse with them have no force when the Indians are on the United States lands; hence it is very desirable that they should remove to their own country.

They continue to complain of the encroachments of the whites, especially in the neighborhood of the Wisconsin river. While the troops are withdrawn from that region it will be difficult to prevent these encroachments. There should be either a purchase of all the Menomonie country south of and to include township No. 28 of the public surveys, or efficient measures taken to remove the whites, intruders on the Indian lands, immediately; which can only be done by the aid of troops, under the direction of the President of the United States, according to the 10th section of the act to regulate trade and intercourse. I earnestly commend this matter to the consideration of the department.

The Menomonies are a brave and patient people, the firm friends of the government, and rely with abiding confidence on its justice and magnanimity. The greater share of them are hunters, living exclusively by the chase and the fisheries; for the last they resort to Green Bay, and the rivers falling into it, where they take at all seasons of the year, but especially in winter, large quantities (beyond their own consumption) of *trout* and *sturgeon*. When the Menomonies shall leave the shores of Green Bay, the sturgeon fisheries will cease—none but the Indians being able to endure the cold and fatigue of taking them.

Some three hundred of the Menomonies are Christians and *farmers*: the number is increasing, and the tribe will ere long become civilized, and abandon the chase. On a late visit to their village, I counted sixty-two log houses, erected by themselves, most of them comfortably finished and occupied. They made me a set speech, with great earnestness, at their village, about boards *to build with*, desiring the establishment of a saw-mill on their lands for their use. They have cleared up from the heavy timbered lands small fields, which are well fenced, and fine crops of corn and potatoes occupy every foot of ground: they will raise enough at lake

Pah-way-hi-kun this year for their subsistence. The teams, farming utensils, &c., supplied them by the government, are in good order and highly prized; the quantity, annually, should be increased.

This band of the Menomonies have a proper sense of the importance of education, as indispensable to their success in the new mode of life they are essaying: they will send their children assiduously to the schools. Touching this subject, I beg leave to refer to the paper accompanying, marked "School Report."

As a tribe, the great body of the Menomonies are inclined to intemperance; but when on their own lands they seldom get liquor, and there is a grand improvement in this respect perceptible. Especially is this to be said of the farming band—they find occupation for their time, the which keeps them away, in a good degree, from places of drinking, and temptation to intoxication.

The two blacksmiths among them are constantly employed—faithful men, and highly valued; but they are unable to do all the work wanted: the farming Indians especially are not supplied, the blacksmith at that village being constantly employed on guns, traps, &c. If practicable, I should be pleased to have an additional blacksmith for the farming village.

Besides the pure *Menomonies*, there is quite a number of anomalous Indians, hitherto undescribed in this sub-agency. There is always discovered at the annuity payments *several hundred* relations of the tribe, whole bloods and half-breeds, of other tribes. They are a band of the *Ottowas* and *Pottawatomies*, mixed with the Menomonies, who inhabit on the ceded lands southeast of Green Bay, Fox river, and Winnebago lake, thence through to the Milwaukee river and lake Michigan, to the number of perhaps three hundred; also, a band of the *Winnebagoes*, full and half-breeds, with the Menomonies, who wander over the ceded lands south of Fox river, west of the Wisconsin river, and on part of the Menomonic country, to the number of some two hundred and fifty; also, a band of *Chippewas*, whole and half-breeds, that inhabit on the borders of the Menomonic country, on the north, to the number of some four hundred.

These several bands never fail to appear at the Menomonic annuity payment, claiming that having been, equally with the Menomonies, the original owners of the country ceded at the treaty of 3d September, 1836, they are equally entitled to a share in the annuity. In this claim they are sustained by their traders and some few of the Menomonies, and it is matter of no little difficulty to exclude them.

The Menomonic chiefs, themselves, have not always been agreed on the question, and former agents have differed upon it, so that no settled rule has as yet prevailed. Ought not the head of the Department to make some order on the subject?

I am, most excellent sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALBERT G. ELLIS,

Indian Sub-agent.

To his Excellency HENRY DODGE,

Superintendent Indian Affairs, Madison, W. T.

No. 6.

LAPOINTE SUB-AGENCY,

August 15, 1846.

Sir: I have the honor to report that no material change has occurred in the office of this sub-agency since the date of my last annual report.

The Chippewas of the Lake still show a disposition to improve, and are slowly advancing towards civilization. They are extending their agricultural operations every year, and many of them express a desire to build and live in permanent habitations. The greatest obstacle to their improvement—the idea that labor is degrading—has in a great measure been overcome in these Indians, and the greatest portion of them willingly assist in the cultivation of the portion of land assigned them by the farmer.

I am not one of those who expect a people as ignorant and degraded as these were, and still are, immediately to abandon habits and associations which have been upon them from birth, and become civilized and enlightened. It will require years, even with the most rapid advances for which we can hope, to entirely break up and destroy their affection for a wild and wandering life; but, with a faithful and patient application of the present policy of the government, I am led, from observation of its effects upon them for two years, to look forward to the time when the Chippewas will be a civilized and comparatively enlightened people. That they possess natural intelligence equal to any other, we have evidence in all on whom a fair experiment has been tried.

For any great improvement, as far as education in letters is concerned, we must of course look to the rising generation; of the old we can expect nothing more than to teach them the better to provide for their temporal wants. When this is done, we have attained a great object in the way of example to the young.

It is much to be regretted that these Indians are not occupying a territory where they would be free from the fear of removal, which is a great drawback to their improvement. Had they a country which they could be assured would be their permanent home, the persons employed among them by the government would have more influence in inducing them to labor, &c., and the improvement of the Indian would be much more rapid.

The Indians on the lower Mississippi are retrograding every year, and every year the pernicious influence brought to bear upon them in that region is increasing. The facilities for procuring whiskey are unlimited, and consequently there is no hope of doing any thing to better their condition while they are permitted to occupy their present location. The country (particularly that on the St. Croix) is becoming thickly settled with whites, and, under existing circumstances, it is not to be expected that the two races will live amicably together. Depredations upon the property of the settlers, and difficulties between individuals, whites and Indians, are frequent occurrences. These evils are growing; and it is to be feared that if not checked, they will in time assume a more serious form. The late example of the Winnebagoes should teach us the propriety of guarding in time against a similar state of affairs in this region.

In view of these facts, I would beg leave to suggest that these Indians should be removed at the earliest practicable date. The future good, both of whites and Indians, demands that such a course should be

pursued; and the longer it is delayed, the more difficult will be its execution.

To remove them to the lands still held unceded by them east of the Mississippi would be useless, as, from the facilities for communication, it would be impossible to prevent their return in detached numbers; and, moreover, the Territory of Wisconsin will in a short time be claiming her place as a State in the Union; and to carry out the policy of the government, these lands will also have to be purchased in the course of a few years at farthest. If such should be the desire of the government, I am led to believe that a treaty to extinguish the title of the Chippewas to the whole or any portion of their lands east of the Mississippi could be effected immediately, without difficulty. A considerable portion of these lands, as your excellency is aware, are, by the terms of the La Pointe treaty, made the common property of the Indians parties to that treaty; whose assent, except that of the bands at present occupying the lands, would readily be given, as it will be a matter of indifference to them, when required to remove, whether they are placed east or west of the Mississippi.

These lands embrace an area of about 10,000,000 of acres, extending from the northern boundary of the St. Peter's purchase to the Canada line, including the north shore of lake Superior, which, we are informed on good authority, is equal to any other portion of the lake Superior region, as mineral land. A considerable portion of the remainder is represented as valuable for agricultural purposes.

The streams are numerous, and afford excellent water power; but, with the exception of the Mississippi, are unsuited to navigation with any other craft than the bark canoe. Even the stream mentioned would not admit of navigation with large craft. The navigation is once completely interrupted, above the falls of St. Anthony, by the falls of Pukaguma, one day's march above Sandy lake.

If a purchase should be made, a home could be procured for the Indians west of the Mississippi, simply by permitting the Leech lake and Red lake bands to participate in the annuities, and by making a provision, as in the La Pointe treaty, that the lands of the Mississippi bands should be held in common. There would, however, be the objection to this location, that it would bring the Chippewas and Sioux into still closer contact.

A treaty for this or any other purpose can be effected in the best manner by inviting the chiefs of the different bands to Washington and treat with them there, as they will thus be removed from the influence of interested persons, whom existing regulations will induce to throw every obstacle in the way of the government should negotiations be carried on in the Indian country.

The relations of the Chippewas and Sioux have been of an amicable nature, although the murder of one of the latter remains unatoned for. They have made no attempt to avenge it, but have waited patiently for a settlement of the matter according to the terms of the treaty of peace entered into between the two tribes. I received on the 22d ultimo the communication of your excellency respecting this matter, and have, as directed, written Colonel Bruce, the Sioux agent, on the subject, and will with him take the necessary measures to procure the arrest and delivery of the murderers.

I see no reason why the government should not take the settlement of all matters of this kind, whether occurring between different tribes, or in-

dividuals of the same tribe, entirely out of the hands of the Indians, and at once punish the aggressor. This is a thing expected and desired by the Indians themselves; and a few examples would put a stop to their murders altogether.

I hope your excellency will again press upon the Department the propriety and importance of making annually some presents to the Indians near the British line. Although the feelings of these Indians are at this time friendly towards the government of the United States, they still retain a portion of that affection for the British government which was engendered by the unneighborly present system, from which, in case of a rupture of the amicable relations now subsisting between the two nations, we have, from past experience, much to fear. This influence, by the means recommended in your last report, can be entirely destroyed.

I have made it a point to make to such of these Indians as have visited this place such small presents of provisions, tobacco, &c., as the limited means allowed me for that purpose would permit, and I have always found that the smallest present was received with thankfulness and as an evidence of the care of their Great Father.

There has been but little liquor taken up the Mississippi above Crow-wing river, except what has been taken by the Indians themselves. I visited the country on the upper Mississippi in March last; and although complaints had been made that licensed traders were dealing in liquor, I was happy to find that, with one exception, they had conformed themselves to the laws in all respects. A few kegs of whiskey have been brought across the line and disposed of to the Indians at Red lake. This place is about four hundred miles from La Pointe. It is, therefore, impossible for the agent here to do much to check the evil.

There is no inducement to bring liquor to this island except during payment. Heretofore we have been able to prevent its sale to any extent; but should the difficulty of preventing its introduction increase as it has for the last two years, as it doubtless will with the increasing population and facilities for communication, it will be necessary to remove the place of payment into the interior, as it will be almost impossible to make a payment here, not to speak of the probable consequences after a payment, should any quantity of whiskey be sold.

There appears to be a desire widely extended to induce Congress to annul the clause in the treaty of 1842, continuing in force the laws of the United States over the territory ceded by that treaty. This it is to be hoped may not be done so long as the Indians are permitted to occupy the land. Should it be thought proper by Congress, at any time, to throw the country open, the removal of the Indians should be provided for at the same time.

Reports from the several teachers, herewith enclosed, (numbered from 1 to 4 inclusive,) will inform you of the condition, prospects, &c., of the schools within this sub-agency.

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, after years of perseverance against adverse circumstances, has been forced to abandon the school and mission station at Pukaguma, despairing of effecting the smallest further good among the Indians at that place. This school was commenced and continued for some time under the most flattering circumstances; but of late years, the Indians, in the face of the most unmeasured exertions, have been going downward, till it was thought best to

abandon the station altogether. This board has, within the last year, established a new station and school at Bad river, from which, connected as it may be with the farming station at that place, we have reason to hope the best results.

The schools of the Methodist Mission Society at Fond-du-Lac and Sandy lake have been regularly kept during the year, with the exception of a short intermission in the latter this spring. The number of pupils taught in this school is not given in the teacher's report. From the character of the Indians, I presume the attendance has been small. As none of these schools are boarding schools, it is impossible for the children to attend regularly, as they must of course accompany their parents in all their wanderings; and hence arises the greatest difficulty against which the teachers have to contend, as it is impossible to make much impression where the pupils are in the school but one or two days during the week. If the \$2,000 education fund of the Chippewas could be expended on a small manual labor boarding school, even should the number of pupils taught annually not exceed ten, I am convinced that it would be productive of more final benefit to the nation.

The knowledge of letters is not, in my opinion, by any means the most important part of the education of an Indian. All experience teaches us that if he is not taught also some practical application of the knowledge he has gained, we had much better have left him in his natural state. If he has not this, and is turned back among his people, he has no object to which to apply his new gained knowledge. He feels no sympathy with the minds with which he has to associate, and, as a natural consequence, is dissatisfied with his condition, and sinks again into the vices of his race, to which his education enables him to add those of the white man.

I enclose, also, reports from the blacksmith, farmer, and carpenter, employed under treaty stipulations, to which I refer you for an account of their labors during the year.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAS. P. HAYS,
United States Sub-agent.

To his Excell'y HENRY DODGE,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Madison, Missouri.

No. 7.

MICHIGAN DISTRICT, OFFICE SUPT. IND. AFFAIRS,
Detroit, October 30, 1846.

SIR: In consequence of the delay in receiving the remittances for disbursement within this district, and my necessary absence on official duties, this communication bears a later date, and will be found less full and interesting, than I desire. Since the last annual report, the business of this office has been greatly increased by the discontinuance of the dormitory at Mackinac, the keeper of which has heretofore discharged many of the duties at that station, and by the abolishment of the Saganaw sub-agency, the business and responsibilities of which agency now devolve upon me. There consequently exists a necessity for the employment of a competent clerk, as in the other superintendencies of the United States, which clerk might also perform the duties of messenger; the amount saved in the dis-

continuance of the two offices above alluded to (unless the decision of the Department in regard to them should be reconsidered) would justify an appropriation for this object; the difference in the expenses under that head, during the present year, being less than in former by about eighteen hundred dollars. In collecting and disbursing the funds this year, it will be necessary to perform about 6,000 miles travel, near 5,000 of which have been accomplished since the receipt of the remittances of the 4th of September, during very boisterous weather and on routes of great hazard.

It is desirable that the remittances should be made during the month of July in each year, if possible, in order that the time of the annuity payments may be so fixed as to permit the Indians to assemble and return to their homes in season for the harvest, and prepare for their hunts at the proper time. The delay this year was a serious disappointment to the Indians, and to those at La Pointe in particular, as the supplies furnished by the government (though larger in amount than heretofore) were exhausted, and they were compelled to sustain themselves from their own means during their long and anxious stay at the pay-ground.

The sub-agent at La Pointe informed me that the Indians expressed a desire to cede to the United States that portion of the country not included in the treaty of 1842, and lying on the northern shore of lake Superior, between the St. Louis and Pigeon rivers.

This, with the subject of the reservation at Sault Ste. Marie, was noticed and recommended in my last report, and my views have not changed in regard to the importance of both measures.

From an examination of the report of Jas. Ord, esq., sub-agent at Ste. Marie, with those of the missionaries and teachers within that sub-agency, it will be seen that the condition of the Indians continues to improve; they are becoming more sober, industrious, and religious, and those who are engaged in the work of their civilization take renewed courage from the results of the past year. Within the Mackinac agency a steady advancement is apparent among them. Many have purchased lands, erected comfortable houses, commenced the cultivation of the ground with a view to produce more than sufficient for their own consumption: this, with their fishing and hunting at their proper seasons, has enabled them to improve their condition materially.

Through the liberality, energy, and perseverance of the Rev. F. Pierz, a missionary and teacher among them, a saw-mill has been erected during the season, which furnishes them lumber for buildings and the construction of boats and vessels, which many are doing and abandoning the use of the canoe. The chiefs in council requested the continuance of the dormitory, and desired their wishes made known to the Department: my recommendation in this regard was, some time since, communicated. They also joined in a petition, and made an open request, to have the balance of their debt fund (meaning the \$300,000 mentioned in the 5th article of the treaty of May 27, 1836, and the amendment thereto) applied to the payment of their just debts, and the balance appropriated to the purchase of lands and making improvements thereon for their future home. Were the money so applied, I think it would relieve them from debt and provide them with lands and comfortable improvements. A portion repeated the heretofore expressed wish that they might be granted the privileges of citizenship, saying it would stimulate them to greater efforts in qualifying themselves for the enjoyment of those rights. And although I am gratified to say that a very few may be found who would, perhaps, appreciate such

privileges, still, much has yet to be done for them, and great changes accomplished, before such an extension would be founded in a just regard to their own or the public good. The Chippewas of Saganaw continue to advance steadily in improvement; an increased number of acres have been put under cultivation the past season, and they have been blessed with abundant crops. The great change manifested in the character and condition of this band within a few years is truly astonishing. From being an idle and dissipated race, they have comparatively become a sober and industrious people, proud of having land and property of their own, and anxious for the education of their children, and striving for general advancement in their condition.

The exertions of the missionaries, teachers, and officers situated among them, have been unremitting in producing the change. The Ottowas of the Grand river are in a more comfortable state than in previous years; and as the sale of liquor is gradually being abandoned by the whites, it produces a change and happy improvement in the condition of the Indians. When kept sober they are industrious, and provide for their support from their hunts and cornfields. Some have bought lands and made improvements, with the intention and expectation that they will enjoy a permanent home; desiring to remain and die upon the land of their birth, and be buried mid the graves of their fathers.

The few Pottawatomies remaining in the State are generally well situated, receiving the benefits of missionary schools, and making considerable advancement in agricultural pursuits.

That portion of the Swan creek and Black river band remaining in Michigan express dissatisfaction at the condition of the negotiation for the sale of their lands, as stipulated in the treaty of 25th May, 1836: the causes of complaint will be understood by reference to my letter of May 11, 1836.

Should I be permitted to visit Washington during the winter, it would afford an opportunity to examine the situation of this question, with that of others connected with the affairs of this district, and enable me to explain to the Indians, more fully than can be done from any information existing in this office, the views and action of the government upon this and other questions, and the true position of existing relations and previous transactions with them.

I would here state that those persons in the public service connected with the Indian Department in this district, including the missionaries and teachers, have been faithful in the performance of their duties; and that to the reports of some of them, which are herewith, I most respectfully refer you for a more detailed account of the condition and prospect of the Indians within their charge.

No. 1.—Jas. Ord, sub-agent, Sault Ste. Marie, report.

No. 2.—Peter P. Lefevre, Bishop, &c., report, schools and missions.

No. 3.—Rev. Abel Bingham, do do

No. 4.—Rev. Wm. A Brockway, do do

No. 5.—Rev. P. Dougherty, do do

No. 6.—Rev. Leonard Slater, do do

No. 7.—Rev. Geo. N. Smith, do do

WM. A. RICHMOND,

Acting Supt. Ind. Affairs.

Hon. WILLIAM MEDILL,

Com. Indian Affairs, Washington City, D. C.

No. 8.

SAULT ST. MARIE,
Michigan, October 1, 1846.

SIR: I have the honor to report the physical condition of the Indians of this sub agency to be more promising and prosperous than it has been during previous years.

From their hunts and from fishing they have been able nearly to liquidate their debts to their traders, and many of them have been supplied with provisions and clothing for the winter. They are very anxious to have houses to live in, instead of lodges, and many of them intend to get out logs and bark for the erection of a number during the ensuing summer. Their crops of potatoes have been abundant and excellent. The Ance Indians, I learn, will have a great quantity for sale. The Indians near the Sault have expressed a desire to obtain land, on which to build and live like the white people. Their visits to the village are not so frequent, and their stay seldom longer than necessary to make their sales and purchases, and to receive articles from the blacksmith's shop. Instances of drunkenness are fewer than formerly amongst those visiting the Sault. Could the annuity payment be made in July or the early part of August, it would be of advantage to all, more especially to those from a distance, as they remain a month or six weeks at Whitefish point before they receive their annuities. Were they furnished with goods and provisions by the government to the amount of their annuities, they would derive more benefit from them than by receiving payment in money.

The progress in learning of their children, at the schools of the Sault, is not such as to justify the annual expenditure, under the treaty, for education. There appears to be a decreasing disposition on the part of parents to send their children to school. Many of those who have left school apparently derive little advantage from what they have learned, and frequently fall into dissipation and indolence.

When they are taught to read and write, and cipher, and instructed in useful trades, they will be better prepared to gain a subsistence. I know of no instance of an Indian being employed, unless it be in such services as can be performed by an uneducated Indian.

Sickness has prevailed at the Sault among the Indians, which has been fatal in several cases to children and old persons.

Not an instance of riotous or disorderly conduct amongst the Indians has occurred during the year.

In consequence of the resignations of the carpenter and blacksmith at the Ance, in the early part of the season, and the difficulty of supplying their places in proper time, the requisite reports and returns are not received. The operations of their successors are conducted with vigilance and promptitude.

The farmer will have hay and oats enough to keep the yoke of oxen under his care.

The Ance band have a yoke of oxen which they purchased with their treaty money, which they will be likewise able to keep during the winter.

The schools of the missions at the Ance are well attended, and give general satisfaction. The efforts of the missionaries for the welfare and happiness of the scholars under their charge at the Ance, are acknowledged and commended by all who have visited these missions.

The above, and the accompanying papers, numbered from one to seven inclusive, are respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES ORD.

To. WM. A. RICHMOND, Esq.,
Acting Superintendent Indian Affairs, Detroit, Michigan.

No. 9.

CHOCTAW AGENCY,
October 10, 1846.

SIR: The necessity of discharging duties assigned me in other quarters by the Department has prevented me from spending much time in the western superintendency since the date of my last report; I am, therefore, unable to do more at present than make a very brief statement of its condition.

So short a time has elapsed since the Cherokee treaty was concluded, that no opinion can be formed as yet of the probable result. If the expectations of the parties are realized and harmony is restored, the good effects will not be confined to the Cherokees. Apart from the actual violence and bloodshed which their unhappy dissensions have led to, many of them have ceased to cultivate the earth, more have abandoned their homes, and the impression has prevailed that a large portion intended to seek a new residence beyond the territory they now occupy. Thus the Indian tribes are not only deprived of the example which the foremost among them ought to set, but are led to regard their present location as by no means permanent. All feel that if the line they have been so often assured was to be the perpetual boundary between them and the whites is once broken, not one tribe only, but all, must move farther west. It is evident that with the prospect or probability of speedy removal, no man, certainly no community, can ever set seriously about the work of improvement. It is therefore not the least among the benefits which would result from the effectual settlement of the Cherokee difficulties, that all idea of a change of country will be effectually dispelled, so far as they are concerned. When it is once understood by the Cherokees that they are permanently established in their present homes, and that nothing further is to be gained by agitation, their leading men will doubtless apply themselves in earnest to the advancement not of their own people only, but of their race. That they will do this, we have the best assurance in the benevolent regard which they have manifested on various occasions for the welfare of other tribes. As a matter of course, efforts springing from the bosom of the parties to be benefited are more likely to prove successful than those, however well meant, which come from abroad. All, or nearly all that could be expected from external aid, I apprehend has already been done for the Indians. What remains—and it is considerable—must be done by themselves. The chief reliance, of course, is upon the proper training of youth; but this is necessarily a slow work, rather affecting future generations than the present, and limited to a comparatively small number. The Choctaws, for example, educate less than 500—not exceeding one-tenth of their children. If the unlettered, full-blooded Indians, especially the

males, could be induced to apply themselves more generally to agricultural or mechanical pursuits; if they could get in the way of exchanging more extensively produce instead of annuity moneys, for supplies furnished by traders, the results would unquestionably be speedily and perceptibly beneficial. The main obstacle to the improvement of the Indian is found in his aversion to labor. "He disappears," it has been well remarked, "before the white man, simply because he will not work." To get rid of this obstacle is the problem. It has already been partially overcome in the semi-civilized tribes. Among all of them men are occasionally found of industrious habits; and the demand for their labor, whenever it has existed, has been supplied to some extent; but this, unfortunately, in most cases does more harm than good, as the tendency is generally to expose them to demoralizing influences. When they work in the States, but few of them can resist the temptation to spend their wages for liquor. If some mode could be devised of employing them profitably at home, and the desire to accumulate could be aroused, very much would be effected.

The report of their agent and other accounts represent that the Creeks have made fine crops this year. It is said that they work more and raise more corn, in proportion to their numbers, than any other tribe. They have for some time past been in the habit of bringing rice into Arkansas and into the Choctaw country for sale. The quantity raised during the past season, I am informed, is much larger than usual.

The Creeks complain very much that goods are still sent in place of money for the interest on what is due them for lost property. So far as the government is concerned, the substitution is exceedingly expensive; the cost of getting the goods from New York to the Creek agency amounting every year to nearly 5 per cent. on their value. The sole object is to benefit the Indian by protecting him from fraud in securing the full worth of his money, and by furnishing him with articles he requires cheaper than they could otherwise be obtained. But the Creeks say that the articles are not generally such as are wanted; that even if they were, they are never received until long (sometimes a year) after the other annuities, and that they cannot be conveniently and equitably divided among the proper recipients, the owners of the lost property. As to protection from imposition, one single fact they mention speaks for itself. A majority of the claims of the Upper Creeks were sold in advance this year, at a considerable sacrifice, to one of their own people. My own opinions on this subject have been repeatedly expressed. I have never doubted that the best course for the Indian was to pay him in money, and then give him an opportunity to expend it to the best advantage by encouraging competition among traders. In this way you not only please the Indian best, but you take an effectual mode of promoting civilization.

No report has been received at this office from the sub-agent for the Seminoles. Their leading men have gone with a large party on a hunting expedition to the prairies, and are not expected to return until spring. It is understood that the game has become exceedingly scarce, and in all probability one or two trips of this kind will teach the Seminoles that they can only look to the proceeds of their labor for subsistence.

You have already been informed that the Chickasaws are desirous of procuring another country. The object is to dissolve their connexion with the Choctaws, among whom the Chickasaws, in 1837, purchased the right to settle and live, with separate subordinate jurisdiction over a particular

tract known as the Chickasaw district, one of the four into which the Choctaw country is divided. This district is ruled by Chickasaw officers exclusively, but is subject to the laws of the Choctaw general council, in which it is fully represented. Not more than one-third of the Chickasaws live in their own district. The rest are scattered among the Choctaws, who speak the same or very nearly the same language, and with whom they intermarry; and as the Choctaws are four times as numerous, they very naturally fear that at no distant day they will become merged in that tribe, and thus lose their separate national existence. Upon this apprehension a few of the leaders have operated for the purpose of getting the main body beyond the reach of influences likely to prevent them from acquiring control of the Chickasaw fund. I am satisfied that the Chickasaws could not procure a better country; and as the evil they dread is rather of an imaginary than a real character, true kindness requires that all idea of removal should be discouraged. At present they are doing very well. They have erected several buildings for public worship, made large appropriations for schools, and raised 40,000 bushels of corn this year over and above what will be required for consumption. To say nothing of the wealthier half-breeds, who own large cotton plantations, very many of the uneducated full-blooded Indians have valuable improvements on the routes travelled by the Texan emigrants. They find a ready market for their produce, and are learning to acquire and take care of property. To all of this class the evils necessarily resulting from removal would more than counterbalance any possible good.

It will be seen that the Neosho sub-agent gives a favorable account of the tribes under his charge. He makes no mention of the party of New York Indians that visited the Senecas not long since, and applied to the Department for permission to reside among them. I have recently learned that several have died, and that the rest are likely to return to their proper homes in the neighborhood of Fort Scott.

About 1,000 Choctaws have joined their brethren in the west during the past year. The greater part, so far as I can learn, have suffered, like all other new comers, from the change of climate; some of them to a very great extent, particularly the Leaf river Indians, who emigrated in May last. Before they left Mississippi I paid them their scrip, and was struck with their appearance in many respects. They are distinguished from the other Mississippi Choctaws by the circumstance that most of them are members of Christian churches. Many years since, one of their number, Toblee Chubbee, became a convert, and exerted all his influence, which seems to have been considerable, in reforming his people. He induced them to lead sober and industrious lives, to abandon the habits of Indians, and to dress and live like white people. For the most part they had comfortable homes, and it was with some difficulty they were persuaded to emigrate; in fact, not until they had seen some of their western brethren, and heard their accounts of the schools, churches, and other improvements in the west. When they did go, they not only had more property, but were altogether superior in appearance to any Indians I had seen in Mississippi. As I had taken considerable pains to persuade them to remove, it may be conceived that I felt greatly shocked, on my recent return to this place, to find them all, without an exception, greatly reduced by disease. The other emigrants I have not seen, but understand they have

suffered nearly if not quite as much. Nothing is allowed them by government for medicines or medical attendance. This I cannot but regard as wrong. The country they leave is healthy. Some of them were, prior to their emigration, the most hearty, robust looking people I have ever seen. They leave against their own inclination, at the solicitation of the government. On the route, when they seldom need it, medical aid is furnished; but after their arrival, when sickness is inevitable, they get none. By affording very little assistance, many lives might be saved. Besides, health and strength are more essential during the first year after their removal than at any subsequent period, as they have their cabins to build, farms to open, and other labors to perform, incident to a change of residence.

Those who came in 1845, and about half of this year's emigrants, have either made or purchased improvements in the different districts, and gone to work. They have harmonized with the other Choctaws better than could have been expected. As far as I have been able to observe, the best feelings prevail among them. Some of the new comers have been elected to office by the old settlers.

It is, of course, impossible to form an opinion at this time of the probable result of the efforts to effect an emigration this fall. There is every reason to believe that there will be a much more hearty co-operation on the part of the agents or attorneys than heretofore. Those who control the different parties, however, have so long restrained them from emigrating, that they will find it difficult to persuade them to an opposite course.

As to the other, or, properly speaking, the western Choctaws, those who have so long been under my own immediate charge, I have but little to add to what has already been stated to the Department. Their crops during the past year have been remarkably abundant. Those who raise cotton, it is true, have lost a great deal from the ravages of the worm; but the main staple, corn, has never turned out better. The quantity of stock raised among them is increasing considerably, and many of them are getting into the way of raising sheep, to which their country is well adapted. Their national council, which is now in session, has before it a proposition to pass laws for the collection of debts, which heretofore has not been done, though their courts frequently try the right of property in cases of some magnitude. At this time a suit is pending in one of them involving an estate valued at \$20,000. These courts are regularly organized, with judges and juries, and the suits are conducted on both sides by professional advocates, of which there is a large number. There are also among the Choctaws several ministers of the gospel, chiefly full blooded Indians.

Further and more satisfactory information in regard to the Choctaws can be given when the statistical returns, recently called for by the Department, are completed. These can, perhaps, be more easily furnished by the Choctaws than by most other tribes, as their organization is peculiarly favorable; the three districts being sub-divided into sixty companies, each company headed by a captain, living in the midst of, and personally acquainted with, his people and their condition.

In conclusion, it gives me pleasure to express the opinion that, notwithstanding the country is involved in a war, the utmost confidence may be placed in the different tribes in this superintendency. Apart from the deep interests they have at stake in their annuities and investments, I am more

than ever convinced that their sympathies are entirely with the government and people of the United States.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. ARMSTRONG,
Acting Superintendent, &c.

Hon. W. MEDILL,
Commissiener of Indian Affairs.

No. 10.

CHEROKEE AGENCY,
Cherokee Nation, September 20, 1846.

SIR: In conformity with the regulations of the Indian Department, I have the honor to submit for your consideration the following report of the condition and affairs of the Cherokee tribe west of the Mississippi river:

I take occasion to premise, that the unhappy political animosities and internal feuds which have existed among these people as a nation, for several years past, have, to a considerable extent, checked their progress, and paralyzed their advancement in the advantages of education and agricultural pursuits; and the deplorable effects of those elements of discord, which have so frequently broken forth within the last year, have kept the community under a feverish excitement, and habitual disquietude. But, surrounded by those disadvantages as these people have been, yet many of them evince a laudable zeal in the promotion of education, agricultural pursuits, domestic economy, and industry, the beneficial effects of which are to be seen among those who have thus directed their attention, in the neatness and style in which they live, with all the essential necessities and comforts of life about them; and I am much pleased to be enabled to remark, from actual observation, that the wearing apparel manufactured from the raw material in the nation, by female industry, in the application of spinning wheels and looms, would well compare with the household economy and domestic productions of private and family occupations of the same character in most of the States.

Religious denominations, church members, and institutions for education.

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions among the Cherokees have four stations, the guardianship and care of which are assigned to the following gentlemen, missionaries:

Rev. S. A. Worcester,	Park Hill mission.	
Rev. Eleazer Butler,	Fairfield	do.
Rev. Worcester Willie,	Dwight	do.
Rev. John Husk,	Honey Creek	do.
Rev. Stephen Forman,	Fork Hill	do.

} *Native preachers.*

The aggregate number of church members connected with this missionary institution is 249.

The whole number of scholars taught at the Park Hill mission for the past year has been 33: the average attendance of pupils is estimated at 16, eleven of whom were Cherokees, and five white children.

Connected with Mr. Worcester's mission, he is intrusted with the care

and supervision of a printing press, from which are issued a large number of religious tracts and moral essays, spelling-books, almanacs, &c.; some of which are printed partly in Cherokee, and partly in English—some in Choctaw, and some in the Creek language.

The Dwight mission institution is devoted exclusively to the education of females, and its operation appears to be very judiciously arranged, as well for the purpose of promoting education as for the system adopted affording the means of instruction in the essential and necessary branches of domestic pursuits and household economy. Connected with the details of this institution there are ten persons employed, to wit: Rev. Worcester Willie and Mrs. Willie, missionaries; Rev. Jacob Hitchcock and Mrs. Hitchcock, superintendents of secular affairs; Mr. James Orr superintends the farming department, aided by Mrs. Orr, who has the supervision of the household economy connected with this branch of business; Mr. Kellog Day is a regular bred mechanic, attached to this institution; Mrs. Day, Miss Ellen Stetson, and Miss Giddings, have charge of the girls during school hours, teaching spelling, reading, writing, grammar, arithmetic, geography, modern and ancient history, and composition; Miss Stetson instructs the girls also, when out of school, in knitting, spinning, needle-work, &c. About fifty scholars have attended this school the last year, though the average number in attendance is estimated at about forty.

The Methodist Episcopal church in the Cherokee nation is supplied with two missionary preachers; the Rev. Edward F. Peery being the presiding elder, under whose direction and care are the following reverend gentlemen, viz:

Rev. David B. Cumming,

Rev. Thomas Ruble,

Rev. Thomas Burtolph,

Rev. Andrew Cunningham.

Native preachers.

Rev. William Cory,

Rev. William M'Intosh,

Rev. John F. Root,

Rev. Sus-si-wa-le-to.

Their system of ministerial labors appears to be judicially arranged: while some are assigned to local duties, and more circumscribed bounds, others are required to extend their services over more comprehensive circuits, and thus, by a methodical system, which appears to be beneficially adjusted, their religious example and moral influence are extended to all parts of the nation.

The number of members attached to this church is estimated at 1,400.

In regard to the means by which the preachers are supported, it appears they are furnished by the society; and the aggregate appropriation for this purpose, at present, is \$2,360.

There are four Sabbath schools in the nation under the care of this society.

I addressed a letter to Doctor Butler, who is the principal missionary in charge of the Fairfield mission; also to the Rev. Mr. Jones, of the Baptist mission, and to Mr. Payne, commissioner of common schools in the Cherokee nation, requesting each of those gentlemen to be so obliging as to furnish me with reports of the condition and progress of their respective charges. From some cause, I have received no communication from either of those gentlemen on the subject above referred to, and much regret that it is not in my power, owing to the absence of the desired information, to

make such representations in regard to those institutions as would be either useful or interesting.

For a more minute and detailed account than is herein set forth, in reference to the Park Hill and Dwight missions, and also of the Methodist Episcopal church in the Cherokee nation, I beg leave to refer to the reports of the Rev. Mr. Worcester and Rev. Mr. Hitchcock as to those two missions, and to the report of the Rev. Mr. Ruble as to the Methodist Episcopal church, which reports are herewith forwarded.

In regard to the temperance society in the nation, it is making considerable progress in the acquisition of members. I have not received a report from the secretary of that institution, though I have requested it. But, from the fact of its members amounting to 1,700, agreeable to last year's estimate, according to the best information I have been enabled to obtain as to its probable increase, I would suppose it must now number near or quite 2,000, whose united influence in the cause they so laudably promote, it is hoped and believed, bids fair to produce a very desirable effect on a large portion of the community.

In regard to the preachers and teachers whose names have been mentioned, I take occasion to remark, that I have not had an opportunity to form a personal acquaintance with all: those with whom I have become acquainted are exemplary in their habits and commendable in their deportment; and I feel authorized to add, upon information derived from reliable sources, that those whom I only know from character are no less worthy of the high trust confided to them, in impressing pious duties and moral principles generally among the people, and particularly in regard to those placed under their immediate care and tuition. And I take great pleasure in further adding, upon information the correctness of which I do not doubt, that the ladies who are engaged in tuition attend to the respective duties they have undertaken with a care and assiduity highly creditable to themselves as well as beneficial to their scholars.

There is a weekly newspaper printed at Tahlequah, the seat of government in the nation, edited by Mr. William P. Ross. This paper is printed partly in the English and partly in the Cherokee language, and I believe has quite an extensive circulation.

The Cherokee nation is abundantly supplied with salt water, and mostly of an excellent quality. Some two or three establishments are now in successful operation manufacturing salt, realizing a very handsome profit; and it only requires the application of adequate capital, aided by the necessary skill and enterprise, to make the business a source of much national wealth, there being many places, as I am informed, at which salt water could be procured.

In regard to the agricultural operations of the country, perhaps appearances are less favorable than they have been for several preceding years, which appear to be owing to the excited and unsettled state of affairs in the nation during the present year. Many fields are left entirely uncultivated this season. It is believed, however, there is sufficient land in cultivation to afford a supply for internal consumption, the appearance of crops now presenting the prospect of a fair average production, and there being many excellent farms in the nation which in size I would suppose range from 20 to 100 acres, according to the capacity of the proprietor. Such farms appear to be conducted with skill and industry, and offer a fair reward for the labor bestowed.

The staple productions of the country are corn, wheat, and oats. Some farms in the southern part of the nation are well adapted to the production of cotton, and afford pretty fair average crops of that article, though not equal to the production of a more southern latitude.

As the wild game of the woods is entirely exhausted, or nearly so, in the nation, there is therefore but little inducement now to indulge in the chase, either as a means of subsistence or object of amusement; and although many among the most indigent of the nation are disinclined to the pursuit of steady habits of manual labor, and under moderate inducements would still prefer the hunter's life, yet, under existing circumstances they find it essentially necessary to devote some portion of their time to the cultivation of small pieces of ground as a means of obtaining subsistence.

Legislative, judicial, and executive departments.

The legislative department consists of an executive committee and national council. By a regulation of the government the nation is divided into eight districts, each of which is entitled to two members in the executive committee, and three in the national council. The executive officers and legislative body are elected by the popular vote of the nation, and hold their offices for four years.

The judicial department consists in the establishment of a supreme court, composed of a chief justice and four associate judges; and two circuit courts. The nation being divided into two judicial circuits, a circuit judge is appointed for each. There are eight district courts, there being eight districts in the nation: a judge is appointed for each district.

There are, therefore, connected with the judiciary system fifteen judges. The supreme court holds its session annually; and having appellate jurisdiction as well as original jurisdiction in some cases, it decides upon controverted points of law brought up from the circuit courts for final action. The circuit and district courts hold their sittings semi-annually.

The principles of the government in *form* partake very much of the republican system of the government of the United States, and of the different States. In regard to judicial proceedings, the technicalities observed in the transaction of business in the State courts are not required, and perhaps it is best so. The important right of trial by a jury of the nation, and of the parties to plead and be impleaded, either personally or by council, is wisely interpolated into the Cherokee system of jurisprudence.

The executive branch of the government is composed of a principal and an assistant chief. In the absence of the principal, the executive duties devolve on the assistant chief.

Cherokee difficulties.

In regard to the repeated murders and other outrages growing out of the political animosities and party divisions of the Cherokee people, to which I have slightly adverted in the commencement of this report, I conceive it would be unnecessary for me at this time to go into a minute and detailed account of the facts and circumstances connected with these transactions, as I have endeavored to keep the Department advised of those occurrences as they transpired; and this conclusion is superinduced from the fact of Colonel Medill, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, having lately made an elaborate

report to the honorable the Secretary of War, in relation to the disturbances and difficulties of the different parties in the nation, on which the whole grounds of their respective complaints have been thoroughly examined and so fully set forth, that it is believed nothing I could now say would throw any additional light on the general subject of their national difficulties. I will, however, briefly remark, that since the first of November last there has been thirty four murders committed in the nation, including two or three cases close to the line. I think it proper to explain, though, that from the best information I could obtain, about twelve of those cases resulted from causes unconnected with political strife, or party animosities; the balance may be fairly attributed to that source.

It is a matter of notoriety, that all the parties to this great Cherokee controversy have appealed to the President of the United States, setting forth their respective grievances and causes of discontent in the most forcible lights and imposing forms their respective cases were susceptible of receiving, and that he has heard them with patience and attention, manifesting a deep solicitude for the final adjustment of this long-pending and complicated subject; and it is believed he has been actuated from considerations of liberality and of justice in the appointment of a commission, of high reputation for integrity of purpose and soundness of judgment, to investigate their respective demands, and settle all matters of difference between the parties; as well to reconcile their mutual allegations against each other, as to adjust any equitable and proper claims they may be entitled to on the government.

The labors of those gentlemen, it is hoped, will restore quietude to these people, and thereby re-unite them in their national ties and long-lost brotherly attachment; which event, it is believed, would prevent a recurrence of the calamities with which they have been so unfortunately enthralled; the clouds of discord with which they have been so thickly surrounded, would be thereby dissipated, and a new and brighter era dawn upon their national policy and social intercourse, the happy effects of which would soon be visible in their political economy, the harmony of the judicial administration, and the general prosperity of the nation.

If, however, it should be found impracticable to effect these desirable objects, the design of which has required much labor and patient investigation, why then it would seem, as a dernier resort, that a final separation, on some terms, must be the alternative.

All of which is very respectfully submitted.

JAS. McKISSICK,

Agent for Cherokee nation west.

Major W. ARMSTRONG,

Acting Superintendent, &c., Choctaw Agency.

No. 11.

CREEK AGENCY, October 1, 1846.

SIR: But little change has taken place in the condition of the Creeks since my report of last year. The crops of the present year are abundant; so much so that a large surplus of almost every thing cultivated by them

will be left for sale. Large quantities of rice have been raised—principally by the people of the upper towns. This is an article not generally cultivated to any extent heretofore, and very seldom for sale until this year. I am informed that much of it, well cleaned, can be had on the Canadian at quite a low price. Stocks of horses, cattle, and hogs, are becoming abundant; and large numbers of the latter will be offered for sale during the approaching winter.

The only event of notice that has transpired during the past year is the arrival, in their country west, of one hundred and four emigrant Creeks. They express themselves as being much pleased with their new country. They are quite an industrious class, and have made fine crops; and have saved from their rations sufficient stock cattle to satisfy their present wants. I regret to state that they have suffered much from sickness, though not more than could be reasonably expected from the hardships incident to a journey of such extent, and undertaken at such a season of the year. Those who have been sick are now recovering their health, and, as they are generally temperate in their habits, they will doubtless hereafter enjoy it.

The general council of the nation commenced its sittings on the 22d ultimo. One of the most important acts dependent upon it, was the appointment of a second chief of the lower towns—that office having been rendered vacant by the death of U-fau-la-harjo. The office has devolved upon Mr. Benjamin Marshall, formerly national interpreter, an educated half-breed of wealth and standing. He is of course favorably inclined to religion and education, and much good may be anticipated to arise from his appointment. I am happy to state that the council is at present engaged in a revision of the laws of the nation, many of which, though not sanguinary, are unnecessarily severe and arbitrary. No change in the system of the government of the nation can be yet expected.

The establishment and location in the nation of several tradesmen and mechanics, citizens of the United States, speak in favorable terms of the advancement of these people in civilization. The example also of some, in causing the erection of neat and substantial houses for dwellings, has been followed by many. There are two tailors, one cabinet-maker, five carpenters, one silversmith and jeweller, one bricklayer, two masons, one boot and shoemaker, one mill-wright, one miller, and one blacksmith, who follow for a livelihood their different trades and occupations, and are encouraged to reside in the nation by the patronage of the Indians. The water-mill, built by the upper Creeks out of their annuity, is in operation, and contributes much to their comfort. They also employ an additional blacksmith, who they pay out of their annuity.

The school at the Presbyterian Mission is the only one of importance now in the nation. As regards its condition, I beg leave to refer you to the accompanying report of the Rev. Mr. Loughridge, the principal of the institution.

The manual labor schools promised the Creeks by the treaty of the 4th January, 1845, have excited great attention. Their erection is anxiously hoped for by many.

Depredations committed by different roving bands of Osages upon the property of Creek citizens, and which have engendered rather hostile feelings, are the only things calculated to disturb the general harmony and

peace of this section; and there is but little doubt entertained that this difficulty will be amicably settled.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES LOGAN, *Creek Agent.*

Capt. W. ARMSTRONG,
Acting Superintendent Western Territory.

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No. 12.

CHICKASAW AGENCY,
September 1, 1846.

SIR: In making this report there will be only a slight difference from my last.

The Chickasaws, in September, 1845, received an annuity of sixty

thousand dollars. Up to that time, and during the payment, there was

considerable contention and unfriendly feeling among some of the Chicka-

saws, all of which was reported to the honorable the Commissioner of In-

dian Affairs, by you, at the time. I am happy to say that that feeling has

in a great measure subsided, and apparently better feelings exist.

The health of the nation for the last year has been remarkably good,

and at this time, which is considered the most unhealthy season of the

year in all the south and west, they are enjoying better health than they

have been since they emigrated.

Their crops are abundant this year. They have had a fine season, and

have not been idle. They will have a surplus of at least forty thousand

bushels of corn, for which, unfortunately, they will have no market.

Their crops of cotton, wheat, oats, and rye, are much better than they

have been any previous years.

It is pleasing, sir, to see the red people improving so fast in agriculture.

Their stocks of horses and cattle are also improving, both as to quality and

number. In a few years they will have an abundance, and will be able

to send large lots to market. Their country, for stock raising, is superior to

any I ever saw. On the prairies, their horses and cattle can subsist during

the winter, and keep in good order. There is no such thing known as

feeding stock cattle or out horses, with the Chickasaws, at any season of

the year.

The Chickasaws still continue to move into their district, and those who

have recently moved in are much pleased. If those who still reside in the

Choctaw district (and at some considerable distance too) would examine the

country, in two or three years nearly all of them would move in. The

more I explore and examine their district, the more valuable I find it to be.

There is land enough of good quality, well adapted to the culture of corn,

wheat, rye, oats, potatoes, and beans, for double the number of their tribe.

Their district is superior to either of the other districts of the nation in land,

water, and minerals. I have seen specimens of iron ore, found in large

quantities in the district, that were said (by good judges) would yield

seventy-five or eighty per cent. There are some good salt springs that

could be worked to great advantage, and there are several medical springs,

which have proved to be of great benefit to invalids who have attended

them during the two last summers.

About eighteen months since the Chickasaws made an agreement with the Methodist Episcopal Church, to establish a manual labor school in their district; which agreement was to be approved by the honorable Secretary of War. When it was submitted to him, he made some few objections to it, and returned it to the Chickasaw council for their further consideration. At the council which was held on the 24th ultimo, they entered into another agreement with the same church, which they are in hopes will meet the cordial approbation of the honorable Secretary. They appear to be more anxious now to have their children educated than they ever were since I have known them. I have been constant in my advice to them on that subject, and am in hopes, in a few years, to see every Chickasaw boy and girl at school. The Chickasaws have money enough to educate them all, and they could not put it to a better or more profitable use. A few letters from the honorable Secretary of War and Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to the Chickasaws, on the subject of education and building up academies, would be thankfully received, and would cause them to push forward in the "great and good cause."

The Rev. E. B. Duncan and lady, of the Methodist Society, have been engaged with a small school among the Chickasaws for the last two years, and I am happy to say that the children under their care have improved very much. Mr. Duncan has also preached to the natives, and has been well and kindly received. The Rev. Cyrus Kingsbury, a Presbyterian minister, who resides near Fort Towson, visits the Chickasaws once a month, and he has also met with a kind reception. It will not be out of place here to name a circumstance that speaks well of the natives: they have, during the last summer, built two large churches for the purpose of public worship.

There are three public blacksmith shops for the Chickasaws. One is within four miles of the agency; one near Fort Towson, and one on Brushy creek, about sixty-five miles from the agency. Mr. Srygley and Mr. Caudle, who occupy the first-named shops, have discharged their duties well. Mr. Lewis, who occupied the shop on Brushy, I was compelled to discharge for neglect of duty.

Several of the half-breeds have blacksmith shops of their own. Some have fine horse mills for the purpose of grinding corn and wheat, and some have most excellent cotton gins.

I regret to say that some of the Shawnees and Kickapoos have committed some depredations upon the Chickasaws this year, in the way of stealing horses, and killing cattle and hogs. Some of those tribes of wild Indians that live on Red river, that treated with Gov. Butler and Col. Lewis, are still committing depredations upon the citizens of Texas; and I have but little doubt but that some few of the Shawnees and Kickapoos are doing the same, in the way of stealing horses. I would not be the least surprised if the government would be compelled to take the same measures to make those Indians peaceable, that General Washington did with the Northwestern tribes in 1794. If they will not hear the talk of the President, make them hear it. Let them know, and know well, that our citizens are not to be murdered, nor their property stolen from them.

Fort Washita is situated on the False Washita river, about twelve miles east of the small Cross timbers, which is near the route that all the disaffected Indians from the north go south. From forty to sixty miles there are a number of what we call wild Indians, who could come into the set-

tlements either north or south of Red river, commit depredations, and be off without our being able to follow and recapture our property, owing to the small number of troops now at the fort. The fort is now commanded by that valuable officer Brevet Major George Andrews, and he has only a part of a company of infantry. From the peculiar situation of Fort Washita, there should be at least two companies of dragoons added to the command now stationed there; which amount of troops would be sufficient to render that protection which is necessary. I will take the liberty of enclosing to you a letter directed to me by the citizens of this district, on the subject of their being protected.

Sir, it is with great pleasure and gratification that I can say to you, that I have not seen a single *Chickasaw drunk this year*; but regret that I cannot say the same for some of the white men in their nation:

Very respectfully, I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

A. M. M. UPSHAW,

United States Agent for the Chickasaws.

Major Wm. ARMSTRONG,

Acting Superintendent Western Territory.

No. 13.

NEOSHO SUB-AGENCY,

September 17, 1846.

SIR: I again have the honor of reporting the condition of the Indians in this sub-agency. The Quapaws are improving in many respects. They have used more industry during the last year than they usually have; they have, nearly every one of them, who had any farms at all, enlarged them; they have repaired their fencing, and many of them that had no farms before have fenced and broke them fields, and have corn growing this season. I think they have at least a fourth more ground in cultivation this season than they ever have had before. They have worked their crops better than usual. Their farmer early last spring stocked their ploughs, and had all their farming utensils in good repair; he then encouraged them to begin to farm early; he would go with them in the woods and show them the kind of timber that was best for rails; he then showed them how to make their fences; he showed them the best ground to make farms on; he taught them how wide to make their corn rows, and how many grains of corn to plant in each hill, none of which they appeared to understand before. He sowed some wheat for several of them last fall, and they reaped good crops of wheat this summer, which has pleased them very much. They have had several spreeds of drinking since they laid by their crops, in which several Indians have been killed or stabbed; they promise now that they will drink no more; but they will drink if they can get the liquor. The only possible way to keep them from drinking is to keep the liquor from them. I have just visited the school among them; there are about twenty scholars, mostly boys; they all look healthy and intelligent, and are advancing tolerably fast in learning.

I have no doubt but this school will prove a great blessing to the Quapaws. The chiefs are still very anxious, they say, that their Great Father should send them their money for education purposes. I have been fur-

nished with a report of this school by the Rev. Samuel G. Patterson; it is herewith enclosed, and marked A. The number of Quapaws will prove considerably greater this year than the last, as many of their Red river brethren have come and settled themselves with them here.

The Senecas have been very sickly during the last year, and many of them have died. There is no other visible change among them since my last report.

The mixed band of Senecas and Shawnees have been generally healthy, although they live so near the Senecas. I know of no alteration whatever among this tribe since my last report. They have had good crops growing, and will raise a plenty to live on the present year.

The smiths among all these tribes keep them supplied with every necessary tool to work with.

Every thing within the bounds of this sub-agency appears to be peace, harmony, and good-will; not the slightest interruption pervades the country to my knowledge.

I have the honor to be your most obedient servant,

JAMES S. RAINS,
Neosho Indian Sub-agent.

Maj. WILLIAM ARMSTRONG,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Choctaw Agency.

No. 14.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 15, 1846.

SIR: Under the regulations of the Department, it is my duty to report to you the condition of the tribe committed to my charge. In pursuance of which I herewith make known:

That, since my report of last year, nothing has occurred to disturb the peaceful relations of the Seminoles with the United States, or with any of the surrounding tribes. And although conflict of interests between the Seminoles and Creeks was anticipated, and provided for by the commissioners who made the late treaty, I am happy to say nothing has occurred which required *even a reference* to the United States authority.

They appear to be satisfied in being guarantied by the treaty to have the right of self-government, so far as relates to their "town laws," &c. willingly acknowledging the supremacy of the Creek "general council."

The tribe is divided into twenty-five "towns," or bands. Last year there were twenty-seven; but two of them having lost their headmen, have attached themselves to other bands. Each town has its own governor, or headman, "town laws," &c.—the general council of the Seminoles having a supervisory control over all the towns; in which council a majority of the headmen, with the approbation of the governor, or king, are competent to pass laws for the government of the whole people, provided they do not conflict with the laws of the "Creek general council."

Micco-nuppe is the Seminole king, or governor; Cowoch Coochee, or Wild Cat, his "counsellor and organ," who has to assist him in determining what the king *ought to do*; and five other chiefs—to wit: Tusse Krai, Octi-archee, Pascofar, Echo-emathla, and Passuckee-yoholo—who may be called the executive council.

The greater number of the Seminoles live between the North fork of Canadian and Little river, on the north of the main Canadian; their territory is mostly prairie land, with, however, a sufficient quantity of timber for all the purposes of many times their number. A large proportion of the land is good, and well adapted to the culture of all kinds of grain; and for stock-raising it is unsurpassed by any portion of the Indian territory I have seen.

The climate is variable, and the bleak blasts of winter, driving across those prairies, are peculiarly severe on the Seminole, coming from so genial a climate as Florida; where such a thing as a snow storm, they say, never was seen. Last winter was one of the severest ever experienced in the west; and the "big frosts" which were sent by the "Great Spirit," caused much suffering, and not a little grumbling among them, and induced many to deny the words and doubt the wisdom of their "Great Father," who "promised them in exchange for Florida, a country better suited to their habits of life," &c.

Another source of discontent among them was the want of provisions. They had removed too late in the spring to raise any considerable quantity of corn, and by the provisions of the treaty they were subsisted only six months, which ended in January; from which time until in May, (when I procured corn for them on the credit of their annuity,) many of them suffered immensely. Although the hardships of last winter may ultimately be of benefit to them; yet it was an ordeal through which, to pass, however serviceable to future results, any of us would have murmured at.

As a body, the Seminoles are, like the Creeks, an agricultural people—their principal subsistence being corn and vegetables. There have been among them the past year some, whom I am aware of, living solely by the "hunt." Every man has his rifle, but he looks to the earth for his subsistence; and the proceeds of a hunt are for the purposes of trade with the merchants. How long this will continue I cannot say, but think, hereafter, there will be many who will depend, like the roving Delaware, altogether on the hunt.

Wild Cat and several of his men, after his return from the Comanche country, where he had been with Commissioners Butler and Lewis, went out on an "exploring hunt." Since which, probably 250 men under him (Wild Cat) and other "headmen," have gone out, intending to remain several months. They, before leaving, got a considerable quantity of merchandise to trade to the Prairie Indians, to buy peltries, &c., with which they are to extinguish their home debt; and it much depends upon the success of this first party whether many engage in the chase (and traffic combined) for their future support.

On the Canadian, at different points, from 5 to 20 miles distant from my agency, are located several bands of Delawares, Shawnees, Qua-saw-das, and Kickapoos—numbering in all about 200 men—who rely solely on hunting and trading with the wild Indians for a living. Their women and children are generally left at their towns to make a little corn, &c., for themselves, while the hunters are out; which is generally from September to April or May. These bands have been there for several years, and are uniformly friendly—not only with our border tribes, but with the whites also; and, indeed, are looked upon by the Creeks and others as a protection from the incursions of the Prairie Indians. They are allowed, I believe, no other privileges than the location as a home; and nothing is expected in return but their friendship and assistance, if necessary, against

roving parties. I refer to these bands and their character (although many of them are beyond my agency, over the Canadian) merely as information to the Department; and, as being the nearest government officer, it might be expected I should have an eye to them.

The Seminoles yet remaining in Florida are the subject of considerable solicitude to their western brethren. They desire them to remove, and would assist in persuading them to do so, being convinced that they would be better off united to their tribe, than isolated as they are; and, if it is the intention or desire of the government ever to remove them, I believe the plan proposed by me to the Department, with the concurrence of the western Seminoles, would best effect that object; and I hope, therefore, it may be acted on.

The Seminoles at this time, I am confident, are disposed to be quiet and as friendly as most of the Indians on our frontier; and have had experience sufficient to learn them it is to their interests to be so. If there has been any one thing more than another which tended to change their views about the United States, it was the visit of Wild Cat and delegation to this city two years since. They then, for the first time, had the least conception of the strength of our government; as they certainly did not learn it in the Florida war. The effect of which was rather to raise them in their own, as it did in the estimation of other tribes, as "braves and warriors," than to break their spirit as a nation. These are facts given to the Department that it may view, in a proper light, the feelings of the Seminoles. The real desire of peace and rest, and their own interests pecuniarily, rather than a want of the spirit of resistance, induces them to keep order. In giving this opinion—living in the country, and having advantages which enable me to speak understandingly—I hope I may be excused by certain demagogues, who have no larger "hobby" to ride themselves into notice on than frightening old women and weak-minded men by their continual cries about the "defenceless frontier;" the "embittered and ruthless *Seminole*, just removed from the swamps of Florida, burning with all the *vengeful spirit* of the Indian," &c.; making "capital" for *themselves*, by "banking" upon the credulity of the ignorant.

That *bane* of the Indian, whiskey, continues to be carried up into the nation, and will in despite all the efforts to put a stop to it under the existing law. To effect anything like a cure of the evil, it is indispensable to have the co-operation of the Indian authorities themselves; but, when a tribe have not become sufficiently civilized to feel a moral restraint, it is out of the question to expect co-operation in putting down a moral evil; and I therefore think that it should be made to the interest of a certain body of Indians to capture whiskey, by giving them something in return for all they should capture and deliver to the United States authority; or, instead of destroying it, have it conveyed below the line and sold, and the amount above the necessary expenses paid to the individual capturing.

Of the progress of education among the Seminoles, but little can be said, as they neither have nor want a school; and I am satisfied that they would be improved by a school conducted only on the manual labor principle. Education itself holds out no inducement *to them*; and, therefore, it is necessary to adopt some plan by which the children will be provided for temporally, when the advance of the mind will be a consequent of their temporal improvement. This institution should be in the Seminole or Creek country—the former, if there are funds sufficient to have one dis-

inct from the Creeks. Thus located, where the mother could see that her child was taken care of without trouble *to her*, it would occasion at first but little, and shortly no opposition. A distinct school would be preferable on account of the feeling which would soon grow up in its favor as the Seminole school; but if the funds for Seminole education are not sufficient, it would then be advisable to add them to the Creek fund, with the privilege of sending a certain number of Seminole boys. As to little "cornfield schools," it would be next thing to throwing money away; and to take them off entirely among the whites would be, in my opinion, worse; and, moreover, would not be consented to by the Indians.

The crops of the present year are generally good; and the Indians having opened and worked a considerable quantity of land, the yield will be sufficient for all their wants until next season. Some few individuals have their own fields separate and apart from the "town field"—each "town" having one in common for all of the band.

The products are corn, sweet potatoes, rice, beans, and ground-nuts or goober peas.

Their cabins are much better than those they have heretofore lived in, although nothing to brag on, and furnished, not with "articles too numerous to mention," but such only as are absolutely necessary—a stool or two, pestle and mortar, "hominy baskets," two or three pots or kettles, with "sofky" spoons, and a beef hide in the corner, which serves as a bed.

The issue of agricultural implements (provided for in late treaty) instead of money, is much better for the Seminoles, and has, so far, given satisfaction. I deem it proper here to record my present opinion in regard to paying Indians their annuity partly in goods. Where the Indians have advanced no farther towards civilization than the Seminoles, I (contrary to the expressed opinion of most Indian agents) believe that it is decidedly to their benefit to receive a part in goods—receiving nearly double the amount from government which they would were the money expended by individuals in the Indian country for the same purpose; and it is further advisable, for the reason that, if the money were paid to them, there is at least two chances to one that the greater part would be spent for whiskey.

Since my last report, payment has been made for abandoned "improvements" in Florida to the amount of \$12,600; and it is worthy of remark in this place, to say, to the credit of the Seminoles, that although there was no law to force them, or even influence used, they immediately and willingly paid all the debts which they had contracted and given "papers" for, taking nearly the whole amount turned over: showing an example of honesty to their *more civilized brothers*, (red and white,) which is well worthy of imitation.

If the Seminoles have any religion, I am not aware of it. I have not seen it; and I incline to the opinion that all their views on the subject may be expressed in the following words: "Live as you please, but die brave;" for, let death come in any form, only give them a chance to speak beforehand, and it will be "I'm a man and a warrior, and not afraid to die."

From the foregoing, you may judge *how far* the Seminoles have advanced in civilization; and, although I cannot discover the "rapid advances" which have been reported by predecessors, I am confident they have not retrograded; and equally certain that a long time must elapse, requiring the exertion and perseverance of the philanthropist, assisted by the fostering care of our government, before the Seminoles will be as far advanced

as what many of their red brethren now are. If, however, one were to judge of the condition of the various tribes by some of the "reports" given each year, commencing about fifteen years back, and read them in order, he would arrive at the conclusion that, at this time, the Indians were certainly on a footing with, if not superior to, the whites in improvement; but the payment of debts to merchants and others by the Seminoles, without the force of law, (referred to above,) would of itself debar *them* from claiming any degree of advancement in civilization.

Accompanying this report, I give you such statistics of the Seminoles as it is at present in my power to present.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. DUVAL,

Seminole Sub-agent.

Hon. WILLIAM MEDILL,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 15.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,

St. Louis, September 5, 1846.

SIR: In making this, my annual report, I shall necessarily have to confine myself in a great degree to some general observations, as no reports from the agents and sub-agents have yet been received.

During the last fall, the border tribes of Indians suffered severely from autumnal fevers, which prevailed to an unusual degree in the west: these fevers, in the hands of the physicians, readily yield to medical treatment; and, indeed, with the grand specific, quinine, at command, persons of ordinary intelligence, in the absence of the physician, manage them with a good deal of success; but in the absence of medical treatment, and with the poor and imprudent diet and irregular habits of the Indians, the fever often proves distressingly fatal, as was the case last fall with different tribes. An annual fund of six hundred dollars, if placed in the hands of the superintendent at St. Louis, to be invested in medicines and distributed to such persons among the different tribes as he might select to administer them to the Indians, would no doubt save much suffering and life.

With the exception of a few localities, the corn crop among the Indians last year was very abundant; several tribes raising a considerable surplus.

I have been gratified, from personal observation, to witness the rapid improvements among many of the tribes in agriculture and the general conveniences and comforts of life. The tribes among which these improvements are most visible are the Shawnees, Wyandots, Delawares, Kickapoos, Munsees, Stockbridges, Ottowas, and Pottawatomies of the Osages. The improvements among these people are, to my mind, evidently attributable to the happy influence exercised over them by their missionaries with their schools.

The school among the Iowas, under the direction of the Presbyterian mission, is now about to go into operation upon an extensive scale; the missionaries have the confidence of the Indians, and I shall look, with I think well-founded expectations, for successful results. The party of Iowas that went to Europe in 1844, under the conduct of Mr. Melody, re-

turned last fall evidently with impressions favorable to the adoption of the habits of the whites. Mr. Melody is entitled to much credit for the care which he took of them, in keeping them from places of vice, and placing them in positions where impressions are likely to be made in favor of Christianity and civilization.

The Methodist Episcopal Church has established a school among the Kansas Indians, and as additional provision has been made by their late treaty for education, it is hoped that the school, with the missionary efforts, may do much for the improvement of these poor, degraded, yet docile people. The schools mentioned in my last report are progressing with favorable results.

The efforts of the government agents, seconded by the traders, have up to this time proved unsuccessful in keeping spirituous liquors out of the Indian country; it is brought in by the Indians and obtained from persons who keep it especially for them, just within the State line. The laws of the State have hitherto been ineffectual in suppressing this traffic. It is, I fear, only to be effected by the moral improvement of the Indians. We must look to the missionary and the schoolmaster as the most reliable means of effecting the improvement.

The school among the Pawnees was interrupted during the present summer by a large party of Sioux, who visited the village during the absence of the Pawnees on their summer hunt, committed depredations upon the property of the whites, and burned the Pawnee village. The Pawnee children who remained at school, were concealed in time by the whites by placing them in the cellars, otherwise they would have all been murdered. After the Sioux had retired, the whites evacuated the place and came to Bellevue, bringing with them the children, where I presume they will remain until the return of the Pawnees to their burnt village.

The Pawnees have a considerable fund for education and farming, which, if placed in the hands of the Presbyterian Missionary Society, (at the head of which is the Rev. Mr. Green, of Boston,) who have a mission among them, under such regulations as the Department might see fit to adopt for the establishing of a manual labor school, I believe that much might be done for their improvement. The farming operations among them by the government I consider a failure. I have no doubt they would receive much more grain from a manual labor farm in the hands of the missionary than they now do, besides the advantage of having their children taken care of and taught to work. The consent of the Pawnees would be necessary to effect the arrangement.

Not much, however, can be done for the Pawnees in the way of improving their condition until they are protected at home from their ruthless foes the Sioux. It is greatly to be hoped that the line of posts contemplated to be established from Missouri to the mountains, will tend to preserve peace between the different tribes.

I have suggested, in a former annual communication, the advantages that would result to the Indians in holding a general council, under the direction of the government, at some designated point, for the purpose of inducing them to enter into treaties of peace and friendship. A treaty of this kind was made by a large number of tribes in November, 1833, at Fort Leavenworth, under the direction of Mr. Ellsworth, and I am informed that its conditions were observed and respected for years. The simple circumstance of bringing them together in a friendly way, would have a good

effect; and were such a council held every three or four years, I have reason to believe its consequences would have been salutary. Surely the government, taking into view its humane and philanthropic policy towards the Indians, would be amply repaid, in the security of human life it would effect, for the two or three hundred head of cattle that might be consumed on the occasion.

The houses of the Osage chiefs, under their treaty of 1839, were built during the latter part of last year, and placed in the possession of those entitled to receive them.

The large sum in my hands for agricultural implements, stock, &c., for the Osages, remains, as you are aware, unexpended. I consider it unwise to expend it until they become more local in their habits, and have some practicable idea of the value of such supplies. Their mills, school-houses, fields, &c., for a manual labor school, are by this time nearly finished and ready for use. The Osages have frequently expressed a desire that their school should be placed under the direction of the Catholic mission. Your letter of the 19th March last, consenting that it should be so placed under certain prescribed conditions, was received and handed to the Rev. J. Van Dewelde. The acceptance of the conditions was declined by the board of advisers to whom he submitted your proposition, on the ground of their pecuniary inability to furnish the means necessary to start the institution into operation. Mr. Van Dewelde's reply was forwarded to you under cover of my letter of the 9th of July last, since which time no measures have been taken with regard to the school.

A fund of nine hundred dollars was raised by the ladies of the city of New York, in connexion with the Presbyterian Missionary Society, last spring, for the purpose of educating Ottec and Omaha children, with a promise that it will be continued for some time. There is no school at present among either of these tribes. It is intended for the time being to take a certain number of these children to the Iowa school and mission, which is under the patronage of the same society. The society have it in contemplation to establish a mission and school among the Ottoes at some future day. It is to be hoped that this generous liberality on the part of the ladies of New York may be most profitably expended, in order that they may be induced to continue their liberal donations.

The Ottoes have a considerable fund for education and farming, besides a fund for agricultural assistance. I would suggest that the same disposition be made of these that I had the honor to recommend should be made of the Pawnee funds. Farming for the Ottoes by the government proved a complete failure, and has for several years past been abandoned. Their fund for agricultural assistance, whenever they shall give evidence of a disposition to use it profitably, shall be expended for them as provided by their treaty.

The Omahas are a poor dispirited people. They have for some years been living about eighty miles above Council Bluffs, near the Missouri river. Owing to the frequent attacks of the Sioux and Poncas, they have for several years made but little corn, and have consequently been exceedingly poor and destitute. Last fall they moved down for protection in the neighborhood of Bellevue, where they received considerable assistance from their friends the Pottawatomies. The six hundred dollars which you authorized to be used in procuring provisions for them, was of incalculable benefit; it enabled them to plant their corn and to stay at home and work it. The last

information I had concerning them, was, that they had a fair prospect of raising a good crop.

The country immediately bordering on the north side of the Platte, and extending up for some distance between the Horn and Missouri rivers, is claimed by both the Ottoes and Omahas. It was on this disputed land that the Omahas settled last winter and planted their corn. The Ottoes threatened to drive them off. When I was at the Council Bluffs in May last, I called a council of the principal men of both nations, and gave them a talk on the subject. After a good deal of consultation on both sides, the Ottoes consented to let them remain, and they broke up and separated apparently in good humor with each other. I would beg leave to call your attention to my report of 1845, for my views in relation to the necessity and manner of settling this dispute about the land.

The Sacs and Foxes, as you are aware, have emigrated in a very irregular manner. A considerable portion of the Foxes with the head chief, Pow-e-cheek, are yet on the north side of the Missouri river, in the Pottawatomie country. The principal men have assured that they will move over this fall. A portion of the Sacs have planted corn on the Shawnee lands, near the Kansas river, and a portion of them, with a part of the Foxes, have moved to the selection No. 3, on the Osage river, where it is expected they will all move during the next fall.

It is believed that the Pottawatomies, both of the Osage and the Council Bluffs, will, during the winter and the next spring, remove to their new homes on the Kansas. I would, therefore, earnestly press the necessity of their being paid as early the next spring as possible the \$50,000 for their improvements, and likewise the amount provided for their emigration. It will also be necessary during the spring and summer, should they remove, (as I have no doubt they will) that they should receive their subsistence money; and as they will be in an entirely new country, they will need the use of the interest on their improvement fund. Nothing is more important for preserving the respect of the Indians for the government, than a prompt compliance on its part with all the treaty stipulations. Before the Kansas can emigrate, it will be necessary that their land should be surveyed, and a commissioner appointed to view the country west of the land which they have sold, to ascertain whether there is timber sufficient for their farming purposes; and if not, to select another location for them, agreeable to the provisions of their treaty. In my communication of the 3d of July last, I recommended that the duty should be assigned to agent Cummins.

In consequence of the removal of the Pottawatomies from the Osage, and the emigration of the Miamies to that neighborhood, it will be necessary to make some change in the agency. By a reference to the map you will observe that it will be geographically convenient to place the Peorias, Weas, Piankeshaws, and Miamies in the same sub-agency, and to attach the Ottowas and Chippewas to the Sac and Fox agency.

The Peorias have rapidly decreased within the last few years. They have no annuity, no smith, and live a considerable distance from where they can get any smiths' work done. They now number about sixty, and have a valuable body of land for its extent. They are anxious to sell, and to go and live with their neighbors, the Weas and Piankeshaws, who speak the same language, and are in fact the same people. The Weas and Piankeshaws would gladly receive them if they could bring with them a smith, which they need equally with the Peorias. I would suggest, for the purpose of saving this remnant of an excellent people from early extinc-

tion, that their land be purchased, and a smith given to them at a fixed price—paid, say \$600, to cover all expenses of smith and shop—together with an annuity per capita equal to the Weas, which is quite small. I am aware that the government has no immediate use for the land, but I would urge it, as good policy on the part of the government, to extinguish the Indian title to lands that they have no need of, wherever it can be done on advantageous terms, and with benefit to the Indians.

The large body of unappropriated land on the Kansas river is well adapted for the location of Indians; and I think the policy of the government should be to get as many of them located in that particular section of country as practicable. It is a farming country, and calculated to sustain a dense population; and the more closely the different tribes are brought in proximity to each other, the more efficient may be made the superintendence of the government, and the more the expenses of such superintendence be diminished. The policy of locating Indians upon large tracts of country, which are of no value to them except for agricultural purposes, I think has had a tendency to retard their improvement. I have observed that those neighborhoods that are most thickly settled, (provided they be not in villages,) advance more rapidly in general improvement than scattered settlements. By bringing them into close neighborhoods they will profit by the industry, enterprise, and success of each other. The lands lately obtained of the Pottawatomies, on the north of the Missouri river, were ceded to the United States by the first article of the treaty of Prairie du Chien of July 15, 1830, with the Sacs and Foxes, Medawakkanton, Nah-percoota, and Lasseton bands of Sioux, Omahas, Iowas, Ottoes, and Missourias, with this condition: "But it is understood that the lands ceded and relinquished by the treaty, are to be assigned and allotted, under the direction of the President of the United States, to the tribes now living thereon, or to such other tribes as the President may locate thereon, for hunting and other purposes."

It is evident from the conditions of the cession, that this land was not intended for whites, but for Indian purposes; and the government has heretofore acted upon this construction in relation to what is called the Platte purchase, and which now makes a part of the State of Missouri. By reference to treaties with the above-named parties (see Treaty Book, pages 674, 676, 683, 684, 690, and 694) it will be seen that the government entered into treaties with them for the final extinction of the Indian title to the Platte country before it was opened for white settlers; and, in these treaties, the government further pledges itself to a strict observance of the conditions of the treaty of 15th July, 1830.

The reservation is one which can be of no practical use to the Indians concerned, and I presume could be purchased at a small cost.

I would again call the attention of the Department to the necessity of buying out a road or roads to the mountains, and paying the Indians, through whose country they might pass, such compensation as the government might deem proper. No people, probably, are more tenacious of what they consider their rights, than the Indians. I do not believe that the amount they might be paid would be with them a matter of so much consideration as the acknowledgment of their rights by the government. A trifling compensation for this right of way would be calculated to secure their friendship towards the whites while passing through their country.

The condition of the Indians on the western prairies, who live almost

exclusively upon the buffalo, must, by the force of circumstances, in a few years be exceedingly precarious.

The buffalo is already greatly diminished in number, and, judging from the comparatively limited country upon which they range, must, in process of time, be entirely destroyed. The emigration to the west is already keeping up an almost continual tide of travel over the plains, and all experience proves that game rapidly disappears before the fire-arms of the white man. Notwithstanding that the Indians kill great numbers of the buffalo, they do not kill them wastefully; and are exceedingly careful not to alarm them when they have no use for them. Not so with the white man; he kills for the sake of killing; and complaints have reached this office from the Indians that the whites are wantonly destroying the buffalo—often killing them for their tongues.

When the buffalo becomes scarce, the stock and persons of the emigrants will hardly be safe in meeting with half-famished savages in pursuit of game, especially when they look upon the emigrants as the cause of the scarcity of their source of subsistence.

It would seem to me that the attention of the government should be directed to the future condition of these Indians, in order that the effect of the crisis, which must inevitably come upon them from the causes above referred to, may be relieved as much as possible. My personal knowledge of them and their country, does not enable me to make any suggestions; but it is to be hoped that the highly intelligent officer, Colonel Moore, who is now in the Upper Missouri, will make such suggestions as will be calculated to inform the Department in reference to the course that would be best calculated to promote the interests of those distant tribes, and to save them from final extinction.

There is at this time, and has been for several months past, a large number of Mormons (supposed to be from four to eight thousand) in the Indian country. They have passed into the Pottawatomie country at the Council Bluffs. A large number of them have crossed the Missouri river, and are on their way to Grand Island, in the Platte or Nebraska river, where they have made arrangements to winter. Another portion of them are desirous to remain until next spring on the Boyer river, in the Pottawatomie country; to which they have obtained the consent of the Indians. The sub-agent at that place reports that they are conducting themselves well, and do not seem disposed to interfere at all with the Indians. I have instructed him to use his influence to prevent a waste of timber by them.

I would beg leave to call your attention to the anomaly that exists in the compensation of the officers of this department. I presume that it is the desire of the government that the salaries of officers for similar services should be equal. The compensation to agents is \$1,500, with the necessary houses for their residence furnished by the United States; that of the sub-agent is \$750, with houses as for agents. There is not a shadow of difference in their duties, responsibilities, or authority. The only difference is in the mode of their appointment. I cannot see the least reason or justice why an agent with, in some instances, not a tithe of the responsibility of some of the sub-agents, and only separated by a few miles, should receive double the compensation. Common justice requires that the salaries of the agent and sub-agent should be equalized; and that the "sub" should be discontinued, as not at all applicable to their services.

The anomaly does not stop here: it equally applies to the compensation

of the superintendent. The business of this office has been regularly increasing for several years. The disbursements now annually amount to nearly \$500,000; his salary is \$1,500, out of which he has to pay house rent in this city, where it is presumed rents are as high as in any other city in the United States, and to be subject to many other expenses incident to a city life, which makes his salary very little better, if any, than the \$750 of the sub-agent.

The superintendent's salary is much less than that of other officers of the government in this city, whose duties or responsibilities are not greater.

I would respectfully suggest the propriety of a revision of the existing rules and regulations of the Department, many parts of which are now obsolete. They might be greatly abridged and simplified; and I would also call your attention to the necessity of enlarging the power of the agents, &c., to administer oaths in the Indian country or within their respective agencies.

Permit me, before closing, to advert to one other subject which seems to me to demand the attention of the Department, namely: the Pottawatomie land reservation claims. These reservations were doubtless intended for the individual benefit of the reservees. Many of them have been already disposed of by consent of the President, and, if a tenth of the rumors be true in relation to the sales, with but little benefit to the reservees. These claims are a source of constant inquiry, complaint, and dissatisfaction on the part of the reservees, and the heirs of deceased ones. Most of them are entirely ignorant of the mode of doing business; and the lands are deteriorating in value from the removal of the timber by trespassers, and the accumulation of State taxes. It is extremely important that this cause of discontent should be removed, and that the government, if practicable, should take some steps to enable holders to dispose of their reservations to advantage. I would suggest that, for the information of parties claiming as reservees, a statement be made for each of the Pottawatomie sub-agencies, showing the reservations that have been sold, by whom, and to whom; also, those unsold, and stating in what cases the President will consent to sales; and also establishing rules for the guidance of both seller and purchaser.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

THOS. H. HARVEY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

HON WILLIAM MEDILL,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington city.

No. 16.

UPPER MISSOURI AGENCY,
September 21, 1846.

In compliance with the regulations of the Indian Department, I respectfully submit the following report:

My long communication of July 20, embodies in substance nearly all the information that I have been enabled to obtain, but not in a shape adapted to an annual report.

I met my predecessor, Major Drips, as I ascended the river, and delivered the letter of the head of the Department to him. On my arrival at

Fort Pierre, a horse and a mule were handed over to me by Mr. Picotte, of the American Fur Company, for which I réceipted. He had nothing else belonging to the government.

The band of "Yancton Sioux" had been notified to assemble at Fort Lookout or Campbell's trading house, to receive \$5,000 in such articles as their chiefs and braves had designated, in lieu of that amount stipulated by treaty to be delivered to them in agricultural implements, but which they had declined receiving. They had been disappointed in not receiving these articles the preceding year, and my reception would have been any thing but cordial had I not been so fortunate as to procure and bring them with me. Upon ascertaining that the goods were on board the boat, the Indians not only received me graciously, but with much more marked manifestation of pleasure than they usually display.

I have already furnished you a list of the articles purchased, delivered, and receipted for. The entire day was chiefly devoted to hearing and replying to the speeches of the headmen and braves. I availed myself of this occasion to explain very fully the objects of my location among them, and the anxiety of the President for their welfare. I informed them that their Great Grandfather (the President) regretted their unwillingness to receive agricultural instruments; that the buffalo, deer, and antelope were rapidly diminishing, and that they must in a short time turn their attention to agricultural pursuits, or perish; that the President deprecated the continuance of the wars they waged against the Pawnees, Arickarees, Gros Ventres, Crows, Ponkas, &c., as alike unnatural, wanton, and destructive to all parties; that I was especially instructed to ferret out and punish all those bad white men who introduced fire-water among them, and that I would reward them for every white man they arrested engaged in this unlawful traffic, or whose liquor they destroyed; that if their wars could not be otherwise restrained, the President would station his soldiers in their country to prevent them from destroying each other. To this "Iowa," the principal chief and orator, replied: That he fully concurred with me in the necessity of devoting a portion of their time to raising corn, pumpkins, squashes, beans, &c.; that he regretted more than I possibly could the introduction of "fire-water" among his people; that he never had used it, and hence his green old age. But his unmanageable young men went to St. Peter's and sold their skins, horses, and even squaws, for whiskey; that the use of it not unfrequently led to murders among themselves; that if I could be multiplied twenty times I could not guard against this evil over such an extensive territory; but perhaps the soldiers on the St. Peter's might break it up in that quarter if directed to drive bad white men from the public lands, and also from the Indian territory. Upon the subject of their internal wars he was very laconic and decided; remarking, "that if their Great Grandfather desired them to cease to war with their enemies, why did he not send each of them a petticoat and make squaws of them at once?"

He complained that petty tribes had been allowed schoolmasters, farmers, and blacksmiths, whilst the great Sioux nation had none.

I explained to him the reasons for this omission, and intimated that I had no doubt they could get a portion of their boys educated at the Choctaw Academy.

He answered, "No! They would return as the few who went to St. Louis had—drunkards—or die whilst away. *Here, here is the place—here*

it is always healthy." I left them with a promise to return about the 20th of July, and proceeded to Fort Pierre, 1,500 miles above St. Louis, the central and principal trading-house of Pierre Chouteau, jr. & Co., commonly called the American Fur Company. Here I met a large number of lodges of the Tetowans and the Bruellas bands of Sioux.

After giving a feast to the chiefs and braves, of coffee and pilot bread, I distributed powder, lead, tobacco, knives, &c., among them. I was, in return, invited to their council lodge to hold a talk, and to partake of a dog feast, their favorite dish. Having no prejudices upon this subject, I cheerfully united in the feast. After many speeches and a full explanation of all the subjects previously adverted to, the council terminated.

The next morning we set out for Fort Union, near the mouth of the Yellow Stone, about 700 miles above this point. From hence, as we ascended, the banks of the river exhibited strong traces of iron and stone coal. After journeying about three hundred miles we reached Fort Clarke, contiguous to which reside the entire Arickaree nation. They had been recently visited by the measles; and, in consequence of their ignorance of the disease, and its appropriate remedies, it destroyed a large number of them.

Attributing this scourge to the whites, they were said to be much exasperated; accordingly, every proper precaution was adopted to prevent a surprise, as they are known to be peculiarly treacherous. They, however, met us with great apparent cordiality. We held a long talk with them, in which they made many apologies for their threats, and for the ignorance of their young men in attributing their affliction to their white brethren. I distributed the usual presents and took leave, promising to call on my return. These Indians live in a perpetual state of war with the Sioux and other tribes. In consequence of their inferiority in number, they are compelled to live in two fortified towns. They are proverbially treacherous and thievish. It was this band that committed the outrage upon the late General Ashley and his party, and against whom Colonel Leavenworth was sent. That officer, doubtless, in obedience to his orders, attempted rather to overawe them than to punish them, and to this day the Arickarees and the Sioux, the allies of our army on that occasion, ridicule the expedition; as an Indian, in his unreformed state, can only comprehend the law of strict retaliation, and always construes forbearance into fear, although our government and its troops were undoubtedly influenced by the purest philanthropy.

These Indians, in common with all the other tribes, manifest great mechanical ingenuity. They grow large crops of corn, potatoes, &c. &c., which they sell to the whites, who in turn sell it to the Sioux. From their concentrated condition, a suitable manual labor school and a sincere and efficient missionary might reclaim these people from destruction.

The next village is the Mandans. This noble race of Indians has been nearly annihilated by the small pox. Although neighbors to the Arickarees, they are free from all their vices. I had a very satisfactory interview making them presents, left for Fort Berthold, situated at village, who are concentrated in a town protected by perpetual war with the Sioux. This tribe is remarkable to the whites, and their fidelity to their engagements; superiority of the Sioux in number, this tribe, as well must at no distant day be extinguished, unless the gov-

ernment interfere in such a manner as to put an end to these unnecessary wars. After a long talk with the chiefs and braves, and a distribution of presents, Four Bears, their most distinguished chief, came forward with a human scalp fastened to a pole, (the scalp of Bonaventura Lebrun,) and presenting it, addressed me as follows: "My father, we have often been told that you pale faces below are as numerous as the grass in the prairie; we find it hard to make our young warriors, who have never seen your great cities on the big salt lake, believe this. Look here! (holding up the scalp,) a Sioux did this deed, and they have perpetrated many such outrages. If you are so numerous and powerful, why is this tolerated? Surely this man has some friends and relations below. He did not spring spontaneously from the ground, like a tree. If not, why is he not revenged? They are killing your men to-day, and stealing your horses to-morrow, and yet no step is taken to punish a Sioux. If you are so powerful, something must be wrong. We are afraid our great father here (the agent) does not tell these things to our Great Grandfather on the border of the big salt lake, or he would send his soldiers here to prevent or punish such conduct. When you go down you must not hide it from him, nor speak to him with a forked tongue. Surely, then, our Great Grandfather will awake, and put an end to these scenes." I repeat this at Four Bears' earnest request. This is one of the fruits of these wars. Eight white men have fallen victims to it within the past year.

If a white man takes up his residence with one tribe, whether a renegade from society, or a licensed trader in the regular pursuit of his business, he is identified with the tribe with which he may live, and his property stolen or his life taken as readily by a hostile tribe as if he constituted one of the nation.

In my reply to Four Bears, among other matters, I intimated a wish and expressed a hope that the government would adopt prompt and efficient measures to terminate these wars, by stationing a few troops near them, and urged them to set the example of forbearance.

On my return, I ascertained that when I was passing up they were preparing for a war expedition, and that in consequence of my representations they had deferred it until *next spring, to learn what their Great Grandfather intended to do in reference to this subject*. Their local position, also, invites a school and other measures in aid of the cause of civilization and Christianity.

We reached Fort Union on the 4th of July, situated three miles above the mouth of the Yellow Stone: the weather cold enough to require a fire. This is the country of the Assinaboines, and they ordinarily trade at this point; but, since our government has very properly prohibited the introduction of liquor, they have been induced to trade with the British, who procure their liquor from the Selkirk settlement, from Fort Hall, on the Columbia. They were deaf to my remonstrances, and announced their fixed determination to trade where liquor could be had, regardless of distance, expense, or inconvenience.

Thus it is we have been cut off from this valuable trade, without the slightest amelioration of the condition of the Indian, and this unhappy state of things must continue unless the recent Oregon treaty (of the terms of which I am wholly ignorant) has provided a remedy, or an adequate force is employed to arrest this trade. To these Indians I also made small presents.

Above this the next fort and trading house is Fort Alexander, about 400 miles above this point on the Yellow Stone, at which the Crow and Snake Indians trade. These are comparatively moral and sober tribes—always regarding the life of a white man as sacred. They are, however, warlike and brave.

The Chouteau Company have also another trading house, Fort Lewis, about six hundred and fifty miles above this, on the Missouri, where the Blackfeet, Gros-Ventres of the prairies, Blood Indians, Pedgans, and Catawahas trade. There is also another trading company on Bear river, of Messrs. Bridge and Vasques, who trade with the same Indians.

These Indians are represented as faithless, vindictive, and merciless. It is, however, said to have had its origin in some cruel and base acts of white men in their country. Certain it is, that several outrages have been perpetrated both by Indians and whites in this remote quarter of the country, that ought to have been investigated and punished long since. I need hardly say I shall do my utmost to prevent the recurrence of such affairs, and to cause the authors to be punished should they recur.

I returned to Fort Pierre on the 19th July, and immediately set out, according to promise, for Fort Lookout, 90 miles below this, it being the headquarters of the Yanceton and Santie bands of Sioux. I soon arrived among them, and remained three days; but, as all the principal men were out hunting, and would not return before the 20th of August, I returned to Fort Pierre, having experienced a taste of prairie travelling under a scorching sun, and being compelled to travel the first day about forty-five miles before we obtained water for ourselves or horses.

Whilst making preparations to visit the Platte, an express reached this apprizing the Chouteau Company that an opposition trading company had been organized in Saint Louis, under the name of the "St. Louis Fur Company," and that a boat containing their outfit would soon ascend the river.

The agent of the first named company addressed me a formal request to search this boat, stating that he had been informed that a large supply of liquor for the Indians was on board. I accordingly awaited their arrival; and, when they did arrive, made a thorough search in the presence of the agent desiring it, without discovering any liquor. I also examined their invoices, and swore their clerk to their accuracy. After examining their license, they departed for the Yellow Stone.

They have established their principal post for the Sioux at the mouth of Medicine creek, forty-five miles below Fort Pierre. The rivalry between these companies is very bitter, and the jealousy intense. I hope this may at least result in benefit to the Indians, if to no one else.

An arrival from the Platte apprizes me that all the chiefs and braves of the Ogalalla Sioux have gone on a war party against the Crows, and hence would render a visit to them at present useless.

The Indians of the Platte complain bitterly of the passage of the Oregon emigrants through their country; and also of the wanton destruction of game, the firing of the prairie, and other injuries. They say they should be compensated for the right of way, and the emigrants restricted by law, or the presence of a military force, from the unnecessary destruction of game. There is doubtless some foundation for these complaints; but it is no less true that the poor emigrant is frequently severely taxed in the shape of beggars; that they dare not refuse, under penalty of being robbed of their

stock. Much of this dissatisfaction is produced by renegade white men, who live with the Indians, and who have thrown off the restraints of civilization, and are, in every sense, much worse than the native Indian.

It is every way desirable that at least the vicious portion of this population should be expelled from the country.

Adjoining this branch of the Sioux live the Arapahoes and the Cheyenne Indians, residing between the Arkansas and the north fork of the Platte. These Indians have been plundered and demoralized by a band of unlicensed traders, procuring their liquor from Taos, in New Mexico. Some of these traders are Mexicans, and some citizens of the United States.

It is to be hoped that the troops to be stationed in that quarter, united with the exertions of the agent, may be enabled to break up this destructive traffic.

It seems to me that the number of Indians embraced in the upper Missouri agency, the extent of the country owned and occupied by them, their relative position, and the character of the different tribes, or the value of the trade with them, have been very imperfectly understood. The Sioux alone are believed to have upwards of 5,000 lodges, averaging over ten souls to each lodge. A glance at the map will disclose the extent of the country. Their ceaseless wars, and fierce and treacherous character, have been already adverted to.

The company of Choteau & Co., alone, have in the country goods to the amount of \$120,000—original cost. The Saint Louis company twenty to \$30,000, besides the companies of Bridges & Vasques, on Bear river, and others on the Platte. The expenses of these traders are very heavy, and consequently the prices of their goods must correspond. Sugar and coffee, formerly one dollar per pound, now 75 cents; ten cent calico, one dollar per yard; and even large quantities of corn have been brought from Saint Louis and sold at 75 cents per gallon, and often higher.

You will readily perceive that I consider it necessary to make a radical change in this agency. As at present organized, the agent is charged with the duty of resisting and punishing infractions of the intercourse law, whether committed by a large and powerful trading company, or a band of lawless unlicensed traders. The first have the power, from their extensive intercourse with the Indians, and the number of their employees, to counteract every movement adverse to their schemes, and to render his stay in the country impossible by denying him shelter or aid of any kind; while the second travel in small armed bands, prepared to resist the execution of the law by a single agent and his interpreter.

To achieve the benevolent objects of the government, a few troops would be required, under the command of a firm and intelligent officer, at or near the Yellow Stone; a similar number at or near Fort Pierre, and on the Platte. A single company of the mounted regiment at each of the first named points would be quite sufficient. At both points, horses are kept fat all the year without corn or salt: a single man guards 100 horses. In August, as much prairie hay is cut and cured as subsists them through the winter. The soil is strongly impregnated with salt and alum, and the country perfectly healthy.

Either an agent at the Yellow Stone, and another on the Platte, or an appropriation to pay for the services of men to be employed in this service,

under the direction of the agent, is indispensable to the accomplishment of the objects of the government.

Nothing can be more apparent, that no one man can perform the duties of this agency *as it should be done*. If it requires an agent for so many of the small concentrated and semi-civilized tribes, less than the number indicated would be inadequate. This change, with cheap agency houses, rendering them completely independent of the different trading companies, and the institution of manual labor schools, would go far to preserve, reform, and elevate these neglected children of the forest. Schools I regard as of primary importance; no rational expectation can be entertained of success in the propagation of Christianity, until a foundation has been first laid by a more general diffusion of knowledge. This accomplished, and the spread of the Christian religion will be an easy task. If a small portion of the large sums now lavished in India, and in other foreign nations, was devoted to these neglected people, incalculable good might be done. Let their zeal for the propagation of the good cause begin at home, and exert itself in lifting from almost brute degradation the original owners of the soil of our great, free, and prosperous country. You have recommended that the funds for education and for agricultural purposes be placed in the hands of the American board of missions, under such conditions and restrictions as might be agreed upon by the Department and the board.

This suggestion is a very good one, if the character of teacher and missionary can always be united. The missionary and teacher should invariably be a married man; Christianity is the only religion that places woman upon an equality with man. The Indian woman must be raised from the abject condition of being mere "hewers of wood and drawers of water," to a level with their Indian lords and masters. They must be impressed with the sinfulness of polygamy; and a female teacher is indispensable in the accomplishment of these objects, while a male teacher could impart such instruction as his sex need—the mechanic arts, cultivation of the soil, the folly and sinfulness of wars, horse stealing, drunkenness, &c.

As an illustration of an Indian education, a few days since a party of braves who had returned from an unsuccessful buffalo hunt came to beg some ammunition. A very old man strongly recommended his son to me, because he had individually stolen twenty horses from the Pawnees. In these achievements he had displayed skill, cunning, and bravery, qualities highly cherished by the Indians.

On the 21st of August, I was notified by the Yanctons that they desired my presence at Fort Lookout, at the distribution of their goods. On the 23d I reached that place, and found an encampment of 400 lodges of the Yanctons, besides a host of stragglers from nearly all the bands. The goods received by them on the 19th of June remained untouched. Some bad white men had excited them greatly, by representing that a part of their goods had been taken by the American Fur Company. I assembled the chiefs and braves, and employed a special interpreter selected by themselves, and laboriously explained the price of every article when delivered to them, and compared it with the prices they had been accustomed to pay, and succeeded in satisfying them that every thing had been conducted fairly. This over, at the various feasts they renewed the discussion of all the topics partially discussed at a previous interview: their want of a school, and a practical farmer and blacksmith; regretted their rejection of agricultural instruments on a former occasion; said they had hired the traders

to plough and plant a large quantity of ground in corn; that their ignorance of the fact that the corn required to be ploughed more than once, and *also hoed by the squaws*, together with the dry season, had made their crop prove almost a failure. They urged these and kindred subjects with great earnestness. Of course I could do nothing more than promise to represent their wishes to the government, and to express my opinion in favor of their views. They renewed their complaints against the citizens residing on the St. Peter's, Des Moines, &c., furnishing their young men with liquor, and cheating them out of their guns, horses, and buffalo robes; and expressed the opinion that the recent purchase of the Pottawatomie lands by the government would greatly increase this evil, by bringing lawless border settlers into immediate contact with their people. After hearing all their grievances and wants, I left them. The evil apprehended might be, to a great extent, obviated, by a removal (after the termination of the war with Mexico) of the dragoons from Fort Leavenworth, where they are not, in my judgment, required, to Vermillion. If higher up the river, the dragoons could be usefully employed and cheaply subsisted; and the position at present occupied by them is every way admirably adapted to infantry or artillery. Since the first institution of this agency the game has greatly diminished, and will continue to diminish; and the Indians, conscious of this fact, are beginning to cast off their nomadic character, and exhibit a strong disposition to turn their attention to growing corn, &c.; and if the government mean to render their parental care of them efficient and practically useful, it appears to me they should encourage and aid them in their efforts. The amount allowed to these Indian tribes for presents is a mockery, and only calculated to embarrass the agent. This will be made more apparent by recurring to the number of Indians, and the fact that these articles are obliged to be purchased in the country at the prices fixed by the traders, as the agent has no place of deposit for the goods, and no means of transportation for them if he had; no other boats but those belonging to the trading companies ascend the river as high as necessary, and they carry only for their owners.

On the 31st of August I left for Vermillion, 400 miles below Fort Pierre, at the mouth of l'Eau-qui-court, the dividing line between the Sioux and Poncas. On that side of the Missouri I found an encampment of 200 Mormons, and perhaps a similar number of Poncas. The Mormons were building houses to winter there, intending to proceed in the spring to California. The Indians received them with pleasure, regarding them as a protection against the Sioux. I also learned that a war party of the Sioux had only a week previous surprised a party of the Poncas, and killed one and wounded another. I had a very full conversation with President Miller, the leader of the Mormons, and regard him as a very intellectual man. He declared that the bad treatment of a few had not weakened their devoted attachment to our free institutions. Most of his followers are originally from New England. As soon as I reached Vermillion, I ascertained that the disorders represented to prevail there had been greatly exaggerated. One Indian had been killed, the result of whiskey procured from the St. Peter's settlement. I conversed and held a talk with, and distributed presents among them. One of their most intelligent, and at the same time troublesome chiefs, brought up the treaty of 1830, and presented his view of the provisions of it, obviously for the purpose of spreading dissatisfaction, and increasing his own consequence. Not having been furnished

with the treaty, I could only assure him and them that I would procure it, and that the government would do them justice.

In giving the Yanctons a feast, in reciprocation of the dog feast, I presented them salt, and they used it freely. As the salt lake is not very distant, and calculated to furnish salt for the whole nation of Sioux, I inquired why they did not procure it. They answered that the Yanctonies claimed the exclusive use of it. I told them that it certainly belonged to the nation. They said they held the right of the several bands into which the nation was divided sacred. Each band claims the exclusive use of certain portions of their common territory, as each State with us claims exclusive jurisdiction of the soil of their own State. That they were divided into the Tetonsarans, Yanctons, Yanctonies, Ogalallas, Two Rille band, Brucellares, &c. This entire country seems to be peculiarly adapted to horses and cattle; to the former of which, and to his dog, the Indian is much devoted, using the horse in his wars and in the pursuit of buffalo, and the dog to haul his wood, and, when driven to it or as a rare luxury, as food. The wild animals of the country consist of buffalo, elk, antelope, deer, (common and black tail,) grisly bear, big horn sheep, innumerable wolves, prairie dog, badger, &c.; and the fruit of superior red and yellow plums, wild cherries, gooseberries, service berries, buffalo berries. A kind Providence has supplied many plants adapted to the few diseases prevalent here. But three of these have attracted my particular attention; in French, (most spoken here, after Indian,) pinette de prairie, or, in English, balsam or weed, an excellent remedy for dyspepsia or diseases of the kidneys; blackroot, an infallible cure for the bite of the rattlesnake; and sarsaparilla. All of which is most respectfully submitted.

T. P. MOORE,

Indian Agent, Upper Missouri.

To Major THOMAS H. HARVEY,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs, St. Louis, Mo.

P. S.—Since the foregoing was prepared, I am apprized of the appointment of Captain Thomas Fitzpatrick to one of the agencies recommended by me. A better selection could not have been made. T. P. M.

No. 17.

AGENCY FOR SACS AND FOXES,

Osage River, September 1, 1846.

SIR: Within the year which has elapsed since the corresponding date at which my last annual report of the affairs of my charge was rendered, a vast change has taken place with reference to many of the most important circumstances of their condition. This change, connected as it so intimately is with much that is of paramount concern to themselves, cannot fail to offer subjects for observation, as regards their future, of the deepest interest to those whose taste or feelings may lead them to be thus observant; while such as are led, from official position, as well as those who, from other situations, and from peculiar motives of conduct, are similarly led, to consider an imperative sense of duty as involving and now demanding, if possible, more than heretofore, its own vigorous, vigilant, and unwearying

exercise, must, if true to their duties and convictions, as also to a sentiment of humanity, not only observe with a still more intense solicitude, but be also continually prepared to exert such influence and apply such action as their observation may properly indicate. Nor will watchfulness and readiness be alone sufficient, for unless to these shall be joined a fixed determination, they will prove but of little avail. Therefore, a resolution is no less essential to fulfil towards these people, so deserving of our deep regard, every duty, alike indifferent to unfounded prejudice or dissatisfaction, to clamor or to threatenings, from whatever source they may spring; and the official who prescribes to himself and attempts to practise this course can expect no easy task, thrust into collision, as he often is, with such ever-varying and discordant interests around him—forced now to conciliate, again to control, and not unfrequently to combat them.

Our legislature and our administrative government, with those who serve it, bear a relation of most responsible importance to our red neighbors, and to none of them at the present time, as I think, more than to the tribes with whose charge I am vested. The one must appropriate and the other apply the annual stipends which treaties require, and too many there are who, if this were promptly effected, would gladly relieve us from the exercise of any other sense or duty of responsibility, unless it were to relax a little from the stringency of our already feeble and inadequate enactments. But while selfishness, with its many and ever-accompanying attributes, would thus easily desire contentment, the eye of humanity ranges over a wider vision. Contemplating a more extended prospect, it sees that although much to rejoice over has been already effected, much to increase the beauties of the scene yet can and should be done. And the heart of humanity, thankful to that legislature by which, at different periods, so much has been accomplished, lives upon the hope that the growing necessity, becoming day by day more palpable, aided by a heart-born importunity, respectfully repeated, will ere long induce it to accomplish more.

As I said at the commencement, the Sacs and Foxes have been subjected to a great change: to this change, with greater or less readiness, they must now accommodate themselves; and besides that during the process of such accommodation our feelings and sympathies would most naturally be called into action, it does not appear that a more fitting period could offer in which, if rightly directed, they could prove more eminently useful. Hitherto, and for so long a term of years that even their own history is based at best upon an uncertain tradition, they have owned and occupied the region whose last remaining portion they have finally yielded up; and, deserting forever the hunting grounds of their ancestors, leaving behind them their early neighbors and early friendships as well as enmities, they are transferred to a strange climate, and to a land the home, even within the recollection of the present race, of their deadliest foes, there to seek new friendships and alliances, and perhaps entail upon their posterity new enmities. Reared upon prairies once rich in game, even its rapid disappearance in recent years would not constitute a necessity sufficient to overcome their fondness for a life endeared by habit and early partiality. But now brought to a country comparatively without game, aware of their situation, their thoughts seem to be settling upon some other plan of subsistence. It is these and similar considerations which lead me to view their change as bringing up subjects of interest, not to themselves alone, but

likewise to those whose aim is to advance the causes of civilization, of moral and religious culture.

Again, these people have come out from a country endeared by tenderest recollections: their cradle, the home of their youth, the sepulchre of their ancestors, and of many dearest friends; thus left to the uncertain guardianship of strangers, to be too often sacrilegiously betrayed. We are prone to attribute to the red man a stolid indifference to such subjects; but I know with what reason, or rather with what want of it. We understand the influence of such sentiments upon more cultivated natures; and may it not be that upon those confined to a more limited range of thought, and strangers to many of the reflections that bring comfort to us, these feelings may be more keenly impressed? Not only have they thus removed, but with a promptitude and a fidelity, if not without a parallel certainly not surpassed, and most fully corroborating the high character which I have been ever proud to give them. Adhering with an unabated pertinacity to their primitive wildness, studious of no change, their nature has stamped upon it many of the noblest traits: a fidelity, a regard to truth, a sense of honesty and honor, a pride of person and nation, which even, when compared with their more civilized Indian neighbors, gives them in the eye of the multitude the higher ground. Is not here a field and call for action upon the legislative power to step to their rescue? upon the Christian to look upon the ready whitened harvest? upon each to render to the other that co-operation without which the unaided labors of either might prove ineffective?

Does the public officer propose to the Indian any measure tending to his benefit, unless it may happen to accord with his various interests that are clashing against each other and himself? (and this among so many could be only by chance:) these, by the inciting of feigned suspicions, by imparting false motives, by pandering to debasing lust and vitiated appetites, and by many other iniquitous means, are ever ready (and too often successful) to gain the advantage. The low, vicious, and profligate half-breeds and other characters, usually dependent for their precarious living upon those they serve, become willing instruments; to-day serving this interest—to-morrow bought over by an additional dollar to its opposing one; acquiring from their association among the Indians much influence over them by thus holding up their *true friend* as an object of jealousy, rendering them the easy dupes of the hard-hearted speculator. Thus, when it is proposed to employ a physician, to erect a little hospital in which the sick can be cared for and his life prolonged, or to send some of their youths to a distant school, opposers soon start up, with whom the question appears to be, will not this take a few dollars from their means? And the officer who persists in pursuing his convictions of duty must often find unpleasant collisions forced upon him; perplexity in performing his duties, of which advantage will be endeavored to his discredit; clamors and attempts to impair the confidence which may be entertained by those to whom he is responsible. But while I speak thus, I should do wrong not to say there are those interested among the Sacs and Foxes from whom I have always experienced the most cordial assistance in fulfilling my duties and in promoting benevolent designs. Still, "these things ought not to be."

With the exception of about one hundred, in which number were many of the sick and infirm, the Sacs and Foxes passed out of their former country within the period prescribed by treaty. They, however, did not

all continue their emigrating march with equal perseverance. Different influences—some extraneous and improper, others originating among themselves, and less avoidable—created delays, whereby a portion of the tribes have not even yet arrived at their new home. By the commencement of the current year the entire tribe of Sacs, with about one fifth of the Foxes, had concentrated upon the Kansas river, there awaiting the arrival of the remainder, in order to a joint examination of the two tracts which the Indian Department had offered them, from which to select one to become their future home. The consent of the Indians upon whose land they had halted had been obtained for their temporary stay. But the other portion of the Foxes, with their principal chief among them, not appearing up to so late a period that planting of corn could be no longer deferred, the bands which had crossed the Missouri, forming as they did a large majority of the united nation, and including among them all who had thus far manifested a continued compliance with their obligations, believed longer delay unjustifiable. They proceeded to a selection, by which the tract lying upon the head of the Osage river became their home. A large number of these Indians immediately commenced their settlement upon this tract, while the remainder, having already undertaken farming operations upon the land where they had wintered, deemed it most advisable to remain until after the maturing of their crop, with the intention of then joining their brethren. The distance is thirty miles, and my greatest assurance of a prompt fulfilment of their expressed intention rests in the fact that these form the bands under the immediate influence and control of Keokuk.

By the treaty of 1842 the Sacs and Foxes ceded all the lands then remaining to them in Iowa, agreeing to remove therefrom by the 11th October, 1845. During the interval, the United States were to select a home for them upon the Missouri, or some of its waters. This was done, and before the last day of September, 1845, the Sacs had departed from Iowa. On the 8th October the Foxes began their march, so by the 11th of that month the entire nation, except about a hundred before spoken of, had actually left their former home. At some time previous to date of starting, it had been determined in council that, owing to their abundant supply of horses and plentiful crop, they would need no assistance in removing. Those parties which availed themselves of the arrangements made by Keokuk, with the concurrence of the undersigned, completed their journey by direct routes at an early day, without inconvenience or suffering; while a portion, whom sinister influences led to reject our arrangements, selecting circuitous routes and delaying upon their march, were subjected to some embarrassment. The band of Foxes which is yet behind, in passing through the country of the Pottawatomies, was induced to make a halt there. I am told they were invited to stop by the chiefs of that people. They are ancient friends and allies, and speak a language almost identical. An unfortunate jealousy against the Sacs has prevailed among these Foxes for many years; and possibly the persuasions of the interested, combined with other considerations, have been more or less effective in causing this halt. But it is to be presumed that the entire people will be congregated here by the period for the annuity payment of the present year.

The tract of land which, by treaty, and by successive acts of the government and Indians in accordance therewith, has now become the home of the latter, lies in contact upon two of its sides with lands of partially civilized Indians, the Shawnees and Chippewas. It is pleasantly situated,

moderately well timbered, the timber being of excellent quality. Its varieties of surface and scenery are agreeably diverse. Spring water is scarce, while that of the streams is deemed fatal to health, and a rocky substratum renders it difficult to procure wells. The climate appears pleasant. We had heard no other than a very sickly character ascribed to it; but thus far at least, notwithstanding a long duration of excessive heat, our exposed situation, and unacclimated habits, our apprehensions have proved entirely unfounded. A growing acquaintance with the country has served to change my original impressions concerning it, and my opinion is becoming daily confirmed that it at least ought to satisfy the Indians. It is of essential importance that the Chippewa boundary line be established and marked out without delay. We are about 65 miles distant, by the road at present used, from Westport, Jackson county, Mo., to which place letters should be addressed.

Thus far I have received no instructions in regard to such agency buildings, smith shops, &c., as are contemplated. The smiths have erected a temporary forge, where they can perform such mending and other work as is within their means; but these are limited, because until I have some place for the security and protection of the iron and steel, for the due preservation and safekeeping of which I should be accountable, I am unwilling to incur the risk of bringing it out.

In September of last year, there were 2,278 Indians of the Sacs and Foxes.

Herewith please find the several papers annually required of me.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN BEACH,

United States Indian Agent.

Major THOMAS H. HARVEY,

Superintendent Indian Affairs, St. Louis.

No. 18.

COUNCIL BLUFFS SUB-AGENCY,

September 11, 1846.

SIR: The time having arrived at which it is made my duty to lay before you an annual report of the condition of the Indians of this sub-agency, I have the honor of submitting the following:

There has been no material change in the condition or habits of the Chippewas, Ottowas, and Pottawatomies, of this sub-agency, for the past year—health excepted. The largest portion of this nation are located on or near the Missouri river; they have suffered much with diseases of different character—some of the most malignant; the number of deaths is estimated at one-tenth part of the population. I cannot too strongly impress upon you the necessity of furnishing this nation with a physician as soon as convenient.

Their agricultural pursuits are not as good as last year, owing to the wet, backward spring; however, they will raise a tolerable crop of corn, potatoes, pumpkins, and beans. The unsettled condition of this nation for some years has prevented their making the improvements necessary for convenience and comfort.

This nation has no school nor religious denomination among them; both of which I hope will be furnished at the earliest convenience.

The nation has two blacksmiths, who have been constantly engaged during the spring in making and repairing agricultural implements, and the remainder of the season in making and repairing guns, traps, axes, knives, fire-steels, &c. They are constantly engaged, and contribute largely, but cannot supply all their wants.

Some efficient step should be taken, if possible, to prevent the frequent use, and ease of obtaining and introducing whiskey to this nation. The article is kept in great abundance near the State line, where the squaws and young men exchange horses, guns, blankets, and other articles that they can get on credit from the traders, for whiskey. If the State would enact a law imposing a heavy fine on any white person who should be found in possession of any property known to have belonged to an Indian, and enforce it by imprisonment in jail or penitentiary, it would to a great extent stop the use of this pernicious article. A fine without a penalty is of but little use.

I am of opinion that it would be to the interest of the nation to have the number of traders reduced, and require those that remained to furnish goods at a given and reasonable per centage; and, further, require them not to extend their credits beyond one-half of the amount annually received.

It is a general opinion that competition will regulate trade. It is not so here. When the Indian is hungry and naked, and an opportunity offers to buy whiskey with goods, he will buy at any price demanded. There is no doubt, at first sight, some will say that to carry out my views in this matter it would create a monopoly by legislative action: if so, the same objection would apply to the appointment of sutler for the convenience of soldiers at any of the military posts.

I am of opinion that a few white men of industrious habits and good morals would be advantageous to this nation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. MITCHELL,

Indian Sub-agent.

THOS. H. HARVEY,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

No. 19.

WYANDOT INDIAN SUB-AGENCY,

October 9, 1846.

SIR: Nothing remarkable has transpired at this sub-agency since my last report. The people of the Wyandot nation are generally in the full enjoyment of good health; they have been visited by no prevailing disease during the past unusually hot summer.

They are making commendable advancement in agricultural pursuits, as you will discover from the accompanying statement of the "Census and Statistical Report" of the Wyandot nation. Their new home begins to exhibit the advanced civilization and improvement of this people. With a soil unsurpassed in fertility, contiguous to an improving and well-settled portion of the State of Missouri, and with ample advantages for transport-

ing their surplus produce to market, their country will soon rival that of their white neighbors.

The majority of the Wyandots have already erected permanent and comfortable houses, and have made and are making such other improvements as their time and means would permit. They have been much embarrassed, and their improvements much retarded, for the want of their improvement money due from their Ohio lands. That difficulty is now removed, and they are rejoicing that the justice of the United States government enables them to relieve themselves from a heavy indebtedness, incurred on the faith of that fund: at the same time that it places them in a condition to improve their habitations and enlarge their agricultural operations; we may hope that hereafter there will be no serious obstacle in the way of their steady advancement in the arts and comforts of civilization.

But while I am gratified in being able to speak highly of the improvement of the Wyandots in other particulars, candor compels me to say that many of them are the degraded victims of intemperance; they have not escaped the too common fate of the Indian, in his intercourse with the designing white man, and, with the means in their power, spend their time in riotous dissipation.

These are the only exceptions to the general good character and prosperity of this people, and the degradation of this class is the more apparent when contrasted with the fine deportment of the others.

They have among them men of intelligence and highly cultivated minds, who would do no discredit to any enlightened society. They have many (and I am happy to say a majority) who are orderly, temperate, and industrious, many of whom are exemplary members of the church.

They have, also, an organized and well-encouraged temperance society among them, in which strenuous and zealous efforts are made to reclaim that portion of the people who have fallen to the lowest depths of degradation, with the aid of the white man. It is too well known, however, that no moral influences are sufficient to restrain the appetite of the Indian for whiskey; at the same time, none but the most stringent and well enforced laws can curb the cupidity of that class of white men who are engaged in this disgraceful traffic. A great difficulty exists in the enforcement of the existing laws, in the punishment of offences committed within the limits of Missouri. The fact that the testimony of the Indian is not received in such cases, in connexion with the extreme technicality of criminal practice, renders conviction nearly impossible. We are compelled to witness the daily effects of the brutalizing practices of white men in our vicinity, while we are powerless to inflict punishment, the craft of the whisky trader easily [evading] the only kind of proof we are allowed to use in court. This unwise restriction upon the use of Indian testimony, in cases of this description, should, in my humble opinion, be removed. I should then entertain a hope of greatly diminishing the traffic in ardent spirits with the Indians, and more especially if to this could be added imprisonment; for but few men engage in this low grade of business who are able to pay a fine when assessed. In almost all cases, they are as destitute of permanent means as they must necessarily be of moral honesty. Consequently, the Missouri statute has no terror for them. I am proud in being able to bear testimony that all the most virtuous citizens of the State of Missouri (and they are not a few) show these disturbers of the peace no countenance whatever.

It would be well worthy the consideration of the Department to devise

some means by which this difficulty can be removed; this once effected, and you have done more to raise the standard of Indian character, and to perpetuate the race of the red man, than has or can be done by all the means made use of for years past or to come.

And permit me here to suggest that some person, familiar with the necessities of the case, be authorized by the Department to bring this subject before the legislature of Missouri at its next session, and urge the adoption of such measures by the State government as would be effectual in removing this difficulty. I have the confidence to believe that much good would result from such a course.

The Wyandots were called together by me, after my arrival here with their annual annuity, and decided, by a general vote, that the annuity for the current year should be paid to heads of families and individuals by their agent in person. I accordingly proceeded to make the payment, and have just concluded it.

Owing to the great amount due the Delawares for lands, \$10,000, and the other debts of the nation being considerable, the *pro rata* amounted to but \$16 50; formerly they have divided \$20 *per capita*.

I am gratified, however, in being able to inform you that the people seem well satisfied with the amount they received, and seem rather to rejoice that their lands are being paid for, as they had contracted.

The only remaining uneasiness with the Wyandots is, that the contract which they entered into with the Delawares, in relation to their purchase of lands of the latter, has not yet been ratified by the government. Although they do not attach blame upon the government for this delay, it nevertheless is to be regretted that delay was found necessary. Both Wyandots and Delawares are now anxious for the adoption of what is termed a "tri-party treaty," for the final settlement of this important question, important to both nations; especially important to the Wyandots, as they feel timid about making permanent improvements until their title is made good to them. To some it answers as an apology for their doing little or no work whatever. It is again important to the Wyandots that this question of title should be settled, that they may use the large amounts of money which many of them have in making improvements for themselves, before it is eked out elsewhere and for less important purposes.

The church established in this nation by the Methodist Episcopal Society is now under the care of Rev. James Peery, a worthy missionary of that connexion. The church is in a flourishing condition, and has many exemplary members among the people of the nation; their meetings are well attended, and are marked by great propriety of deportment. Truth compels me to say that I have never witnessed better order in church, nor more devoted worshippers, than are to be found in a Wyandot meeting.

There is a fund arising from the valuation of the "Mission Farm," on the Wyandot reservation in Ohio, which the Wyandots are very desirous should be retained in the nation and expended in the erection of a suitable house for worship. I fully concur with people in that the remaining balance of said fund should not be withdrawn from the nation. A large proportion of this fund has already been paid to the Missionary Society, and even-handed justice would seem to aid us in the above opinion. It is to be hoped that the Department will take such steps in regard to this matter as will meet the wishes of the people.

The schools established (two) in this nation, under the direction of the

council, are in a flourishing condition, and promise much for the future. The late appropriation of their annual "education fund" came in good time, and I have no doubt but it will be properly applied by the chiefs, to whom I have paid the amount due for two years past, \$1,000.

The Wyandots number about 565 souls who reside here; there are some others scattered in various places, the number or condition of whom I have no means of knowing.

We have an abundant crop of corn, beans, potatoes, and other vegetables, more than sufficient for the use of the people.

My statistical report and census will contain much information, which otherwise would have been embodied in this report.

I am, dear sir, your most obedient servant,

RICHARD HEWITT,
Indian Sub-agent.

Hon. THOS. H. HARVEY,

Supt. Indian Affairs, St. Louis, Mo.

No. 20.

GREAT NEMAHA SUB-AGENCY, September 25, 1846.

SIR: I entered on the duties of the office of sub-agent on the 11th ultimo. I found the condition of the Sacs and Foxes much better than I had anticipated; their moral and intellectual character is much superior to what I had been led to expect, and I was well pleased to find them anxious to turn their attention more to the cultivation of the soil. They have already expressed a strong desire to have more ground broke and fenced. Their present year's crop of corn, pumpkins, beans, potatoes, &c., is abundant, though much of it has been raised in patches, protected only by a light temporary fence, of their own construction. They are particularly anxious to have a mill erected, which would be of incalculable advantage, not only for the grinding of their own grain, but in preventing their frequent visits across the river—the keeping them farther from temptations, which they have hardly the power if they have the inclination to resist.

I regret I cannot speak as favorably of the condition of the Iowas, although they have raised an abundant supply of corn, beans, &c., the present season; but their proximity to the whites seems very unfavorable to their moral improvement, since, by that means, abundant facilities are afforded for gratifying their thirst for whiskey; for which they often sacrifice their most necessary comforts, even giving a horse at times for a gallon or two of whiskey.

It is a great misfortune that our frontier is infested with so many desperadoes, who are alike regardless of the laws of God and those heretofore framed by man.

For a more particular account of farming transactions, I refer you to the reports of J. W. Forman, Sac and Fox farmer, and F. C. McCreary, Iowa farmer, herewith transmitted.

I beg leave to refer you to the report of the Rev. S. M. Irvin, for infor-

mation respecting the progress of the manual labor boarding school under his charge.

Respectfully, &c.,

W. E. RUCKER,
Indian Sub-agent.

To THOMAS H. HARVEY, Esq.,
St. Louis, Mo.

No. 21.

OSAGE RIVER SUB-AGENCY, September 4, 1846.

SIR: In obedience to the regulations required by the Indian Department, I have now the honor to lay before you my annual report of the affairs of this sub-agency, and of the condition of the several tribes of Indians located therein.

In my report of last year, dated 20th September, 1845, I intimated my inability to give you a correct statement of the number of individuals comprising the various bands inhabiting this sub-agency. By a reference to the pay rolls of last year, I now state their number as follows, viz:

Pottawatomies of the Prairie	496
Do of the Wabash	735
Do of the Saint Joseph	710
Pottawatomies, total	1,941
Ottowas	284
Chippewas	27
Piankeshaws	101
Weas	147
Peorias and Kaskaskias, estimated at	130
Total	2,630 souls.

The foregoing is an exhibit of the Indian population of this sub-agency, as it appeared in the pay rolls of the annuity for last year, (1845;) but the number stated is not truly exact. It is a custom with the Indians here, particularly the Pottawatomies, to include the names of those persons who have died the year previous in the annuity pay rolls, so the relatives of such deceased person can have the benefit of his annuity for the year past. The number customarily included in the pay rolls necessarily increases the population apparently; and without taking the course of a regular census, we can never arrive at the correct number of any tribe at any given period. The number above stated is as correct as can be obtained; and no material difference exists between the numbers now and last year. During the last season disease has made less havoc among these people than in 1845, and, as they are a prolific race, it may be presumed that the population at this time will show an increase on last year's enumeration. The number of the Peorias and Kaskaskias is estimated and believed to be nearly correct. Their annuities having a few years ago expired, by limitation, no data can be obtained from pay rolls.

It is gratifying to state that sickness has been much less prevalent than

last year. Individual and fatal cases have, of course, occurred; but these may be traced to exposure and carelessness, rather than to epidemic visitations. Upon the whole, the Indians of this sub-agency have been highly favored by an overruling Providence; for, notwithstanding their natural indolence, and their limited knowledge of agriculture, and owing to the propitiousness of the past season, they have raised, generally speaking, good crops, and in such supplies as to render the benevolence of government, at least for this year, unnecessary.

Enclosed you will find the several reports of the various Christian missionary establishments, located in this sub-agency, on the subject of schools and education. I beg to refer you to said reports. The Roman Catholic mission on Sugar creek, among the Pottawatomies, pursue, in a quiet, unostentatious way, their wonted path in the continuance of good works. The reverend fathers, by their untiring zeal, and the ladies of the Society of the Sacred Heart, on whom the female school depends, are entitled to the respect of all persons acquainted with their exertions. The school at the Wea mission, under the superintendence of the Rev. B. Adams, in which he is very ably assisted by Miss S. A. Osgood, merits particular notice—it is on the manual labor plan, and numbers about 20 scholars, male and female. Recently I was present at an examination of the pupils of this school, and was highly pleased and gratified at the progress made by the boys. They answered questions in orthography and arithmetic with ease and promptitude, and replied to interrogatories of utility and general knowledge with a readiness that was truly and agreeably astonishing. Mr. Adams and Miss Osgood deserve much credit, and it is to be hoped that the establishment will produce a change in the Wea people generally, whose habits, the bitter fruits of dissipation, have to be deplored.

The Ottowas are making rapid advances in farming, and are adopting those customs so essential to the comfort of civilized man. The annuities they receive are, individually considered, trifling; yet they have raised this year produce in abundance, and have supplied their recently arrived neighbors—the Sacs and Foxes—with plenty of cheap vegetables and other agricultural products. There has been recently erected among them, (the Ottowas,) by and through the exertions of the Rev. Jonathan Meeker, a new and commodious church. This is but another evidence of the efforts of this devoted missionary, whose unwearied zeal for the present and future welfare of the Ottowas has made them a truly industrious and moral people.

There are two missions located among the Pottawatomies, of Pottawatomie creek, where principally reside about one-half the Saint Joseph band. The one belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the other to the Baptist persuasion. I am sorry to say that, owing to the dissipated and reckless course of life pursued by the denizens of this neighborhood, little can be expected from the efforts of even the most devoted Christian teachers. A female school is kept in operation under the auspices of the Baptist mission, superintended by Miss E. McCoy; and too much praise cannot be awarded to this young lady for her unwearied attention and devotion to the scholars placed under her charge.

The Methodist society have no school here. Scholars wishing to avail themselves of instructions offered by this persuasion, are sent to the Methodist manual labor institution, situated among the Shawnees within the Fort Leavenworth agency.

I have occasionally, this past summer, and even recently, visited the settlements of the several tribes subject to my care; and I am happy to state that, from the favorableness of the past season, they have, and will raise, a sufficiency of agricultural products to supply their wants until next year. They have generally secured good crops of small grain and vegetables. The corn crops look promising everywhere. Prairie hay has been cut for the stock during the coming winter. I cannot withhold my meed of praise to the Peorias and Kaskaskias. These people receive no government annuity; they have to depend entirely on their own labor: yet, with their limited means, they have exceedingly promising crops of corn, and will be rewarded with plenty the coming winter. It may probably not be out of the way to mention that they are principally members of the Roman Catholic church.

For many years past the reports of superintendents, agents, and sub agents, have teemed with complaints on the subject of whiskey selling to Indians. To defeat the course pursued by unprincipled white men—squatters on the Indian border—seems to be, indeed, a hopeless task. Whiskey can be procured on the line adjoining this sub-agency—viz: Van Buren county, Missouri—in any quantity. The Indians addicted to dissipation do not go into the State to drink, but rather bring it into their own country by horse loads.

To procure it, they barter away their blankets, guns, and even their ponies. In their villages, to the annoyance of the good people of their own race and of the whites residing among them, their drunken revels take place. In such scenes, man presents himself in his lowest degradation. Here, family quarrels of ancient date—feuds, which have slept for generations—suddenly awake revenge, retaliation, and their concomitant; the thirst for blood takes possession of the inebriated mind of the Indian; he strikes; he kills his foe—not his own personal enemy, but the descendant of his great, great grandfather, probably—and glories in the deed. Whereas, such is the Indian's disposition, if he had been sober, he would have given to the same man, if in distress, half of his earthly goods. Those acquainted with the Indian character know that, in his sober moments, the red man is the most tractable, peaceable, and naturally polite being in existence—a being susceptible of improvement—showing his acknowledgments for favors granted, by his exertions to deserve them; but, in his drunken paroxysms, a most reckless savage creature, void of every consideration except that which conduces to the indulgence of the moment. If the traffic in whiskey could be entirely suppressed—could the article be placed entirely out of their reach—it is my candid opinion that they would become a happy people, and eventually assume their station among the nations of the earth, which, by adverse circumstances, and their own perversity, they have hitherto forfeited. I am, through the Indians themselves, familiar with the names of several whiskey sellers on the line—viz: in Van Buren county, Missouri—and I append them to this report. For an agent, alone and unaided, to endeavor to suppress this whiskey traffic is preposterous. With the best intentions, he can only look on and deeply regret the supineness of legislators. I have to reiterate what I stated in my last year's report: that whiskey drinking is not general among these Indians. Some portions, and particular villages, are only addicted to this vice. I am happy to state that the ratification of the late treaty with the Council Bluff Indians, and those of this sub-agency, is hailed with much

satisfaction by the Pottawatomies residing here. I am of the opinion that many will emigrate next spring to the Kansas river country. The treaty contains so many favorable features that it is to be hoped, when the Pottawatomies shall be concentrated on their new lands and form one people, after a separation of so many years, they will conduct themselves so, assisted by the advantages secured to them by the late favorable treaty, as to become a sober, moral, industrious, and religious people—a consummation most devoutly to be wished by every good man.

Agreeably to usage, I enclose, herewith, a list of the employees of government attached to this sub-agency on the 1st instant, (September 1, 1846;) at the same time I may say that I have every reason to be satisfied with the performance of the several duties assigned them. The smiths have been employed in the manufacturing and repairing of farming tools and other useful implements. The millers have regularly attended to their grinding.

With the white residents of this sub-agency I live on the most friendly terms; and I am happy to give my testimony as to their moral worth, and their strict observance of the regulations imposed by the intercourse law.

I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

ALFRED J. VAUGHAN,

Indian Sub-agent.

Hon. THOS. H. HARVEY,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs, St. Louis, Missouri.

No. 21 a.

OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK SUB-AGENCY,
Ellicottville, October 23, 1846.

SIR: I have delayed until this time to submit the annual report required of me by the regulations of the Department, of the situation of the Indians in charge of this sub-agency, in the hope of being able at the same time to communicate a full report of the statistics required by the recent instructions, prepared under the act of the last session of Congress. In this latter particular I have been disappointed, and now think it advisable to delay no longer the submission of such information as may be in my possession, reserving for a future opportunity a more full and detailed statement.

Since entering upon the discharge of the duties of my office, (July 1, 1846,) I have not been able to visit all the tribes within the limits of the agency; and many circumstances have combined to prevent me from procuring the proper information to be embodied in this report. During the past year an unhappy difficulty has existed among the Senecas on the Cattaraugus reservation, in relation to the provisions of a law of the legislature of New York, passed April 15, 1845. Upon this subject the Indians at Cattaraugus have been divided, and the party opposed to the law have been excessively jealous of every effort to obtain a census of their number. I have made persevering efforts to fulfil the instructions of the Department, of September 1, 1846, but as yet have been unsuccessful. The chiefs and warriors opposed to the law have refused to communicate the numbers and respective ages of the members of their families, or to

furnish any of the statistics of the produce of their farms, or the description and value of their stock and farming utensils. I visited their principal chiefs at their houses, and endeavored to explain to them the views of the government in calling for the information I was required to furnish, and to impress upon them the propriety and necessity of a prompt and cheerful compliance on their part. I also employed Mr. Zachariah L. Jamieson, an intelligent chief, to aid me, and to visit in person the several families, and endeavor to persuade them to give us the necessary information to enable me to fulfil my instructions. After several councils, and many days of delay, the party opposed to the law finally communicated, through their chiefs, a peremptory refusal to permit the enumeration to proceed. I am consequently unable to return the statistics, as desired by the Department. I hope, however, after the payment of the annuities, to be able to complete this census. The difficulty in the way of the enumeration was connected with the control of their annuity funds; and that matter being disposed of, I do not doubt but they will permit me to proceed, should the Department deem it advisable at so late a period.

The same difficulty mentioned above, though arising from another cause, has been met with on the Tonawanda reservation. The chiefs in council have resolved not to leave their reservation, and to persevere in an application to the government, to modify their last treaty with the Ogden company. They have, somehow, imbibed the opinion that the census now required has some connexion with their difficulties, and they refuse to permit the enumeration to be made in the manner required by the Department.

Unless otherwise directed, I shall persevere in my endeavors to complete the census in the form desired, and I hope to succeed in season to forward the same to the Department before the meeting of Congress.

I am happy to be able to report, that the Indians residing within this sub-agency are making steady advances in improvement, both in the arts of civilized life and in the cultivation of letters. Their schools are increasing, and generally well attended, and a growing interest in the instruction of their children, is everywhere manifest among them.

Their progress in agricultural improvement is manifest from the returns I have been able to procure of the census, and from personal observation of their farms and fields previous to the harvest. Their crops, the present season, have been unusually large, and have all been secured without injury. Their stocks of cattle and horses are rapidly increasing, and many of them have become not only prosperous but wealthy farmers. The number of idle and dissolute are diminishing, and, with proper encouragement, the great mass will, in a comparatively short time, be enabled to live in circumstances of comfort. The chase is almost entirely abandoned as a means of support, and is only resorted to as a pastime, or at those seasons of the year when farming operations are usually suspended.

From the persevering efforts of the chiefs, assisted by their friends, the evils of intemperance among them are rapidly disappearing. The laws of this State against *selling* or *giving* ardent spirits to Indians, are stringent and severe, and with the aid of those among them who take an interest in their welfare, I have been for some time past enabled to render the penalties of the law effective in preventing the traffic.

The number of Indians at present residing within the limits of this sub-agency, as furnished by themselves, is as follows :

Tuscaroras, residing in Niagara county	280
Oneidas, residing in Oneida county	159
Cayugas, residing with the Senecas in western New York	88
Onondagas, residing in Onondaga county	375
Onondagas, residing on the Allegany reservation, in Cattaraugus county	88
Onondagas, residing on the Cattaraugus reservation, in Erie county	25
Onondagas, residing on the Tonawanda reservation, in Genesee county	7
Onondagas, residing with the Tuscaroras	22
Senecas, residing on the Allegany reservation	811
Do do Cattaraugus reservation	1,261
Do do Tonawanda reservation	576
Do do Buffalo	30
Oneidas, Onondagas, and Buffalo Senecas, residing at Tonawanda	79
Whole number	3,751

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. ANGEL.

Hon. Wm. MEDILL,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 21 b.

ON BOARD STEAMER COLORADO,
Near Evansville, Indiana, October 14, 1846.

SIR: I have been so busily engaged in collecting the Miamies, and getting them thus far on their way to their new homes, that it has not been in my power until now to make my annual report. The Miamies have been in a state of perfect confusion for the past year; and very little attention has been by them paid either to farming or the chase. By the treaty of 1840 the tribe agreed to remove within five years from the lands they sold in Indiana to the country assigned them west. This time expired in November last; but, at their request, the period for removal was postponed to April last, at which time I assembled the chiefs and called upon them to comply with their treaty stipulations with the government and quietly remove.

At that time they gave me no decisive answer; but at a subsequent council in May, they asked to be permitted to remain until the first of August, promising that at that time they would take us by the hand and remove to their new homes without asking further delay, or giving any further trouble. When this promise was made I thought I could rely upon it, but I soon found that the Indians were acting in bad faith, and that an arrangement had been entered into by a portion of the traders and some unprincipled designing men, with a few of the chiefs, that additional time

should be asked under the pretence of want of preparation for removal, in order the better to enable them to thwart the government in its policy.

Soon after the council in May, the most extravagant promises were made the Indians by men who they were led to suppose possessed great influence with the Department; and by divers appliances they were induced to raise a large sum of money, not merely to defray the necessary expenses of a trip to Washington, but also to pay the *tremendous* influence which they were promised would be brought to bear upon the administration, and which they were assured would obtain for them an exchange of country, or permission to remain in Indiana, or, in fact, almost anything they could desire.

After applications of this character had been made, and promptly decided against by the Department, a copy of the decision was read and explained by me to the Indians. These men, however, still assured the Indians that no such decision had been sanctioned by the President; on the contrary, they declared that they possessed assurances from him that if the Indians should refuse to emigrate without it, their applications would be granted. Under these circumstances, I found it impossible to persuade the Miamies to keep their faith with the government, and so reported on the 19th of August last, with the suggestion that if the Department deemed it advisable to order a small force, its presence would induce them to remove peaceably. The force was furnished, and the result has been as predicted. A detachment of United States troops, under the command of Captain Jouett, arrived at Peru on the 26th September, and the Miamies left that point on the 6th of October. They are now with me, here, proceeding to their new country, contented and cheerful. The Indians, if left to act for themselves, I think, feel disposed to be honest and to do what is right; but when it is to the interest of traders to induce them to act otherwise, they too frequently succeed; and I will here repeat what I have stated in a former communication, that I am clearly of the opinion that it would be an excellent arrangement for the Department to supply the Indians with such goods as they stand in need of, and to prohibit all trade with them.

It is certain that this tribe will be beggared if the cormorants, who have been living from their means, are longer permitted to prey upon them, notwithstanding the large annuities they received. Since the treaty of 1840 the government has paid of their debts \$350,000, and assumed the payment out of their annuities of \$62,500 more. Large collections have also been made by the traders from the Indians, individually, at every payment since, amounting to at least \$35,000 each year. Notwithstanding all this some \$80,000 more is claimed; and the attempt of the traders to force the government to assume the payment of this amount has been the principal cause of all the difficulties that have been encountered in getting the Miamies to remove.

The Miamies have no school amongst them, and, with very few exceptions, seem to care little about the education of their children. They will, I hope, feel and act differently in relation to this subject when they are removed from the influences that have heretofore operated upon them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH SINCLEAR,

Sub-agent, Miamies.

COL. WM. MEDILL,

Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 22.

LAC-QUI-PARLE, June 30, 1846.

DEAR SIR: At the date of my last annual report, Mr. Huggins and family were absent from the station; they returned about the last of October. The laborers at this station, since that time, are Thomas S. Williamson, A. M., M. D., Messrs. Alexander G. Huggins, and Jonas Pettijohn, Mrs. Williamson, Mrs. Huggins, Mrs. Pettijohn, and Miss Jane S. Williamson. Mrs. Pettijohn and Miss Williamson give their time and attention to teaching at all times when they can have scholars. In the winter and spring, so long as we could have any regular school of boys, Mr. Huggins and myself attended to teaching them. At other seasons of the year, Messrs. Huggins and Pettijohn are chiefly occupied in agricultural and mechanical labors. At all seasons a large part of my time is occupied in efforts to impart religious instruction, giving out medicine, and attending on the sick, and in conversing with the natives, with a view of convincing them of the importance of knowledge, and of the necessity of abandoning their present customs, and adopting the habits of civilized life.

No alteration worth naming has been made on the buildings here since the last report, but we have added a little to the size of our field, and have now eight or nine acres under cultivation; on this we hope, with the blessings of God, to raise not only a sufficiency of provisions for ourselves, but a large supply to give to the needy about us. So long as the principal men of the tribe and the parents of the children are opposed to their learning—utterly careless about it—we have no reason to expect that the children will be very anxious to learn; and giving them something to eat is the most effectual means of securing their attendance at school.

Many of the Indians here had good crops of corn last summer, but others had but little, and some none; and much of what was made being consumed in wakan feasts, in which a man eats enough in a single evening to do him a week; there has been, and I suppose still is, much suffering for want of food.

The want of a team prevents us from ploughing for them this year, but Mr. Huggins furnished a plough to the *Ile-wakenyan*, chief of the *Ti-zaptana*, and assisted him in making harness, with which he said he would plough for his band, and we afterwards heard he was doing so. Mr. Huggins also assisted one of the band here in making a harness for his horse, with which, using the plough you gave the chiefs of this band some years ago, he ploughed his own field and one or two others. There are others who would have ploughed, if they had had harness. The chiefs and some of the principal men from Lac-traverse, were to see me this spring, to beg seed corn and a plough and harness, but we had neither plough nor harness to spare. The Indians on the Upper St. Peter's are now pretty well supplied with horses, and if you could furnish them with a few good light ploughs and harness, it might be the means of their planting more, and so prevent much suffering among them.

Herewith you will receive a sheet showing the names, supposed ages, and studies of our schools the past year. By comparing this with former reports, you may see that our school has not been so well attended the past year as some former ones, and that there is especially a diminution of writers and those attending to arithmetic. Many who formerly attended school, and had made good progress, have moved to other parts of the country. The past winter was unusually mild and without snow, in con-

sequence of which most of the young men were absent hunting muskrats, at the season when they usually attended school. There are two other circumstances which may be mentioned, which appear chiefly to have impeded our school the past year. The first is, the want of any religious interest about the concerns of their souls. Some years ago, numbers here were inquiring what they must do to be saved. Such were anxious to learn, and have their children learn to read God's word, that they might secure eternal life; and their improvement, not only in reading, but in other things, was rapid. Some who appeared to be converted have deceased; some have moved to other parts of the country, and a part of those who remain have backslidden, and dishonored their profession. God seems to have withdrawn his spirit, and it is hard to interest the people in learning any thing good. Of the other circumstances alluded to, namely, the violent breaking up of our school last winter by the principal men in our neighborhood, you have already heard. The primary cause of this seems to have been a false report circulated by some evil disposed persons that we were paid for teaching the children here out of money due them—the Medawakantonwans—for their lands sold the United States. Many of the Sioux think this report true. Some of the Medawakantonwans requested the Indians here to break up the school. Some of the principal men here hoped, by making a show of compliance, to gratify their friends the Medawakantonwans, from whom they receive many presents, and at the same time extort pay from us for the privilege of teaching their children. As we refused to yield to such unrighteous demands as they made, they appointed half a dozen of them as a guard to cut up the clothes of any who might be found coming to school or meeting. Made proclamation to that effect, and enforced it, by cutting the blankets of a number whom they found in our house or on the way to meeting. Thus our school was stopped at a time when, by much labor, we were getting the children interested in their books; and for a whole month, at much the best season of the year for teaching, we could have no school except the few who were learning English, with whom, as they did not live in the camp, they did not think fit to meddle. In this time the children, who had begun to love their books, lost all interest in learning. Many of the larger boys, and some of the smaller ones, imbibed so much of the spirit of their fathers that they thought it honorable to annoy us in every way in their power.

I am sorry that the introduction and consumption of strong drink is rapidly on the increase here, and is exerting a most disastrous influence. O, that in all future treaties for the purchase of land, a provision might be inserted that no intoxicating drink should be sold on said lands so long as they shall remain the property of the United States.

Since I commenced writing this I have heard of the death of one of the most influential men of this neighborhood—killed in a drunken frolic.

Please accept of our thanks for the good advice you gave Ussi-yah-deya, the principal chief here, when he last visited you. It has had a good influence on him and some others. All those about us now profess friendship, and show that they have confidence in us by coming to us for food and medicine, and to get us to store their property for them.

Desiring that Heaven may bestow on you and your family the best of blessings, I remain, respectfully, yours,

THOMAS S. WILLIAMSON,

Col. A. J. BRUCE, *Missionary of A. B. C. F. M.*
Indian Agent, near Fort Snelling.

No. 23.

TRAVERSE DE SIOUX, August 12, 1846.

*Annual report of the mission at Traverse de Sioux, under the care of the
A. B. C. F. M.*

Stephen R. Riggs, A. M., missionary ; Robert Hopkins.

The Indians here have shown a remarkably good state of feeling towards the mission, and have committed no depredations on the property belonging to it during the year. Still, but little desire is manifested to have their children and youth educated, or their temporal condition bettered by the adoption of the habits and customs of civilized or christianized man. As they raise but little corn, or often gather little rice, they are necessarily absent many months in the year seeking something to subsist upon ; this makes our school intermittent and irregular. During the last winter thirty-four children attended school ; and that they might be more permanently located, we have from year to year urged upon them the advantage of planting more corn. For this purpose, last spring, Big-walker, (who is since dead,) with his near relatives, formed a new village, where Mr. Hopkins ploughed about four acres of new land. This land has produced a good crop, as also their old fields beyond the river, a part of which Mr. H. also ploughed. More corn is now being gathered in here than has been done for several years past. The prospect of an abundant crop of rice is said, also, to be very good.

Mr. Hopkins spent more than a week last spring in ploughing new fields for Sleepy Eyes and his party, at Swan lake. These fields were necessarily small, and some of them did not receive that attention which even Indians are accustomed to bestow upon them, owing to the fact that their more immediate wants could be satisfied only by going to the buffalo region. If those Indians who plant were under no temptation to hunt the buffalo, their condition and prospects would be better than they are at present. Many of those who spent the last winter on the Coteau des Prairies, were, in the spring, suddenly reduced to a state of great starvation by the disappearance of these cows of the plains.

The whiskey trade seems to be going on more briskly this season than heretofore. I do not know a single Dakota man who lives at this place, or comes here frequently, who does not sometimes get drunk ; and many of them drink to great excess every opportunity. Death, in various ways, follows very swiftly. I confess that, for the great body of the nation, I have but little hope that they will not continue to go on in one or more of the broad roads that lead to their destruction. Still, a remnant I hope will be saved, and undoubtedly it will be the desire of every benevolent and good man that this remnant be made as large as possible.

In closing this brief report, I would respectfully suggest whether it would not be both benevolent and wise in our government to embrace all opportunities to impress upon these Indians the great facts of their condition. Not only in their present course they are working out their own destruction, and that they must seek to change entirely their customs and habits, (which I doubt not you do,) but that if they would continue to exist at all, it must be as individuals and not as a nation ; that the holding land in common is injurious to their interests as individuals, and that no guaranty which our government can give them can possibly secure it to

them, in this way, for any great length of time ; and, finally, that the sooner they come under the restraints and protection of law, the better it will be for themselves and their posterity.

Very respectfully, yours,

S. R. RIGGS.

To Col. A. J. BRUCE,
Indian Agent, St. Peter's.

No. 24.

OAK GROVE, August 12, 1846.

SIR: I submit to you the following report of the condition of our Indian school, taught at this place during the past winter. The whole number of our scholars exceeded thirty, but the average attendance during the continuance of the school (that is, from September to May,) was but ten. While the Indians were all here, during the winter, the average daily attendance was fifteen.

Four of our scholars were taught to read English, the others were instructed only in Sioux.

We find it difficult to maintain a school in summer, as the children in pleasant weather prefer playing to reading, and we have no regular school except in cold weather. Parents manifest but little anxiety to have their children taught ; but, during the past winter, there was less opposition to our school than formerly. Most of the Indians belonging to this band, who have children, are willing to have them instructed. Many who care but little to have their children taught to read Sioux, wish to have them learn English ; but we have taken little pains to teach them English owing to the difficulty of doing it while the children remain with their parents. Many of them might no doubt be gathered into a boarding school, but this would be attended with more expense than the society by which we are supported would be willing to incur, especially as these Indians have ample funds of their own set apart for the purpose of education.

We are supported in our labors here by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, at an expense of about two hundred and fifty dollars per annum.

Yours, respectfully,

S. W. POND.

Col. A. J. BRUCE, St. Peter's.

No. 25.

WINNEBAGO SCHOOL, August 15, 1846.

SIR: I entered on the duties of superintendent of the Winnebago school on the 1st day of May last. Eighty-five children were found registered on the daily list ; but, as usual at all Indian schools, the whole number were not in constant attendance. Twenty new scholars have been added in the course of the summer : making one hundred and five now connected with the institution.

The improvement of the pupils is in the various stages of an elementary education, from the alphabet to a respectable knowledge of figures, geography, &c. Herewith you have a sample of their writing. Several others, equally as creditable, might have been obtained, but the children were absent. Many are just beginning to form letters. The proportion of males and females in the school is nearly equal. The latter have a few the most.

The girls, as heretofore, are taught to sew; and, with the assistance of the lady in charge, make all the clothes worn at the school. The boys have been called out at regular periods to labor on the farm, and it is intended to make manual labor a part of the system of instruction.

To those capable of comparing the present condition of the Winnebagoes with the past, the tribe will appear greatly improved. They own more property than when their school commenced; their physical sufferings have been much diminished, and many of their youths are educated. Their disposition to cultivate the soil is increasing. They employ their horses in ploughs and wagons, and would live in houses, but have been discouraged by government, owing to their unsettled state. Their numerical strength is also increasing.

No one cause has more retarded the progress of improvements among the Winnebagoes than a want of a permanent home.

This state of uncertainty has not only discouraged the Indians and kept them in confusion, but prevented the erection of such additional buildings for the accommodation of the school as the increased number of scholars required. We are now laboring under much inconvenience for the want of more room in the school, and, without repairs, the present building will not be comfortable for the winter.

So long as the children of the Winnebagoes are leaving school, and are obliged to return to a homeless and houseless people, their education can be of but little service, and the customs of the *wigwam* will be continued. But give them a home that they can call theirs forever, and their circumstances will soon create literary wants and dictate a change of habits.

Whiskey, and intercourse with the whites, continue to be the stereotyped curse of the red man, and will remain so until the light and truth and principles of religion can be made the basis of a new arrangement among the Indians. To raise a nation from a savage to a civilized and happy state without the aid of religion, is impossible.

I have more than once suggested the propriety of sending off, with the consent of parents, a few of the most promising children of the school to complete their education in some religious white community. I have also urged the necessity of a small printing press here, to be employed in throwing out moral sentiments among the children adapted to their capacities and circumstances. A practical printer might serve as teacher of the school. The Indian boys would soon learn to set type, which would not only be a source of amusement but of thought.

In attempts to elevate a nation, success depends on a variety of little

things. In the moral, as well as the natural world, great effects proceed from little causes; nor must we become impatient should the result of effort be delayed. Those who have labored longest and been most successful, know that to change the habits of a people is not the work of a day.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. LOWRY,

Superintendent Winnebago School.

Gen. J. E. FLETCHER,

U. S. Indian Sub-agent.

No. 26.

SUB-INDIAN AGENCY, GREEN BAY,

September 22, 1846.

MOST EXCELLENT SIR: I have lately, in compliance with the regulations, completed a tour of inspection of the several Indian schools of this sub-agency. I have, with much concern, found that the one for which the fund of \$1,500 annually was doubtless mainly intended, to wit: among the Menomonies, has been the most inefficiently conducted, and produced the least good to the Indians of all.

The (hitherto) superintendent, the Rev. Theodore J. Vanden Broek, does not, and never has *lived* at their village, but nearly thirty miles distant, and has spent but a few days, in the course of the year, at lake Pah-way-hi-kun: he has left the school to the care of others; and it has, in fact, had but little care from any one.

The principal men of this band have presented formal complaints against him for neglect of the school and a waste of the money, and desiring him to be withdrawn from among them; this they repeated, for the third time, a few weeks ago.

From their complaints, as well as my own knowledge, I have been induced to signify to him that, after the 1st instant, this department will no longer recognise him as the superintendent of the school at lake Pah-way-hi-kun, and to request him to withdraw from their village.

A full statement of the matter has been made by me to the Right Rev. John M. Henni, Catholic bishop of Wisconsin, and Mr. Vanden Broek's proper superior, with a request that he would supply his place *as superintendent*. I have also stated to the bishop that it is the desire of the Department to establish, without delay, *two* good English schools at lake Pah-way-hi-kun, and requested him to name two teachers, subject to the approval of the Indian Department, who shall *enter into contract with the sub-agent* for the faithful discharge of their duties.

The right reverend bishop has responded, approving of the course taken by me, and has withdrawn Mr. Vanden Broek from the mission. He has also named two teachers for lake Pah-way-hi-kun, one of whom has entered into contract.

I have thus, most excellent sir, made a move towards establishing, as I trust, *schools among the Menomonies*. But, to carry out my views, it is indispensable that I should have permission to expend forthwith the sum of \$150 in *finishing* a school-house—the body of which has, with a praiseworthy zeal, been put up by the Indians themselves. I propose to make

this expenditure out of the fund applicable for educational purposes, so as not to draw upon the Department. It is wanted to finish the two floors, four windows, one door, a part of the covering, a stove, benches, and such other incidentals as may be necessary to make the house comfortable for the purpose.

Trusting that I shall be seconded in this endeavor for these interesting people, I am, most excellent sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALBERT G. ELLIS, *Sub-agent.*

To his Excellency HENRY DODGE,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

No. 27.

SUB-INDIAN AGENCY, GREEN BAY,
September 24, 1846.

MOST EXCELLENT SIR: I completed, on the 10th of September, a tour of inspection of the several Indian schools in this agency. The following, in relation thereto, is submitted:

1. *School among the first Christian party of the Oneidas, at Duck creek.*

Their school-house is in an unfinished state; \$100 is necessary to complete it.

This school is established by the Protestant Episcopal church, and is under the superintendence of the Rev. Solomon Davis, a native Oneida Indian being a teacher. The Indian language only is taught; though I understand, from Mr. Davis, that the English will be taught in future.

The general appearance of the children, and the interest they appear to take in their studies, is highly interesting. Number of scholars 35.

According to the report of Mr. Davis, the Protestant Episcopal church has expended, since October last, the sum of \$275, for the benefit of this school and the mission to which it is attached. This school is useful; improving the character of this people. It will be of the first importance to have the English language taught in it.

2. *School among the Orchard party of the Oneidas, at Duck creek.*

It was closed at the time of my visit; the Rev. Curtis G. Lathrop being in attendance at the Methodist conference. Mr. Lathrop teaches himself. It numbers 45 scholars—20 males, 25 females. It is taught regularly in the English language; in which the pupils make good progress. It is highly useful, and should be suitably encouraged. I am unable to state the amount of support given to this mission by the Methodist Episcopal church. Their log school-house is in a dilapidated condition; some \$150 will be necessary to aid them in building a new one.

3. *Among the Stockbridge Indians, east side of Winnebago lake.*

There are two schools, under the supervision of a board of school commissioners. In both there are 110 scholars—male and female; and

resemble, in their advancement and general learning, a similar number of scholars in any of our country common schools. Nothing but English is taught; and they all speak it fluently. The process is *completing* their civilization, and will soon induce them to lay aside entirely their own language. The teachers are employed by the commissioners, from time to time, as the fund allowed by government will pay. The schools are at this moment discontinued, but will be opened again in a few days. Their school-houses are tolerable, and nothing is necessary on that account.

4. *Among the Brothertown Indians, east side of Winnebago lake.*

The same general remarks made of the Stockbridges are applicable here. They have two excellent schools, under the territorial township system, (for they are citizens of the United States,) of commissioners and trustees. Not having received their annual report, I am unable to give the precise number of scholars or the teachers' names. They have about 100 scholars, all reading and speaking fluently the English language. They are a civilized people, and have laid aside (lost) entirely the Indian language. They have no need of aid on account of their school-houses; both of which are good.

5. *School among the Menomonies, at lake Pah-way-hi-kun.*

I have reserved this to the last, wishing to call particular attention to it. The fund of \$1,500 per annum was doubtless mainly designed for the benefit of this tribe. I have been deeply concerned to find that, hitherto, it has produced no improvement to these people. *I cannot find one of them, either adult or child, that can read a word of English*, (except a few that were educated, some years ago, at Green Bay mission school;) and their whole Indian literature may be comprised in about 100 pages. The fund applied for their benefit, thus far, has been utterly wasted. Of this the Indians are deeply sensible, and show it in the most earnest remonstrance to me, and supplications for the establishment of *English schools*.

On visiting lake Pah way-hi-kun in August, I found that they had but a miserable apology for a school; and that it had been open but a small part of the time for the year past. The professed superintendent, Rev. T. J. Vanden Broek, does not, and never did, reside there; and only visited there occasionally, at long intervals, leaving the school to the care of an assistant, whom he so poorly paid, that he did not find time to give it attention. It was (when opened at all) kept in a miserable room, in a trader's house, without convenience of any kind, and but illy supplied with books; and, on the whole, appeared to me calculated rather to disgust the children than advance them in learning.

The Indians presented, at three several times, the most formal complaints against Mr. Vanden Broek for neglect of them, desiring me to have him removed, and a good school opened without delay. Considering what had come under my own observation, and the complaints of the Indians, I felt compelled to desire Mr. Vanden Broek to withdraw. I laid the whole matter before the Right Reverend John M. Henni, Roman Catholic bishop of Milwaukie, and Mr. Vander Broek's proper superior, with a request that he would supply his place as superintendent. I also stated to him that it was my determination to establish, if possible, two good *Eng-*

lish schools forthwith at lake Pah-way-hi-kun, and desired him to name two teachers, subject to the approval of the Indian Department, who should *enter into contract with the sub-agent for a faithful discharge of their duties*. The right reverend bishop promptly replied, approving of the course I had taken, withdrawing Mr. Vanden Broek, and named a new superintendent and two teachers, one of whom has already entered into contract.

There is but one school-house at lake Pah-way-hi-kun, and that is exclusively used as a church; the Department has no control over it; and I find it indispensable to expend some \$150 in finishing a log building which has lately been erected expressly for the purpose by the Indians themselves. I beg to refer to the communication I had the honor to forward to your excellency, on this point, on the 22d instant. If sustained in these endeavors by the Hon. Wm. Medill, I have good hopes of being able to make the educational fund tell, in future, for the benefit of the Menomonies.

Hitherto there has been a radical defect in the mode of disbursing the fund. The teachers have been employed by, and made responsible not to the agents of the government, but to the several superintendents of mission schools, &c., alleged to have been established among the Indians. In too many instances, mere pretences of schools have been set up to claim the fund, while no valuable services have been rendered.

It is my desire, in future, if I can obtain the approbation of your excellency and the Hon. William Medill, to place teachers *under contract*, and not to pay money, (at least so far as the Menomonies are concerned,) except on contract duly performed. It is my design, furthermore, to require *monthly reports* (according to the blank sample herewith enclosed) from the teachers, in order that we may have some evidence of the services, and the progress of the pupils. And while it shall be the pleasure of the government to continue me in this trust, I propose making *frequent visits* to these schools.

The Menomonies should chiefly occupy our care in this matter; the allowance to them should be increased from \$750 to \$850, by a deduction from the other schools. They are keenly sensible of their need of education, and will then, I am sure, appreciate the efforts of government in their behalf.

I am, most excellent sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ALBERT G. ELLIS, *Sub-agent*.

To his Excellency HENRY DODGE,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

A report of the schools among the Stockbridge Indians in Wisconsin Territory.

First term, but one school, taught from January first to March seventh, 1846; in all, nine weeks and two days. Number of different scholars, eighty; average attendance, fifty. These divided into classes as follows:

First class numbered twelve—six males and as many females; ages from fourteen to twenty; studies, geography, Adams and Colburn's arithmetics, United States History, writing, and spelling; conduct and capacity to learn generally very good; lost time in attendance, from one to two weeks of the whole term.

Second class had in it twelve—eight boys and four girls; ages from nine to twenty; with two exceptions, the conduct and capacity of this class pretty good; studies attended to were Olney's small geography, Colburn's Mental Arithmetic, reading, spelling, and writing; time of attendance varied from four weeks to about the entire term.

Third class embraced nine—all boys; ages from eight to twelve; studies, reading, writing, and spelling. In conduct and capacity, this class was among the best and brightest in the school. Attendance, from two-thirds to the whole time taught.

Fourth class contained thirteen—four males and nine females; ages from six to fourteen; studies were reading, writing, and spelling; with one exception, the conduct and capacity of this class would even do honor to more civilized and intelligent communities; some in the class, in consequence of sickness, attended but a month; most, however, were punctual.

Fifth class numbered five—all boys; capacity to learn, the poorest in the school, though in conduct pretty good; ages from eight to twelve; studies were reading, spelling, and forming letters and figures upon the slate. In attendance, the most irregular.

Sixth class embraced three—all girls; progress made very rapid; principal studies, reading, spelling; and, as the fifth class, were exercised in forming letters and figures on the slate. In attendance, this class was the most punctual.

Seventh class comprised two girls; capacities to learn very poor, though in conduct pretty good; ages about eleven; attendance very irregular; studies reading and spelling.

Eighth class consisted of ten—ages from four to nine; with two or three exceptions, very good to learn; all these commenced with their A, B, Cs, but were left in words of two and three syllables, at the close of the term. Besides regular reading, the class was practised in learning and answering questions respecting noted Bible characters, with other useful lessons and questions; in attendance very irregular.

Two or three other small classes may only be noticed as having made good proficiency in reading and other things taught them. A few young men came in from time to time to write and cipher, who likewise made good progress.

The whole school was more or less exercised in reciting simultaneously the multiplication table, the abbreviations, and in singing, the latter of which was peculiarly pleasing both to parents and children.

The above apparent irregularities in attendance may be accounted for, in most cases, by the unusual prevalence of the whooping cough in the early part of the spring, and which ultimately brought the school to a close much sooner than was intended.

The second term of school reported commenced on the 26th of May, extending to the 19th of September, 1846—in all sixteen weeks. Number of scholars attending the two schools taught during the term were one hundred and ten—average attendance, seventy.

The school in the south district, taught by Miss C. A. Stewart, reports as follows: Different scholars in attendance, fifty-four; average number from thirty to thirty-eight.

First class contains three—two males and one female; ages from twelve to sixteen; studies, Adams's Arithmetic, Olney's Geography, reading, writ-

ing, and spelling; conduct and capacity very good; absences vary from one to nineteen days of the whole term taught.

Second class has nine—seven males and two females; ages from six to twelve; studies, Parley's Geography, Colburn's Mental Arithmetic, reading, and spelling; capacity and conduct pretty good; absences from seven to twelve days of the whole term reported.

Third class comprises twelve—ten males and two females; ages from eight to fourteen. This class commenced in words of five letters, and have gone through the Pictorial Spelling Book, containing one hundred and sixty-eight pages, and are now reading in Sanders's First Reader; with one exception, capacity and conduct very good.

Fourth class contains three—all females; ages about eight; commenced with their abs, and have gone through the Pictorial Primer, a book containing forty-eight pages; conduct and capacity good.

Fifth class, numbering twenty-seven, has been divided into three or four minor classes, but called one class because all in their A, B, Cs; out of the whole twenty-seven, three, seemingly not far from idiocy, continue in their letters. The rest have made commendable progress, and now spell in words of two and three syllables; conduct of this class ordinary; eighteen males and nine females.

The above is a condensed report, noticing only the most important things. On account of the unsettled state of affairs in the tribe, this district has been much neglected. Having no school for the last five or six years, the children, who have grown up during that time hardly knew what a school was, or what it was to get a lesson; consequently, the teacher has had a very hard task through the summer. It will be seen above that about two-thirds of the school commenced their letters. The rest, from irregularity and other causes, may not have made the advances that might be wished; still, so far as approbation of the teacher's services are concerned, it is the united impression of both trustees and people that she has spared no strength nor pains in trying to advance and improve the children. This school, as well as the other, is intended to be continued, if possible, the winter and year.

The north district school, taught by Miss E. S. Newhall, would report as follows: Number of different scholars, fifty-six; average attendance, thirty-six; number of classes in the school, twelve.

First class numbers thirteen—five boys and eight girls; ages from ten to sixteen; conduct and ability, the best in the school; studies, arithmetic, geography, reading, and writing; in attendance, rather irregular.

Second class has eight—one male and seven females; ages from nine to thirteen; studies, the same as the first class, with one exception; conduct and capacity generally good; attendances, vary from seven weeks to the whole term reported.

Third class comprises five—three boys and two girls; ages from seven to thirteen; conduct, good; capacity, ordinary; studies, reading, spelling, and arithmetic; attendance, from one week to the whole of the term.

Fourth class, containing six boys and six girls, commenced in words of three letters, and have read through the Pictorial Primer, a book of forty-eight pages, several times; conduct and capacity generally very good. Four of them have attended but only six weeks; the rest have been somewhat regular.

Fifth class, composed of twelve, began their letters; but, from irregularity,

one has failed to learn them at the end of the term. Only four of the whole number have attended regularly through. These read in words of four letters.

It will be seen that all the classes have not been particularly noted in the above, because the report is written in such a way that each class noticed comprehends one or two others studying different branches. Irregularities in attendance have arisen from various causes. The fruitful summer brings with it greater temptations for children to ask leave of absence from school of their parents than the winter. And parents, in a community no more enlightened than this, and where the tribal affairs lie in so perplexing a state, are apt to show greater lenity to children, and indifference to privileges, than others. The trustees and school commissioners are, however, in no way discouraged, but rather the contrary. As long as a pleasant home and a fruitful soil keep and support a people gradually rising in learning and industry, they must necessarily come to maturity, though the work of perfection be slow.

JOHN N. CHICKS,
JEREMIAH SLINGERLAND,
School Commissioners.

No. 29.

ONEIDA WEST MISSION, DUCK CREEK,
July 30, 1846.

SIR: I herewith present you my annual report for the year ending July 31, 1846. I did not arrive at this mission until the last of November; and, having much to do to prepare for winter, I was unable to begin the school until the 12th day of January; since which time it has been taught regularly (except the usual vacations of spring and summer) five months lacking five days. The whole number of pupils that have attended is 45—males 20, females 25; 10 are over 13 and under 18 years of age; 7 are under 5; the rest are between the ages of 5 and 13; 2 study arithmetic, 9 write, 7 are in their letters, and the remainder are learning to read and spell only. The English language only has been taught; 8 have attended this school that belong to the first Christian party. The children board with their parents. There seems to be an increasing interest in the school. The children have made as good proficiency as could be expected under the circumstances. Most of them discover a disposition and capacity to learn. We regret that their attendance is so irregular as greatly to hinder their progress in learning. I have tried different ways to overcome this evil, but with little success as yet.

We started a temperance society at this mission on the 20th of April last. We now have on the list 90 names—all men and women but 8 or 10. Only 4 or 5, as yet, have been reported as guilty of violating their pledge; and these will be reformed, if possible, by the labors of the committee appointed to that work. We are quite confident of success in our temperance enterprise, for the chiefs of this party are the leading men in it.

This nation suffers greatly from the sale of intoxicating drinks at the town of Green Bay. No dram-shop is allowed in the nation. Large, or-

derly, and attentive congregations attend the church at this mission regularly on the Sabbath. As I have been here so short a time, I am not prepared to say much concerning the improvement of the people generally.

Submitted by your humble servant,

CURTIS G. LATHROP,

Methodist Episcopal Missionary at Duck creek.

Hon. A. G. ELLIS,

Indian Agent at Green Bay.

No. 30.

ONEIDA MISSION, DUCK CREEK,

Wisconsin Territory, September 2, 1846.

SIR: The school at this station has been continued during the past year. Average number of scholars, 30—one-half being females. The children have been instructed in the common branches of education; their improvement is highly satisfactory. The school and mission enjoy the patronage of the domestic committee of the board of missions of the Protestant Episcopal church, who have expended for its support, from the 1st of October last, the sum of \$275. The number employed in the mission is four—myself, wife, teacher, and interpreter.

According to the census of last year, the whole number of the tribe is 720. Over 500 of this number belong to the first Christian party of Oneidas, and are under my charge. A large majority of them are sober and industrious in their habits. As a tribe, they have abandoned the chase, and are depending entirely upon the cultivation of the soil for subsistence.

I am, sir, your friend and most obedient servant,

SOLOMON DAVIS.

A. G. ELLIS, Esq.,

United States Sub-agent, Green Bay.

No. 31.

Annual report of the Catholic Mission Schools of the Little Chute, Fox river, and Pawagan, at the Wolf river, Wisconsin Territory.

Theodore J. Vanden Broek, principal; established for the benefit of the Menomonie Indians; from September, 1845, to September, 1846.

The Roman Catholic sect of Menomonies, who are living at the lake Pawagan, and some of whom at the Little Chute on Fox river, and at Green Bay, are in number about 350. They are not much acquainted with the English language, of which it is not intended to keep them in ignorance, as is erroneously supposed, but because they are usually wont to converse with French missionaries. Their intercourse in civil and religious business is most commonly with French people; moreover, their books of religion are all written in their own language, so that there exists in

their minds a desire of adhering to their former customs and language that becomes exceedingly difficult to eradicate.

Hence it was deemed necessary, in order that they might become good and civilized Christians, to instruct them in the duties of religion—first, in their own language; and also that their attainment of the English might be more easily effected.

They are advancing considerably in religion, perfection and reformation of their morals.

On the last annual payment, in October, 1845, strangers and visitors, while in their church, were amazingly astonished at witnessing their religious order and skill in church music.

This last year they were taught the English language, in which they have not made much progress; however, most of the children understand spelling and some reading, and a few writing. Nevertheless, many of them can read and write in their own language.

At present, the teachers are Messrs. Peter Webster, Thomas McGogh, and myself.

THEODORE J. VANDEN BROEK,
Missionary and Superintendent.

No. 32.

To the commissioners of common schools of the town of Manchester, Calumet county, Wisconsin Territory.

We, the trustees of school district No. 2, in said town, in conformity with the laws for the support of common schools, do certify and report:

First. That the number of scholars in said district between the age of four and the age of sixteen years, is 57; of which 34 are males, and 23 are females.

Second. That two qualified teachers have been employed in said district school during the past year—both males—Lyman P. Fowler and George W. Hallock.

Third. That to said teachers have been paid the sum of, to wit: to Lyman P. Fowler thirty-six dollars, for two months' services; and to George W. Hallock the sum of sixty dollars, for five months' services.

Fourth. That the length of time which schools have been kept during the year, is seven months; all of which has been kept by male teachers.

ISAAC WANBY,
WILLIAM DICK, JR., } *Trustees.*

MANCHESTER, Sept. 25, 1846.

We, the undersigned, trustees of district school No. 2, in the town of Manchester, do certify the above report to be correct and true.

ISAAC WANBY,
WILLIAM DICK, JR., } *Trustees.*

No. 33.

LA POINTE, July 30, 1846.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose to you my annual report, as superintendent of the schools and mission station at this place, under the direction of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

The two schools heretofore reported—one for males, and the other for females—were regularly kept in operation until the 1st March; at which time the parents of nearly all the children attending the boys' school removing to their places of sugar-making, and taking their families with them, the school was suspended. The former teacher of this school removing from this place in May, the school has not been resumed. The other school has been in operation to the present time, with the exception of two weeks vacation in the Spring. The number of pupils on the teachers' lists has been 90—54 males, and 36 females. They have been taught to read, some in English, some in Ojibwa, and some in both languages. The branches attended to are reading, writing, spelling, elements of geography, arithmetic, history, composition, and needle-work.

The ages of the pupils vary from five to sixteen or eighteen years.

There has been, as heretofore, much irregularity in the attendance of the children, owing to the migratory habits of the Indians, the want of interest on the part of parents in the improvement of their children, and great deficiency in family government. The children are partly full Indian, and partly mixed blood. The greater portion are mixed.

During the past year, Mr. Wheeler has removed from this place, with his family, to Bad river, to the place where the government farm is located. Mr. Sprout, the former teacher of the boys' school, has left the service of the board. In consequence of the unrestrained introduction of large quantities of intoxicating liquor among the band at Pokaguma, and the consequent dissipation and recklessness of the Indians, the mission station there is about to be abandoned. Mr. Ely, who has for some years past taught an Indian school there, is expected to remove to this place and take charge of the boys' school. As soon as practicable after his arrival, the school will be put in operation again.

A spelling-book in Ojibwa, with a translation of most of the lessons into English, has been prepared, and was sent to Boston to be printed several months ago. It is prepared and printed at the expense of the A. B. C. F. M. We expect to have copies of it in our school, soon.

The individuals now connected with this station are, Rev. S. Hall, missionary; Mrs. Hall; Edmund F. Ely, teacher of the boys' school; Mrs. Ely; Miss Abby Spooner, teacher of the girls' school. Number of pupils, males 54, females 36—total 90.

Very respectfully, yours,

S. HALL.

To JAMES P. HAYS, Esq.,

Sub-agent at La Pointe.

—
No. 34.

In obedience to your request, I send you the following report of the school of Fond du Lac mission:

The whole number of scholars taught, 40. Average number in daily attendance, 15; whole number of males, 30; whole number of females, 10. Branches taught, reading, writing, and figures.

The scholars are making fine progress, and a desire seems to be manifest among them to learn. I hope soon to be able to report a much larger number in daily attendance.

E. H. DAY, *Teacher*.

No. 35.

SANDY LAKE, June 8, 1846.

DEAR SIR: In obedience to your call, I herewith present to you my report of this place. During the past fall and winter the Indians have followed their usual hunts, and very few have remained here. During that time I have taught what children were here.

Since their return from their sugar and spring hunts I have not been able to teach, having many things to attend to—assist what little I could the farmer, making garden for myself, and preparing my school-house. I have just got through repairing it, and will soon commence teaching. However, I have had a regular Sabbath school in our house.

I am not able to give you the number of pupils who do attend our Sabbath school, but I am happy to state to you that there has been a gradual improvement in industry, morality, and religion. Our meetings have been well attended. The most marked evidence of improvement, and the surest pledge of advance we find in the increasing attention given to the truths of the Gospel here lately, is, that a family have given us their names as being determined to abandon their old religion and superstitions, and as wishing to become like good Christians. As a missionary, I have *endeavored*—I say *endeavored*—to do good to my Red Brethren at this place and elsewhere, and to impart to them what little understanding I have, (though I have but very little,) and to assist them all I can for their temporal good; for this spring I have given for seed $23\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of potatoes, which I have distributed among them.

The Indians at this place, generally, begin to see the importance of becoming settled down, and trying to raise something for their living: however, this is the farmer's business to report. One great hindrance, however, to their spiritual and temporal welfare, I found among them, viz: the use of ardent spirits; and some of these Indians go down below and bring quantities of it to this place.

I hope, sir, the day is not far distant when every Indian of this band shall become the happy subject and give full evidence of the reality of the white man's religion.

The present prospect of this mission is cheering of doing good in spiritual matters, though I have many difficulties to contend with; but I feel for these my Red Brethren, that I cannot let them go without making a fair trial.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN JOHNSON.

Mr. JAMES P. HAYS,

Sub-agent, Indian Department.

No. 36.

SANDY LAKE INDIAN FARM, June 30, 1846.

DEAR SIR: Herewith is my report of work done by me at this station since the 1st July, 1845.

I made and cut, since the time above mentioned, 18 tons of hay. I have cleared 10 acres of land, and, I very much regret to say, without the help of the Indians. I have ploughed 23 acres of land for the Indians, and 4 acres for the use of our station; also, 1 acre for their missionary established here. Also, made $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile of fence, (picket fence, with pins,) and cut 4,500 rails, which I have drawn from about 3 miles. I have drawn and cut a barn, 24 by 26, which I have raised and covered. I have also drawn a house for Martin Luther, from about 3 miles, and one for the striker. I made, also, 1 ox sled, 3 yokes, 1 harrow; hung 2 grindstones; and divers other things belonging to a farm—pitchforks, rakes, &c.

The Indians have planted 124 bushels of potatoes this spring, and 7 bushels of peas, and a great quantity of squashes and corn; I could not ascertain the quantity. One of these Indians here, named Martin Luther, has sowed oats, and other things, more than any other person here. He is the only industrious Indian here. The rest of the Indians are very much pleased to have gardens, provided they do not work to get them; in general they are pretty lazy. The prospects here would be very flattering, were it not for the liquor they bring here every day; that is the only obstacle in our way, for, instead of working, they keep drunk.

As hope is a good post, I rely altogether on it for better success with the Indians.

The following is the stock on hand—implements, &c.:

2 yoke of oxen, 1 bull, 1 cow and calf, 1 horse, 1 plough, (the other is broke,) 2 harrows, 4 scythes, 3 snails, 3 scythe stones, 10 ox bows, 3 yokes, 2 chains, 4 hay rakes, 2 cast-steel hay forks, 1 bush scythe, 3 augers, 3 gimlets, 2 ox bells, 1 American axe, 1 grindstone, 2 spades, 1 hand-saw, 3 planes, 1 ox sled.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

PAUL H. BEAULIEU,

U. S. Indian Farmer.

To JAS. P. HAYS, Esq.,

Sub-agent of Indian Affairs, La Pointe.

No. 37.

BAD RIVER, July 31, 1846.

SIR: In compliance with your request, I would state, in relation to our missionary operations at Bad river, that we commenced clearing land and preparations to build a year ago last spring, and have now, as the result of these labors, some twelve acres of land cleared and a part of it under cultivation, planted chiefly with potatoes. We have also a pasture fenced, and stable built for our cattle. Our house, which is a commodious building, a story and a half high, was so far completed last spring that we moved into it with our family the first of May.

For several years past a school has been kept here every spring, while the Indians have been at the gardens. Last year we kept a school, for the first time, in the fall, while the Indians were here gathering their crops, after payment. This last spring a school was kept by Mrs. W. and myself, until the Indians left us. The building we have hitherto occupied as a school-house is a temporary log shanty, too far from the house to be convenient, and unfit for permanent use. We have the timber on the ground for a good building near the mission premises, which we hope to finish soon, to be used for a school-house and a place for holding public worship.

The great hindrance to a prosperous school here arises from the unsettled habits of the people, and the little importance they attach to the education of their children. While there are children enough here for a male and female school, each numbering twenty-five scholars, the average attendance as yet in our school, for children of both sexes, has not been more than from twelve to twenty; though at times, for a few days, we have had as many as thirty. We shall endeavor, on our part, to render the school as efficient as practicable; and hope, if the people advance in civilization, especially if brought under the influence of the Gospel, to see our school prosperous, and see all our labors crowned with more abundant success. The Indians of this band last year remained at the gardens, and at the sugar camps near by, one-half of the time. This is a greater portion of the year than they have ever remained here before. In respect to their disposition to cultivate the soil, it can be said to their credit that they cultivate double the amount of land now that they did four years ago.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

L. H. WHEELER.

To JAMES P. HAYS, Esq.,

Sub-agent at La Pointe.

No. 33.

DETROIT, September 30, 1846.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit a tabular report of the Indian schools connected with the Catholic mission under my charge, together with a list containing the names, ages, and sexes of the scholars who have attended school any portion of the year.

It affords me great pleasure to communicate the deep and increasing interest manifested by the Indians, generally, upon the important subject of education. The scholars have made good improvement in their studies, and, by their deportment, gained the esteem and respect of their teachers. In some of our schools the number of pupils has greatly increased, and their attendance has been more regular; though in this respect some of the scholars, particularly among the largest, have suffered great loss, as many of them had indispensable duties to perform at home. However, the parents, generally, show great eagerness to have their children educated, and will often endure privations rather than keep them from school. I feel happy in stating that the Ottawa Indians of the Catholic missions of Arbre Croche, Middletown, Lacroix, Cheboygan, and

Manistie, have this year more than ever turned their attention to the necessary parts of domestic economy. Their conduct has, in general, been most exemplary and edifying. Industry and sobriety seem to be great objects of emulation among them; so that, with regard to civilization, intelligence, morality, religion, and the securing of comfortable means of support from their agricultural efforts, their condition is most flattering.

With regard to the Catholic mission among the Chippewa Indians, on the western side of Anse Kewawenon, I cannot but say, with deep sensation of joy, that the rapid progress in civilization and happiness of life which the Indians of this missionary establishment exhibited in a very short period since their conversion, has become a subject of admiration to all those who visited the Anse during the two preceding summers. They have entirely abandoned their savage habits and mode of living, and are become a good, industrious, and sober band of Indians. They now all live in houses, and cultivate the ground. They have a farmer with them, whom Rev. F. Baraga hired for three years, and two yoke of oxen to plough a large piece of ground, of about 25 acres, which these Indians themselves have cleared in the middle of a thick wilderness, and enclosed within a common fence. In this common field each family has a lot, which they cultivate according to their wants. The present number of families belonging to this establishment is thirty-three; some more families from the inland purpose to embrace the Catholic religion, and settle at the Anse.

The change for the better is indeed surprising in this band of Indians, especially their sobriety. Before their conversion they were all confirmed drunkards, without exception. But now, they have all given up drinking, and bound themselves by solemn promise to abstain from ardent spirits; and they also do all in their power to prevent liquor being brought in their village. They had made this promise a long time ago in the hands of Rev. F. Baraga, their missionary and teacher; but when I had the pleasure of visiting them last July, they all took the pledge of total abstinence at my hands. This pledge is printed in the Chippewa language, and was administered with impressive solemnity, before the altar in the missionary church at the Anse.

I have the honor to be, with high regard and esteem, your obedient servant,

PETER P. LEFEVRE, *B'p Z. C. A. D.*

WILLIAM A. RICHMOND, Esq.,

Acting Superintendent Indian Affairs.

No. 39.

GRAND TRAVERSE BAY,

September 26, 1846.

SIR: In presenting the annual report of the mission school and station at Grand Traverse bay, it will be my object to give, as it is doubtless the desire of the government to receive, a brief detail of facts showing the condition and improvement of this people. Last fall I felt it to be my duty to report the conduct of an Indian who brought liquor to this place. The better portion of the people wished this to be done, and the reproof he

received at the office was salutary on more than himself. A portion was displeased with my reporting him. Subsequently to their return from payment, I found it necessary to separate from our church a man who had been guilty of repeated immoralities. This also gave offence to some of his friends. These feelings we are satisfied were fostered and aggravated, if not directly yet indirectly, by visits from the Catholic priest of the Little Traverse, who comes under the cover of visiting his members, but most manifestly to make proselytes. Meetings in opposition to our meetings were commenced under the care of an Indian. Much effort was made during the winter to get members; and by representation that the instruction we gave was hard to learn, and the other was easier, and imposed less restraint on wrong doing, a number were induced to submit to be baptized, and were enrolled as Christian Indians. Most of them, it was well known by those acquainted with the individuals, although baptized, were the same unchanged heathens. The summer has shown this to be true, as they were the first to join in drinking when an opportunity offered. These efforts have drawn some away from the school and our instruction on the Sabbath. Some dissatisfaction was also manifested with respect to the teacher of the school; partly owing to his want of good management in the school, and partly in consequence of his correcting some of the children, which gave offence, and probably originated some false reports respecting him. On reporting the facts to the officers of the board, they thought best that he should relinquish the charge of the school.

One further fact has had an influence on the school this summer, viz: A number of families went to the fishing ground, which occasioned the withdrawal of some of the children, not only during the time of absence, but previous to their going. Having enlarged their gardens and increased their planting, they had an increased amount of labor to perform, which required all hands to finish in order to be ready by the time the fishing season commenced. From the causes above stated, the attendance on the school has not been as large as in some former years.

The labor of instructing a rude and ignorant people like the Indian, is one of much trial and many discouragements; and where there is so little family government, where the children are allowed to go and come, and do as they please, it is very difficult to secure any thing like the regular attendance common in well regulated schools, without which the improvement must be slow.

Order as well as attendance is necessary; to obtain which, discipline must be exercised. This, in some cases, will excite bad feelings, which may be so fostered or inflamed as to induce the parents to neglect the means of instruction afforded their children.

While the attendance on the school has not been as numerous, the improvement has been greater. Since the teacher withdrew, I have had the charge of the school until another teacher can be procured. There are enrolled, and have been in attendance more or less during the year, forty-four boys and fourteen girls—all full blood Indians. Seven white children belonging to the families under the direction of the government have also attended. The average attendance has been from twenty-five to thirty most of the time. Of those who attended, six have made proficiency in reading, writing, and arithmetic, four have been studying geography, four read books in the English and Indian languages, eight are spelling in the

English and Indian spelling books; twenty are spelling in the Indian only. I send herewith a list of the names of the scholars, their ages, and the proficiency of each noted. The school has been open during the year, except a week the last of December, and while the families were absent at their sugar camps. It was closed on the first of the present month, (September,) in order to get the use of some lumber from the old school-house to complete a new one now erecting.

Besides the regular school, I formed a writing class in the winter, for such as could not attend the school. They met one evening in the week at the mission-house. Regular preaching to the people has been kept up on Sabbath morning and evening, and on Wednesday evening. A Sabbath school has been held on Sabbath afternoon, attended chiefly by the adults. Visiting the sick, administering medicines, and giving them such counsel and instruction as I thought would promote their welfare, in addition to the foregoing, constitute the means employed for their improvement. As the result of these means, the following statement gives an imperfect view: eighteen can read their own language; ten more, adults, who have only attended the Sabbath school, are beginning to read. They are becoming more industrious, more cleanly, more sober; they are beginning to have good houses and furniture. As evidence of their industry, compared with former days, I would state: six years ago the site occupied by the village was a dense thicket. The village extends near a mile in length, containing some twenty log houses and some good log stables, belonging to the Indians. During that period, they have cleared and cultivated some 200 acres of new gardens, besides what additions were made to their old ones. Then, they seldom raised more than a scanty supply for their families; now, they raise and sell some hundreds of bushels of corn and potatoes. Comparing their improvements with those of some other bands, who have had teachers for years before these people began to emerge from savage life, they are deserving of commendation. Visiting a village this summer, the inhabitants of which have been highly commended for what they had accomplished, I was struck with the contrast. Not a building that I saw had any thing but a bark roof on. Here both of the chiefs have good houses, with shingle roofs. There are six other good houses belonging to the Indians, with shingle roofs. This has required much labor, and indicates a good degree of industry. This has been done while the paralyzing uncertainty whether they can remain here weighs constantly on their minds. In abstinence from beastly intemperance they are improving. Soon after I first came among them, they had a drinking frolic. Every man present but one was drunk, and threats were made against my life if I did not go away. The one was kept sober by our taking him away from the scene. The next frolic, I hired one of the chiefs to abstain and aid me in getting material for my house. Now, even when some go and bring liquor here, only a part can be induced to drink. The most of them would live here during the year and never taste or desire it; but when they go to their payment, meeting with their friends, their resolution is often overcome. We can number some twenty-five or thirty who have not drank any thing for three years past, to our knowledge. If drinking is discouraged, and they are properly encouraged to sobriety, we may hope to see a new generation of sober men and women growing up here.

A church has been organized, with which twenty of the native people are connected.

They are still anxiously inquiring if they will be permitted to purchase land here.

Fearing they may not, some have purchased, and others think of selecting and making purchases of the land now in market, that they may have a refuge to fly to if they cannot remain here. This does not appear to me to be for their best interests. Would it not be for their future welfare if they could receive land here in exchange for their portion of the fund due them when they give up their reservation, in the title held in trust for them? Would it not be for their good to have the laws to some extent brought to bear on them? Their own customs are often very oppressive. As an illustration, a little boy handling a gun accidentally shot a child; the father made threats of vengeance unless large presents were given; and to save the life of the boy, the relatives had to make up a large present, consisting of a number of guns, and traps, and blankets.

Yours, respectfully,

P. DOUGHERTY.

WM. A. RICHMOND, Esq.,

Acting Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

No. 40.

OTTOWA COLONY, September 30, 1846.

SIR: In compliance with your request, I herewith present the condition of the Ottowas, and the school established among them at this station.

To confine my remarks on the state and condition of the Ottowas connected with this station, I might relate to you some cases of encouragement. In consideration of the wise and benevolent policy which characterizes the government of the United States towards the Indians, and particularly my own concern for their welfare generally, I am induced to embrace them as a people in submitting my report. The habits of the Ottowas, I am constrained to confess, have not been bettered for the last ten years, with the exception of those who are connected with the mission stations; their degradation has increased annually. Upon the consummation of the treaty of 1836 with the Ottawa and Chippewa tribe, it was necessary for them (at least a part) to retire from the ceded country. My being the only teacher among the Ottowas, at that time, who was under the patronage of government, brought me under the fearful responsibility of advising them in their future course. On account of their universal prejudice to a removal to the country assigned them west of the Mississippi, I came to the conclusion, with the approbation of the foreign board of missions, to purchase land, and that each person hold the same by a deed. This plan has been followed by others, until I now have the satisfaction of seeing five or six stations exerting a healthful influence over those connected with the charge. That which is to be lamented is, that a majority of those east of the Mississippi are disconnected with missions, and are continually becoming more and more degraded. Ten years have already expired in which the government have appropriated funds for the civilization of the Ottowas; and only the same length of time in

future, and the stipulations of the treaty will be fulfilled. Since the time is now half expired, reason and philanthropy would dictate that we take into consideration what has been effected, and whether we have managed the affairs of Indian reform in the best possible manner. The plan of our operations has been as follows: I selected the very best timbered openings, and contiguous to which are large lakes which abound with a variety of fish, and much game near us, and withal surrounded mostly by a religious and industrious community of white people. The land is enclosed by a good fence, and each family has a comfortable log-dwelling, with a frame barn to secure their grain. Their secular advantages and privileges for the support of themselves and families, have been as good as their white neighbors. Notwithstanding our favorable location, and the privileges and advantages they derive from our labors, they are far behind that which is desirable in refined taste, improved manners, industrious habits, or in being consistent Christians. Our educated boys and girls are as destitute of a principle of excelling in good breeding and moral worth, and correct deportment, as those who never have received instruction. I attribute the cause of our little success with those of the educated to the denying them and their nation their wonted independence, which is so necessary for the salutary advancement and dignity of any people. In our civil code, we refuse them the privileges of American citizens. We have quenched their council fires, and deny them an elective franchise. The educated youth have nothing to excite them to emulation; they cannot hold office of trust while others must make and execute laws for them. To elevate their character, one or two things must be done: either remove them west of the Mississippi, and give them the same independence with other prosperous tribes, or, for the last resort, secure to them the privileges of citizenship within the States. The greatest discouragement in our labors arises from the deterioration of the morals of our youth. They leave the school with no prospect of holding any honored station in society. They mingle with their countrymen, and are obliged to resume their old habits; and, having more knowledge than those who are less favored, they become more degraded. The result is, that education is despised, and useful knowledge is held in small repute by the untaught savage.

Since my last report, and during the fall and winter, I had much to discourage me in my labors on account of the prevalence of intemperance. In commencing operations in the spring, to the present, scarcely an instance of drunkenness. Each family was ambitious to excel his neighbor in cultivating the most extensive field. A greater variety of seed was cultivated, and now a greater increase of products than any year previous. One Indian raised about sixty bushels of good wheat; others, less quantity. They have all a supply of corn and potatoes. There is an evident improvement in agriculture, and an apparent disposition to increase their means of support.

School.—The winter school was kept as usual. The summer quarter commenced with new interest and satisfaction. Having received a part of a supply of books from the Ottawa press west of the Mississippi, I introduced the new system, particularly among the adults, of the syllabic plan, in their own language. The result has been pleasing to me and gratifying to those who attended. Before the close of the summer term three could read in the New Testament, and ten to fifteen in easy reading.

Between thirty and forty have received instruction. It is hoped that the interest now felt on the subject of education will not be easily obliterated. The plan was adopted among the Cherokees and other tribes with success, and I hope the plan may be adopted at each of the stations in your superintendency, to continue at least until each person may read the wonderful works of God in his own language.

Moral state.—I might state that the Indians have done well, and “are good;” but I recoil at the expression, when I know the heart is deceitful above all things and desperately wicked; and who can know it? They confess they are wicked, and that they have no goodness in themselves. Meetings have been sustained every Sabbath, and attended with interest.

I have visited the Huron band, residing at Notwa Sepee. They are decidedly in favor of temperance, and a religious life generally. Occasional visits have been made by itinerant preachers. We have been blessed with health the past year. We trust that the connexion of the goodness of God to us in temporal and spiritual things may lead us to unfeigned repentance.

I am, with respect, sincerely yours,

L. SLATER,

Superintendent and Teacher.

Hon. W. A. RICHMOND,

Superintendent Indian Affairs, Detroit.

No. 41.

OLD WING MISSION, September 10, 1846.

SIR: Agreeably to the regulations of the Department, I send you my annual report.

You have been informed of the fact that I spent a part of the last season on a journey to Vermont, my native State, for the health of my family. We had spent about six years of privation and trial away from friends and every improving association, and considered it our duty to make the journey, in order to recover our bodily health and refresh and invigorate our minds, that we might return to our work with renewed energy and interest. Such has been the consequence.

While east, we collected a small amount of clothing in Swanton, my native town, (about \$30 worth,) and nearly the same in Enosburgh, Vermont, for the family of our chief; but, to the great grief of our mission, he died soon after our return, and did not enjoy the favor; but it has been faithfully put into the hands of his family, who were in indigent circumstances, and has been a great relief to them. The death of the chief, Oge-maire-mire, (Joseph Wakazoo,) was severely felt by all who had an interest in the welfare of the Indians. He was about seventy years of age—died suddenly, of a congestion of the lungs. Medical aid was obtained for him, but all to no purpose; and when he closed his eyes with the setting sun, on the 18th of last October, I almost felt that the doom of our mission was sealed. He was wise in council, noble in spirit, and upright in life. His advice was sought for, far and near, among his fellow red men, and he should be regarded as a benefactor of his race.

In his brother, Peter Wakazoo, who is now our acting chief, we hope we may have one who will equal the one we have lost.

I commenced school soon after my return last fall, and continued it till late in the spring, when the Indians went to the shore of Black lake, four miles from the school-house, where they still continue, and will till after payment. The number of scholars on my list is—

Males	-	-	-	-	-	23
Females	-	-	-	-	-	11
My own children	-	-	-	-	-	3
Total	-	-	-	-	-	37

The course of instruction has been the same as last year—the alphabet, spelling, reading, writing, and singing, with the addition of ciphering, and something of geography. The attendance of the scholars has been more uniform, and their conduct and progress better than any former year.

I also taught a Sabbath school through the winter, which I think was very useful. Our meetings on the Sabbath have been kept up through the year, with very few unavoidable exceptions, and they have been decidedly interesting generally; and the effect of Gospel truth on the mind and heart is more obvious than formerly. The habits of the Indians during the past year, in relation to the use of ardent spirits, especially at home, have been very good. There have been some instances of drunkenness abroad, under the tempting influence of wicked white men, who, when they can find nothing else bad enough to do, will get an Indian drunk that they may rob him the easier. It is a curse to our land that there are such men in it; they are worse than the worst Indians, and need a house of correction for their benefit; but the prevalent and increasing feeling of our Indians is, that it is a bad business to drink whiskey.

During the year the farming interest has increased considerably; about 7,000 rails have been split, by the assistance of the farmer, and a portion of them laid up into fence. He has also, in company with the Indians, done a considerable amount of logging, ploughing, and harrowing; they have planted their corn and potatoes in rows, which makes the farming of several families look quite systematic and pretty. The crops are very good; the amount of corn will be greater than the colony will consume.

Now, in summing up the progress of the year, I may safely say that the advance has been in a higher ratio than any former one; but there are two important impediments which I must name: one is, the intrusions of the Catholic priest from the station at the Rapids, who went so far at one time as to come into our meeting during worship, and call out a part of my congregation, &c. The other is, the Indians living on the shore on Black lake (an unhealthy place) in hot weather. The evils resulting are these:

1st. Their children cannot be in school in the summer season.

2d. They are at a distance from their farms when it is very important they should be on them.

3d. I have no doubt it is the cause of quite all the sickness they experience.

The past month they have had a good deal of the fever and ague, and there have been a few deaths by dysentery; but I do not think the sick-

ness and deaths have more than equalled the white settlements. In this region, generally, they are becoming sensible of these evils, and manifest a strong determination to live permanently on their farms as soon as they can get their houses completed; so that I hope this evil will occasion its own remedy. I have no doubt but our colony location is decidedly a healthy one.

I will only add, that I have obtained a place for the two young men, Joseph and Mitchell, in the Kalamazoo branch of the Michigan university, under the kind patronage of a committee of the Kalamazoo presbytery, and the Marshall Congregational Association.

I remain, truly, your humble and obedient servant,

GEO. N. SMITH.

WILLIAM A. RICHMOND, Esq.,

Acting Superintendent Indian Affairs, Detroit, Mich.

No. 42.

BAPTIST MISSION HOUSE,

Sault Ste. Marie, September 25, 1846.

SIR: In presenting to you the eighteenth annual report of the mission under my charge, I beg leave to acknowledge the Divine goodness to us in the preservation of our lives, and in continuing to us, in the main, the blessings of health.

The laborers connected with this mission the past year are myself, Mrs. Bingham, Rev. James D. Cameron, Shegud, a native assistant, and Miss Susan A. Warren, who has been an assistant school teacher most part of the year.

Our school has been continued with regularity through the year, with our usual vacation of nine days, including two Sabbaths at the close of each quarter.

The number of pupils on our list has ranged from 26 to 43; the last two quarters numbering 39 and 41. The Rev. Mr. Cameron had a small school part of the time at Tikuamina, or Tequawmenang, last winter, in which he reported 20 in attendance, but not so many at any one time; children attended in the day time, and adults in the evening.

Our most forward scholars, reported some years past, have been dismissed; and so far as their vacancy has been supplied, it has been mostly with new beginners, or small scholars; and hence we have none as forward as several of them were. The common elementary branches, however, have been taught—reading, writing, arithmetic, and geography; but no English grammar the last two quarters. Their progress has been tolerably good; better the last three than the previous year.

We had eleven boarding scholars through the winter, and until the last of April, since which three have left. One was a mixed blood youth, who was taken when between nine and ten years of age, and, on leaving the mission at 21, entered a store as a clerk in a respectable establishment in our place; and, so far as my knowledge on the subject has extended, has given good satisfaction. The other two were full-blood Indians, and both had given evidence of having become pious while attached to the mission, and were members of the mission church. One was a young man,

probably 21 or rising, when he entered the mission; can now read the New Testament decently in Indian, and passably in English, and has acquired considerable knowledge of common business. He has spent the summer under Professor Marther in the exploring business in the mineral country. The other is a female, who, through the urgency of her relations, returned to live with them.

Of the eight remaining beneficiaries, six are girls, and two boys; not more than one over twelve years old, and from that down to about seven. Our boarding scholars can all read decently in the Scriptures; so that they read with us in our family devotions morning and evening.

A Sabbath school has been maintained through the year, in which the pupils have received general instruction from the Scriptures, and have committed portions of the inspired word to memory, which has ever proved to be excellent employment for their Sabbath hours not spent in public worship. Our religious services with the Indians at the station were intercepted for about four months during the year, for want of an interpreter suitably qualified; but when I have visited them at their locations, one has been at hand. Moreover, the Rev. Mr. Cameron has been stationed at Tequawmenang the past season, and has held regular Christian worship with the Indians there; and five have publicly professed Christianity during the year. Religious worship has also been regularly maintained at the station through the year, but only with the white population when I had no interpreter for the Indians.

Those who have professed Christianity have generally maintained their Christian profession; and probably as few defections have been found among them as in our Christian churches among the white people, who are capable of reading the Scriptures for themselves.

Our Indians are evidently improving in civilization, industry, and business. Four young men connected with our mission have, since the opening of navigation, put up, brought to this place, and sold 105 barrels of fish, and have made preparations to enlarge business during the fall fishing; and most of the Indians among us who are under any considerable influence of the missionaries are engaged in that or some other business that will afford a comfortable living.

In the month of June, I visited White Fish point, where those young men were taking fish, and could not fail of noticing their industry. They appeared as industrious and perseveringly engaged in their business as American farmers do in times of haying and harvest, and yet they could find time to attend religious meetings in the evenings. They are strict in observing the Sabbath, and faithful in attending to the common duties of religion.

At Tequawmenang bay their gardens look well, and some of the families have raised a large supply of potatoes, of an excellent quality; and have also corn, pumpkins, squashes, beats, turnips, &c. One family obtained a cow last fall, which they kept in fine order through the winter, and took her and her calf to their fishery with them in the spring, which added much to their comfort. I noticed in their bark lodge a milk shelf filled up with pans of milk, and found that the women made a good supply of butter, and of a good quality. I was also much pleased to see her set before her children a dish of bread and milk, which in my view seemed more to resemble the habits of a New England farmer, than of an Indian of the forest. These small beginnings intimate what a state of civilization they

might shortly be brought to, had we the means at hand of setting them down on land in their native climate that they could feel might permanently be their home.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. BINGHAM,

Superintendent Baptist Mission.

To JAMES ORD, Esq.,

Sub-agent, Indian Agency.

No. 43.

SAULT STE. MARIE, August 28, 1846.

SIR: In accordance with the instructions of the Department, I have the honor to make the following report of the state of the missions of the Methodist Episcopal church under my superintendence:

Sault Ste. Marie.—The state of things at this station has not materially altered since my last report. There has been a new frame barn built, which is well filled with hay and grain; there is in charge of the mission one pair of horses, one wagon, and eight head of horned cattle, together with the ordinary farming tools. The school has been kept in regular operation with the exception of a vacation of about three weeks at the season of sugar-making. The whole number in school has been 24, with an average of about 18. There are at present but four children that board in the mission family; there have, however, been more until recently, and it is presumed that others will be received soon.

Kewawenon.—The missionary at this station has been indefatigable in his efforts to do the Indians good. There are four head of cattle belonging to the mission, together with the ordinary farming tools, all of which have been used to good purpose. The whole number of children in the school has been 28—boys, 15; girls, 13—with an average of about 18, except during the time of sugar-making, when there are not quite so many.

Pond-du-Lac.—The beneficial effects of the labors bestowed upon the people of this station begin also to be clearly seen. Their gardens have been considerably enlarged, and at the time of my visit to them, in July, looked remarkably promising. The school has been in progress during the year, and a part of the time the attendance has been good and the progress commendable; but, as the people are not yet altogether local in their habits, it is not always easy to keep the children as regularly in school as they ought to be. I think there is reason to hope that the condition of these people, especially the rising generation, will continue to improve physically, mentally, and morally.

Sandy Lake.—I have not been able to visit this remote inland station during this year; but I learn from the missionary that he has taught school as regularly as the children could be made to attend; many of whom are kept from school, especially during the winter season, for want of comfortable clothing. This is very much to be regretted; but I hope the time is not distant when their own improved economy, aided by Christian liberality, shall enable every child in the tribe, clothed and comfortable, to attend at the place where their mental and moral wants shall

be regularly attended to. In conclusion, I would remark that, though there are difficulties and discouragements connected with missionary and educational operations among these people, (the principal of which, in one way or other, grew out of the nefarious whiskey trade,) yet, in dependence upon Him who has said "Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature," we are determined to hold on to the even tenor of our way, believing that diligence and perseverance will yet accomplish the desired object of bringing them from their state of mental and moral darkness to a state of mental illumination and religious enjoyment.

All which is respectfully submitted.

I am, sir, as ever, yours truly,

W. H. BROCKWAY,

Superintendent of Missions, Michigan Conference.

To JAMES ORD, Esq.,

Indian Sub-agent, Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan.

No. 44.

CHOCTAW AGENCY, October 20, 1846.

SIR: The subject of education is daily attracting increased attention among the southwestern Indians. This has been more particularly the case since the Choctaws set the example of voluntary contribution, by devoting to that object \$18,000 of the annuities paid them distributively. The idea of creating schools themselves, in their own country, under their own control and supervision, has had great effect upon the adjoining tribes, inducing some of them to take decided steps of a like nature. To what extent this spirit prevails in this superintendency, the reports transmitted a short time since from the different agents will enable you to judge. Others, herewith submitted, relate exclusively to the Choctaw schools. You will find in them full accounts of the number of pupils, branches taught, method of instruction, general system pursued, &c.

Notwithstanding the details are minute, the progress made cannot well be estimated. The reports state the quantity read or studied, and the other modes of employment; but do not, and cannot, show the actual advancement. The children are improved rather in their habits than in what they learn from books. The greater part of them, brought up in ignorance and idleness, strangers to any kind of restraint, when they enter school begin an entirely new life. They are subjected to wholesome discipline, acquire habits of industry and cleanliness, learn the value of time, exercise their mental faculties, and, what is after all the main point, (for it involves the chief distinction between savage and civilized races in most, if not all the Choctaw schools,) great pains are taken to instil correct principles, and to impress upon the minds of the pupils proper ideas of the obligations of duty. To what extent benefits result in these various particulars, no adequate idea can be formed from any report, nor in any other way than by the personal observation in individual instances of teachers or friends. Others can only judge by the general effect after the lapse of years.

The Choctaws have three academies and some smaller schools for boys, and five female seminaries. The management is intrusted to the Presby-

terian, Baptist, and Methodist societies. In thus dividing their schools among different denominations, they have shown a commendable degree of liberality.

The Presbyterian missionaries were the first to visit the Choctaw country; have been a long while in it; and as they are, for the most part, men of elevated character, leading exemplary lives, laboring faithfully not only as preachers, but also as instructors and physicians, they have acquired the confidence of the Choctaws, who are very naturally, under all the circumstances, inclined to give them the preference.

The entire school fund is expended under the control of the different societies. They appoint the superintendents and teachers, and make a liberal additional appropriation for each school. It is therefore their interest as well as their duty to scrutinize closely the expenditures of their agents. Reports of their operations are made annually to the Choctaw council, which has the right to terminate at any time the existing connexion. The duty of inspecting the schools and ascertaining their condition is assigned by the council to five trustees; four of them native Choctaws; myself the fifth. The trustees also select the pupils.

Attached to each of the male academies is a farm, cultivated mainly by the boys. Corn enough to supply their wants has been raised during the past year. Their instruction in the school-room so far has been chiefly confined to the simple and more elementary branches of an ordinary common school education. The female schools deserve particular notice. The superintendents are generally men of experience and ability, devoted to the cause they are engaged in. Some of the ladies employed as teachers are highly qualified, and have been very successful. After school hours the girls are instructed in sewing, knitting, ornamental needlework, &c., and are divided into classes, performing by turns the duties of the household and the dairy. The system adopted is, in my opinion, well calculated to prepare females for usefulness in after life. A striking proof that it works well is found in the increasing disposition among all classes, especially the full-blooded Indians, heretofore indifferent on the subject, to secure its benefits for their daughters.

Notwithstanding the school fund is comparatively large, it is insufficient for the wants of more than one-tenth of the Choctaw children. The consequence is, that the number of applicants always greatly exceeds the number that can be received in the schools. The duty of selection therefore becomes exceedingly delicate. The trustees often find it difficult to refuse pressing solicitations for the admission of persons beyond the proper age. Many of the students at this time in the different institutions were, when they first entered, altogether too old to derive the advantages which otherwise might reasonably be expected from the outlay. Under the most favorable circumstances, the obstacles in the way of educating Indian children are considerable. In most cases they know nothing of English. Their associations at home are not of a kind to stimulate or awaken their powers of thought. Their minds are in a state of apathy. A long time must necessarily elapse before they learn to think in another language, or to comprehend matters which other children, brought up under more favorable auspices, are familiar with at a much earlier age, and before they have even seen a school. It is obvious that to overcome these difficulties, instruction should commence at the earliest practicable period. If no beginning is made until after the habits are

fixed and the character is formed, the efforts to improve are likely to result in disappointment.

The reports of the agent and of the different superintendents exhibit the state of the schools among the Cherokees. This tribe, with a larger average of intelligence than can be found in any other, has, from various causes, done very little in the way of education during the last few years. Their internal difficulties adjusted, they will doubtless make a more judicious application of their means in furthering this great object.

The Creeks, more opposed in former times to instruction and innovation of all kinds than any other Indians, are rapidly changing for the better. At their own request, provisions were made in the treaty of 1845 for the support of two manual labor schools; one to be located on the Arkansas, the other on the Canadian. I have received several communications from the chiefs urging that these schools be put in operation as soon as possible. The Rev. Mr. Loughridge, a missionary of the Presbyterian board, who has been laboring among them many years, has made a very favorable impression. They wish him to take charge of the school in the Arkansas district. No superintendent has been selected for the other, but arrangements are in progress which it is hoped will enable both establishments, before long, to receive students.

The Chickasaws are better able to provide for the instruction of their children than any other tribe in the superintendency, and I understand, at a late meeting of their council, made a liberal appropriation for the purpose. They had previously submitted to the Department the plan of an institution on the manual labor system, which has been substantially approved. The Methodist society has undertaken the management, and selected the Rev. Mr. Browning, a gentleman possessing the requisite qualifications in a high degree, for the superintendent. As this school progresses, others will doubtless be established. The ample means of the Chickasaws certainly cannot be more advantageously expended.

There is one school in the Neosho sub-agency. The report of the teacher will show its condition.

For further information I must refer you to the statement of the different teachers. I regret exceedingly that the pressing nature of other official duties has prevented me from giving more attention to the various schools in the superintendency, but hope hereafter that personal observation will enable me to speak more fully of their condition.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. ARMSTRONG,
Acting Superintendent.

Hon. W. MEDILL,
Commissioner Indian Affairs.

No. 45.

ARMSTRONG ACADEMY, *September 1, 1845.*

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your instructions, I herewith transmit a report of this institution for the past year.

The institution is located two miles south of the road leading from Fort Towson to Fort Washita, fifty-five miles west of the former and thirty

east of the latter. It is near the dividing ridge of the waters of Boggy and Blue rivers, and twenty miles northwest of the nearest point of Red river. The country around is the best quality of upland, and will admit of a dense population.

In consequence of the failure of the contractor to complete the buildings agreeably to contract, the school did not go into operation until the 2d of December, 1845. The number of scholars expected was 35; but 33 were sent, and during the latter part of session but 30 attended, some having run away, and others returned home in consequence of sickness.

On the 1st of November last, the American Indian Mission Association (under whose direction this institution is placed) appointed the Rev. P. P. Brown as teacher, and Mr. H. W. Jones as farmer, with Mrs. Brown and Miss Chenoweth to assist in the domestic affairs of the institution. From various causes they did not arrive here until the 10th of February, since which time they have been engaged in their different spheres of labor. Previous to the arrival of this reinforcement the whole labor of the institution devolved upon me, in addition to teaching the school. I could not pay that attention to every separate department of labor which each demanded. Since the arrival of these missionaries, each one has labored in his or her appropriate department, and, we have reason to believe, not in vain.

The boys, when not engaged in school, have devoted the time allotted to work in clearing land and cultivating the farm. The following is the result of their labors:

They have cleared about 10 acres of land, and made a part of the rails to fence it. We had, previous to this, a field of 40 acres in cultivation. Ten acres have been added to this, part timber and part prairie. This field of 50 acres has been cultivated in corn by them, in addition to a garden and three acres of sweet potatoes. The crop has been well attended to; and should nothing befall it, I think we shall make a sufficiency of corn, peas, beans, pumpkins, and turnips, for our consumption. Hay and fodder for our stock have been secured partly by the students. The time devoted each day to labor has been about 2 or 2½ hours.

I have recently had a horse mill completed for the use of the institution, which will add materially to our benefit.

Every day's experience goes to strengthen me in the belief that schools conducted upon the manual labor system are the only ones that will eventually benefit the Indians much. There is an aversion to labor on the part of many, and complaints are sometimes made that the children labor too much. You are well aware that in every age, among enlightened or unenlightened nations, idleness has always been one of the most fruitful sources of vice. Hence the necessity of instilling into the youthful mind habits of industry, if they would be virtuous and useful members of society; and I am happy to say that some at least of our pupils seem to appreciate our instructions on this subject, by their willingness to do whatever they are required.

On the 27th of July, a public examination of the school took place, in presence of Captain Robert M. Jones, trustee, Colonel Silas D. Fisher, chief, and other influential men of the district, with which they manifested much satisfaction.

I am well aware that no institution for youth can prosper that is not conducted upon religious principles, and our attention has been directed

to imparting such instruction to these youth, the beneficial effects of which have been apparent in some of them. Six of them have made a public profession of religion during the past session. In addition to this, the evils of intemperance have been set before them, and twenty-eight of them have signed the temperance pledge.

Enclosed is also the report of Rev. P. P. Brown, teacher, which will fully explain to you the progress of the pupils of this institution.

All of which is respectfully submitted, by

Yours, sincerely,

RAMSEY D. POTTS,

Superintendent of Armstrong Academy.

Capt. Wm. ARMSTRONG,

Agent for Choctaws.

No. 46.

ARMSTRONG ACADEMY, *September 1, 1846.*

SIR: In accordance with the wishes of the superintendent, I send you a report of the progress and present situation of the pupils in the literary department of this institution.

Of those composing the number present at the annual examination—
18 commenced in the alphabet,

4 do two letters,

4 do easy reading,

3 do First Reader, McGuffey's,

2 do Second Reader, McGuffey's.

All have been engaged principally in reading and spelling.

Of those who commenced in the alphabet—

1 reads in the Second Reader,

6 read in the First Reader,

5 read in easy reading, in Elementary Spelling Book;

4 have just commenced easy reading,

2 do do words of two and three letters.

Of those commencing in two letters—

1 reads in the Second Reader,

1 do First Reader,

2 read in easy reading.

Those commencing in easy reading read in First Reader.

Do in First Reader read in Second Reader,

Do in Second Reader read in Third Reader, and study
Olney's Geography.

22 have learned to write.

19, since the first of June, have studied Emerson's First Part North American Arithmetic.

Twenty of our number are full-blood Choctaws. The others are mixed more or less with white blood.

REMARKS.

You will see, by the above schedule, the different degrees of progress the pupils have made in turning over leaves and passing through books.

I do not consider this a correct method of ascertaining the advancement of any school, and especially among the Indians.

Some pupils of sprightly talents are frequently pushed through a book with locomotive speed, as if knowledge were measured only by the number of pages passed over, and the advance in learning calculated by the rapidity with which books are turned off. They receive the praises of doating parents, and the flatteries of admiring friends, as prodigies of learning, when really their actual advance in knowledge is quite limited.

Others, with searching minds, by plodding perseverance, although they thumb but a few pages, and are looked upon as possessing but ordinary capacities, are laying the foundation for a rich store of knowledge, and, in point of actual improvement, are in advance of the former.

Among our Indian schools, a much stronger proof presents itself of the incorrectness of this method of reporting.

Some pupils understand English from the start, and are able to progress rapidly and understandingly.

Others are wholly unacquainted with it; and, with minds utter strangers to discipline, rude and uncultivated as their own native forests, destitute of the advantages of previous study, commence the study of a language different from their own tongue in its style, mode of expression, intonation, and construction; and with no help from grammars and lexicons, but dependent upon the oral instructions of teachers generally unacquainted with the Indian tongue.

In the one case, the pupil has but the orthography and orthœpy of the language to learn; the construction, the intonations, and the mode of expression, he has learned from his mother's lips, and been trained to it, long before he knew what was in a book, or what a book was for.

In the other, he has not only the spelling and the pronunciation to learn, but the meaning of every word, the method of putting words together to form a correct and intelligible sentence, and the manner of expressing sentences, in order to convey the correct meaning.

The books, also, in use for white children, or those understanding English, are not adapted to the wants of Indian children. They are generally sufficiently simple at the beginning, but advance too rapidly; making it necessary for the pupil to read and re-read, and the teacher to repeat his explanation again and again, before the pupil fully understands it.

Can, then, the actual relative improvement of the two be estimated by the number of leaves each has studied?

At the commencement of our school, twenty-two spoke the Choctaw language, knowing nothing of English; and a portion of those who did understand it spoke it but imperfectly.

Believing that the use of English, as the means of intercourse, not only in school hours but at all times, stood first in importance at the commencement of their education, our efforts on the part of those unacquainted with the language have been almost entirely directed to the attainment of that object.

To secure such a result of our labors, we very well knew that positive rules forbidding the use of Choctaw, although effectual while the pupils were in our presence, would not be when an opportunity for infringement, without discovery, presented itself. And, further, such rules would encourage trickery, and foster a deceitful disposition, so destructive to the

morals and future good of those for whose benefit these schools were instituted.

We therefore endeavored to enlist their efforts in favor of the change, keeping constantly before their minds the advantage to be derived from it, and the necessity of their being interested in it; and we are truly happy to report, "success has crowned our efforts."

Some have advanced very slowly, and with great difficulty, but with unyielding perseverance; and so great has been their desire to learn the English, and bring the Choctaw into disuse, that they would prefer to remain silent when their knowledge of English was too limited to express themselves intelligibly, rather than use Choctaw. And not only has the English language become the means of intercourse between teacher and pupil, but also between the pupils themselves; not only in school, but in the field, on the play ground, and in their rooms.

We conceive the success of these efforts will be attended with much benefit to these untutored "sons of the forest." For not only does it open the fountain of knowledge, where the soul can satisfy the ardent desire, the burning thirst, which a sip at its sweet waters creates, but it clearly demonstrates the falsity of the belief, so prevalent among their more enlightened white neighbors, that the Indian loves only the chase and the battle field; that he delights only in scenes of blood and the carnage of savage warfare; that his soul is dead and his ear deaf to the soft strains with which science would woo him into her paths; that his eye sees no beauty in the walks of literature; that there can be no delight to him in turning over the musty pages of by-gone times, in delving for the hidden truths of philosophy, and searching out the deep things of God.

I rejoice that the light of science is dawning upon his darkened mind; that he is burying the tomahawk and scalping knife beneath the tree of liberty, and smoking the pipe of eternal peace with all his brethren.

The schools now established in this nation can do much; and, I trust, with the blessing of the Giver of all Good, will elevate this people to a standing equal to the most favored nations on earth.

Yours, respectfully,

P. P. BROWN.

Major WILLIAM ARMSTRONG,

United States Agent for the Choctaws.

No. 47.

WHELOCK, September 29, 1846.

DEAR SIR: I now send you the annual report of the female school at Wheelock for the year ending July, 1846, and also the report of the Norwalk school for boys for the same time.

WHELOCK FEMALE SCHOOL.

The whole number of pupils the last year has been 50; average attendance 46; whole number boarded, 37; on the appropriation, 24. Of the 13 boarded, not on the appropriation, 8 have paid board, 2 have had board for assistance rendered in the family, 2 have been supported by the mission, and 1 by benevolent friends in the State of Mississippi.

The school is in two divisions, each division having its own teacher.

Primary department.—Miss Tracy continued to have the instruction of this department till March, when declining health made it necessary for her, though reluctantly, to give up the school and return to her friends in Connecticut. She was diligent, efficient, and successful as a teacher, and much beloved by her pupils and the Choctaws as far as she was known. She was succeeded by Miss M. Cotton, from Massachusetts.

In this department the whole number of pupils has been 28; average attendance, 24: 11 are new beginners, having entered the school within the last year, and 5 of these are on the appropriation.

The books used are the Testament, Child's Guide, Common School Primer, Webster's and Gallaudet's spelling books, Greenleaf's Mental Arithmetic, Parley's Geography, Swift's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy, Watts's smaller catechism, and Emerson's Historical Catechism of the Bible. In using the spelling book, the sounds of the letters, the figures designating the sounds of the vowels, the characters used in writing, the abbreviations, &c., have been committed to memory by all the more advanced pupils.

Arithmetic.—16 have committed to memory the arithmetical tables of weights, measures, &c.; 12 have studied Greenleaf's Mental Arithmetic.

Geography.—16 have studied Parley's Geography; 12 to the 33d lesson, and 4 to the 21st lesson.

Natural Philosophy.—12 have studied Swift's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy, 1st part.

Catechism.—20 have committed to memory Emerson's Historical Catechism of the Bible. 12 attend to writing.

Higher department.

Miss Dolbeare continues the efficient teacher of this department. Whole number of pupils, 22; on the appropriation, 12.

Books used.—Gallaudet's and Town's spelling books, with the defining of words; Bible, Easy Reader, Intelligent Reader, Gallaudet's Natural Theology, Smith's Arithmetic, Smith's Geography, Smith's Grammar, Swift's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy, Comstock's Youth's Book on Astronomy, and Emerson's Historical Catechism of the Bible.

Arithmetic.—4 have studied and reviewed Greenleaf's Mental Arithmetic; 18 have studied Smith's Arithmetic: 5 through the ground rules, 13 through vulgar fractions, and 2 through interest and equation of payments.

Geography.—4 have studied and reviewed Parley's Geography; 9 have studied and reviewed Smith's Geography: 4 have gone to the 245th page, and 5 to the 100th page.

Natural Philosophy.—22 have studied and reviewed Swift's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy, 1st part; 5 have gone to the 96th page, 2d part; and 4 to the 68th page, 2d part.

Grammar.—5 have gone through with Smith's Grammar; 4 to the 80th page, and 4 to the 26th page. All those in grammar attend to parsing, and the more advanced to the correcting of ungrammatical English.

Astronomy.—9 have studied Comstock's Youth's Book on Astronomy.

All in this department have learned Emerson's Historical Catechism of the Bible, and all spend a portion of time every day in writing.

In both departments the Bible is made a daily study; and, at the opening of the school in the morning by the teacher, all that can read are required to recite a verse from that Holy Book.

From five to five and a half hours daily are devoted to recitations of the various exercises of the school-room. The afternoons of each day are devoted to work, as knitting, netting, and needlework, plain and ornamental. The girls, when out of school, are also required to take part in the domestic employments of the family; and for this purpose are divided into companies, each division taking its turn in rotation.

NORWALK SCHOOL.

This school is located about five miles west by north from Wheelock. Connected with the station are C. C. Copeland, steward, and Mrs. Copeland; H. Pitkin, teacher, and Miss M. Cotton, assistant in the family.

The school went into operation, under the appropriation, in February last. The whole number of pupils has been 32; average attendance, 25. Whole number boarded, 21. Of these, 14 are on the appropriation, 6 have paid board, and one has been supported by the mission. Most of those on the appropriation are beginners, and quite young; but their proficiency has been highly satisfactory. Eight on the appropriation begun with the alphabet, and have been through and thoroughly reviewed the Common School Primer, and committed to memory a variety of useful and interesting matter; 5 have been through with Emerson's Mental Arithmetic, 3 have begun the 2d book of Emerson, 3 have begun Smith's Arithmetic, and are well acquainted with the ground rules and with federal money; 12 have commenced Swift's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy, and one is studying Olney's Geography.

Singing is made a daily exercise in the school. Besides daily singing, three hours in each week are spent in learning, reciting, and practising the first lessons in music. The Bible in this, as well as in the Wheelock school, is a daily study. The teacher has been indefatigable and highly successful in bringing forward his pupils.

The means for the literary and religious improvement of the Choctaws have been increased during the past year. The four Gospels have been printed in the Choctaw language and circulated among the people. Several religious tracts have also been published, and the Choctaw arithmetic and spelling book have been reprinted. The Sabbath schools connected with the station have been sustained with unabated interest.

The Gospel is still the wisdom and power of God unto salvation to many: 64 have, since the last report, been received into the church at Wheelock, and publicly professed their faith in Christ. Two natives have been licensed to preach the everlasting Gospels, and two more are studying, under the care of the presbytery, for the ministry. There are, in connexion with this station, nine places for preaching, the farthest of which is sixty miles distant. At five of these places public worship is kept up statedly on the Sabbath, and occasionally at the others. In the absence of the pastor, the religious exercises are conducted by the licentiates and elders of the church. A review of the past year shows us what sense of gratitude we have for what the Lord has already accomplished among this people, and encourages us to prosecute our labors with unremitting zeal.

Respectfully and affectionately,

ALFRED WRIGHT.

To Major WM. ARMSTRONG,
Acting Superintendent, W. T.

No. 48.

GOOD WATER, C. N., *August 22, 1846.*

DEAR SIR: I herewith transmit to you a report of the Koonsher Female Seminary for the year ending July 24, 1846. At our examination we had fifty-two scholars; forty-four were boarders, and eight were day scholars, boarded by their parents. The school was arranged in the following order, viz:

In Miss C. L. Downer's department there were twenty-six.

- 1st class, 9.—This class went through with Mitchell's Geography and Murray's Grammar: in arithmetic, to compound interest. Attended to reading, spelling, and writing. Memorized daily in the Definer and Scriptures.
- 2d class, 9.—This class studied geography, arithmetic, reading, spelling, and writing, and memorized Scripture daily.
- 3d class, 7.—Philosophy, geography, arithmetic tables, reading, spelling, and memorized Scripture.
- 4th class, 1.—Reading and spelling.

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In Miss C. M. Belden's department there were twenty-six.

- 1st class, 12.—This class in arithmetic; Emerson's First Lessons, entire; attended some to geography; stops and marks; abbreviations; reading and spelling, and memorized Scripture daily.
- 2d class, 5.—Emerson's First Lessons; abbreviations; stops and marks; reading, spelling, and Scripture, daily.
- 3d class, 9.—Reading and spelling.

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Thirty have been boarded through the whole term. Fourteen were selected to come on the 1st of October; but all did not get in at that time, and one not till March. All but one of the first selection learned to read in the Testament, and some of them very well. One of the older girls was taken away by her parents, and her place was filled by one quite small. One was exchanged by the commissioners. Forty-four was the number designed for this school as regular boarders. By putting up a house 26 feet by 18, in addition to what we had before, we have ample accommodations for them all, as regards working, lodging, &c.

The commissioners, together with the two chiefs, Col. Leflore and Col. Fisher, expressed their entire satisfaction with the advancement of the scholars since the last examination; and also of the buildings. The parents of the children present expressed themselves as highly pleased with the performance of their children. It is well-merited praise to say, that our teachers have spared no pains to advance and improve their pupils.

A Sabbath school has been sustained during the whole session, and the progress made in acquiring the knowledge of the doctrines and duties taught in the Bible has been good. Twenty-four of our scholars are professors of religion; and, if we judge the tree by its fruit, I am happy to say that their conduct so far accords with their profession. We have rea-

son to believe that God has bestowed his best of blessings on us and this vicinity during the past year. Nothing but the Holy Spirit could effect such changes as have been effected. Family altars have been erected, where the morning and evening prayer ascends to God. Persons of all ages have turned from a course of intemperance, idleness, folly, and sin, and are now clothed in their right minds, and are now, by precept and example, supporting the institutions of the Gospel. For this blessing we cannot be too thankful. Since this church was established, in April last, there have been 51 members added to it. For spreading the Gospel, we have raised more than \$100; for building a church, more than \$400. We have the materials for a framed house 42 by 32 feet, all, or nearly all, on the ground. We know that God in a peculiar manner blessed the pilgrims when they landed at Plymouth, and it is affirmed for a fact that they first built school-houses, then churches, then their own dwellings.

There has been quite an advance in farming this year; crops of all kinds look well, and better than I have ever seen them before. *Temperance* is gaining ground; and in several Saturday and Sabbath schools in this vicinity quite a number of adults and children have learned to read their own language.

Respectfully and affectionately yours,

E. HOTCHKIN,

Superintendent of K. F. Seminary.

Major WM. ARMSTRONG,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Choctaw Agency.

No. 49.

PINE RIDGE, CHOCTAW NATION,

September 30, 1846.

DEAR SIR: In making another annual report of the Chu-ah-la Female Seminary, I would gratefully acknowledge the kind providence of God in preserving the lives of all connected with the station, and in granting to us such a measure of health as that we have been able, without interruption, to prosecute our various labors.

In the seminary we have but one session a year; most of our pupils live at such a distance that we cannot enjoy the benefit of a short recess in the spring, as is the case at some of the other schools. The term commenced on the 1st of October, 1845, and closed on the 15th of July, 1846.

Miss Harriet Golding, from Ware, Massachusetts, took charge of the school about the 1st of January last. The number of scholars has been thirty-five, whose attendance has generally been regular. Thirty boarded at the seminary, and five boarded at home. Of the thirty boarded at the seminary, twenty-four were on the appropriation; the board of three was paid by their parents, and three were boarded for the labor they performed when out of school.

9	studied practical arithmetic;
18	do mental arithmetic;
12	do Morse's Geography;
9	do Parley's Geography;
7	do English grammar;
1	do History of the United States;

20 wrote.

With the exception of four, all could read in the Testament and other reading books.

Much labor has been bestowed on the school by Miss Golding since she took charge of it; and I am happy to have it to say that the fruits of this labor, in the improvement of the pupils, have been very gratifying. Much has been done, by familiar questions and answers, to give the pupils an understanding of their studies, and of what they read.

The examination at the close of the term was attended by the trustees of the schools, by the chief of the district, and by a large number of the parents of the children, and other friends. All appeared gratified with the improvement that had been made.

Out of school, the girls have been divided into companies. Each company, alternately, a week at a time, has labored with Mrs. Kingsbury in the kitchen and dining-room. When not thus employed, they have, under the direction of Miss Dickenson, been engaged in sewing, knitting, &c., and in making various articles of fancy work. Their improvement in industry has been very commendable.

A Sunday school has been taught at the seminary, which all the pupils boarding with us have attended. In this school special pains have been taken to make the pupils acquainted with the Christian Scriptures, and to impress on their minds the importance of obeying the Divine commands.

My labors in preaching the Gospel have been continued the past year much as heretofore. There are five churches, the members of which are scattered over the country, from Fort Towson to the Washita, to which I preach and administer the Christian ordinances. To these churches there have been added, the past year, fifty-four members, viz:

To the Pine Ridge church	- - - - -	29
To the Mahew do	- - - - -	6
To the Mount Pleasant church	- - - - -	12
To the Chickasaw do	- - - - -	5
To the Six Town do	- - - - -	2
Total	- - - - -	<u>54</u>

The whole number of members in the above churches is about 280.

Several native Sunday schools have been taught within the bounds of my labors, which I have aided by supplying books, &c.; but the number of learners in these schools I am not able, at this time, to give.

A commodious framed school-house, 36 feet by 24, with a piazza on each side, and of a good height, and well lighted, has been built for the Chu-ah-la Female Seminary. It will be ready to be occupied at the commencement of the ensuing term.

Respectfully, yours,

C. KINGSBURY,
Superintendent of Chu-ah-la Female Seminary.

Major Wm. ARMSTRONG,
Superintendent, Western Territory.

No. 50.

SPENCER ACADEMY, *October 6, 1846.*

DEAR SIR: Important changes have, as you are aware, taken place in the management of this institution during the last year. At the meeting of the last general council it was deemed expedient, in order to secure the greater efficiency of this institution, that the entire control of it be transferred to the board of foreign missions of the Presbyterian church. This offer was made to that board without any solicitation whatever on its part; thus affording a very gratifying evidence of the nation's confidence in those who are conducting missionary operations, and their enlightened views as to the propriety of having their institutions placed under religious influence, as also of the happy results of previous missionary labors among them, which have won their confidence, and formed these views. The board, though pressed with calls from various quarters, felt that this was one of too much importance and interest to be neglected, and accordingly accepted of the institution, on the conditions proposed by the council, and immediately prepared to take actual charge of it. Owing to unavoidable delays, they could not get a superintendent on the ground until the end of May. I then arrived; and, on the first of June, the whole affairs of the institution were transferred to my hands by Mr. Reuben Wright, the former acting superintendent. The principal teacher, Mr. Wilson, having very unexpectedly, both to the board and to myself, resigned his office, left immediately on my arrival. This threw us into considerable embarrassment, as it was impossible to procure a teacher in his place under some months at least. However, by the assistance of Mr. Wright, we were enabled to go through the remaining six weeks of the term more successfully and profitably than was anticipated. The examination at the close did credit to both teachers and pupils, I believe, in the estimation of the trustees and other gentlemen who attended it. The number of pupils on the first of June was 98.

The financial concerns of the institution have also been such as to greatly embarrass our operations. My first inquiry was after the accounts, in order that I might be able to ascertain the precise state of the funds. I soon found, however, that no accounts had been kept there that would enable me to learn any thing with certainty concerning this; and, though I was told it was in debt, it was not until after much inquiry, and the lapse of nearly three months, that I learned the extent of that debt. Indeed, I am not certain *now* that I know it. So far, however, as I have been able to ascertain it, the following is a brief statement of the financial affairs of the institution on the first of June, when I took charge of it: There had expired 11 months of the financial year; expend-

itures of these 11 months, so far as I have been able to ascertain -	\$10,333 50
Income for the same period, at \$8,000 per annum -	7,333 33
Actual debt on the 1st June, 1846 -	<u>3,000 17</u>

There was on hand a small supply of provisions and some clothing, which might be considered as a small offset to this debt. An inventory of these was taken at the time; but I have not, at present, the means of estimating the value of the clothing on hand; and, indeed, it will not relieve the board from their present embarrassment in the least, as, being ig-

norant of this, they had already purchased clothing for the coming year.

They will have to incur considerable expense, also, in furnishing bedding, room-furniture, table ware, and farming utensils; most of which have been nearly worn out or destroyed. Some of the buildings need considerable repairs. A new school-house is very much needed; and several smaller, though not less important improvements, are also required, which will demand a considerable expenditure. These, however, must be delayed, until sufficient funds come into our hands for this purpose. For the good of the institution, they should not be delayed a single day.

As yet, the board have received no portion of the appropriation. They have not only advanced two thousand dollars, the whole of their appropriation, but above two thousand more; and still further advances must be made before any of the funds of the institution can come into their hands, which, I suppose will not be till the first of January next. This has been very embarrassing to the board, who did not anticipate any such delay in the funds of the institution being paid over to their hands. It is also an unfavorable circumstance that the expenses are always in advance of the appropriation. In conducting an institution like this, it is a great advantage to have its funds in advance. As it is at present, they must be always expended before they are received. I know, however, of no way, at present, to meet this difficulty. Still, however, the board feel that Spencer Academy is an institution which gives promise of such extensive usefulness to this rising people, that they are willing to encounter some difficulties, in order to give it full efficiency. It is an institution which reflects great honor on the nation, and all who had any share in founding it—in which I believe you had a prominent part. And I trust you will yet see your exertions greatly rewarded, in the abundance and extent of the blessings which it will hereafter be the instrument of conferring on this nation, whose interests you have so long been watching over.

Our helpers have not yet come on. We need very much a steward and farmer in addition to our present force, and these we expect as soon as the board can find the right kind of men. Mr. Oliver P. Stark, a graduate of Princeton, who has been appointed principal teacher, arrived a few days since; and, with the aid of proper assistants, we entertain the most sanguine hopes in regard to the progress of the students; and we look forward to the time when Spencer Academy will furnish a thorough English and classical education to Choctaw youth—such as will fit them for eminent usefulness.

In the training of these youth, we shall ever aim, as the very highest point of education, to imbue their minds with sound religious principles. To this end, the facts and doctrines of the Bible shall be industriously taught to every pupil; and every means used, also, to form him to correct manners and industrious habits. And, we trust, the hour is not very far distant when, through the blessing of God, students shall proceed from Spencer Academy, who, in moral character, general intelligence, manners, and scholarship, would do honor to any similar institution in the United States.

Very respectfully, yours,

JAMES B. RAMSEY,

Superintendent of Spencer Academy.

Major Wm. ARMSTRONG, *Supt. Indian Affairs.*

No. 51.

FORT COFFEE ACADEMY, August 1, 1846.

DEAR SIR: In obedience to the powers that be, I hasten to submit the following, as the annual report of our schools at this place and New Hope. The examination took place here on the 24th July, and closed the next day at New Hope. I am sorry to say we had but one trustee present, (Mr. McKenny;) Mr. Luce, your clerk, was present, and was solicited to take your place, which he did cheerfully. The chief of our district, some of the captains, and other officers of the nation, with parents, guardians, &c., were in attendance.

The school room.—We teach six hours each day, from 9 o'clock a. m. to 12, and from 1½ p. m. to 4½. During the hours of school the students are orderly, and for the most quite industrious in their studies. Twenty-three of them read fluently in the fourth book of Goodrich's series, and a proportionate number in the third, second, and first. In reading they have generally progressed well. Twenty-nine are engaged in the study of the arithmetic; about ten of these had made a commencement before the opening of the last session; most of them, however, had progressed but little, and only three had reached the compound numbers in Ray's Arithmetic. Several of them advanced, during the past session, as far as profit and loss, and quite a number understood fractions well. Some who commenced the arithmetic about six months before the session ended, have advanced as far as vulgar fractions, and have a pretty thorough knowledge of all the previous rules.

There are nineteen who are studying English grammar. All these (except three, who had progressed as far as the adverbs before) were entirely fresh in this study the past session. The farthest advanced class in grammar can analyze any of Kirkham's prose or poetry lessons, and correct his false syntax by applying rules. The study of geography was not introduced into the school until some time after the opening of the last session. There are ten students of this department, who have been half through Mitchell's Geography, and have reviewed the greater part of it. About six months of the latter part of the session N. Webster's Dictionary was used; by the aid of this and their other books the students generally acquired a pretty extensive knowledge of orthography, a branch of so much importance in all their studies. Upon the whole, the intellectual character of our school promises well; and having witnessed the examination last year, I may be allowed to say, further, that the progress of the young men was very satisfactory to me. Mr. Wilson, long a teacher in this country, was present, to whom, in connexion with others present, I refer you for further information, lest I should be considered as saying more than might be said in modesty by me. The studies mentioned above were, likewise, the studies of our female department; that department cannot compare in examination with this, only in so far as the disadvantages of that and the advantages of this are considered. It will be sufficient to say, the past is the first session of that department. In making an undisguised report to you, I must say I consider it unfortunate to place young men and young ladies so far advanced in life in these schools as some we have. They are confirmed in habits opposing close application, either in or out of schools; and I am decidedly of the opinion that neither they nor the nation will ever realize much, though they spend

even a series of years at school. Better a thousand times for the nation that they send us children, by *no means* over fifteen years. Our schools are on a system well adapted to circumstances. I mean the manual labor system. With us it works well. The young men work on an average, the session through, two and a half hours per day. The past session they have by no means been idle. They have repaired all our old fencing, enclosed about 25 or 30 acres of river bottom, and cleared as much as twenty acres, which, when added to our old lands, make about sixty acres, being the sum total of the Fort Coffee farm, excepting the six or seven acres cultivated at New Hope. From the most of the farm we have the promise of a fine yield. The old building which used to stand at the east end of the house occupied by the mission family, has been removed, is rebuilding, and when finished will make us a very convenient barn. We have procured the lumber for the purpose of erecting a large two story frame building on the same foundation. The young men have sunk us quite a cellar, and have, by the assistance of the carpenter, nearly all the larger framing timbers ready for use. This building is greatly needed; we number fifty-four boys, and are full to overflowing. We are not so precise in rising at the *very second*, previously agreed on, as I am led to believe from reports others are; we are not governed by the second, but by the large bell; it is governed by a sleepy-headed steward, and he by a greater or lesser disposition to sleep. However, he taps the bell in pretty good time, and we are all up directly, and, as other decent persons, ready for breakfast, which is about sunrising. After which, and before we leave the table, we have a portion of Scripture read, singing, and prayer. We dine between 12 and 1 o'clock, sup near sun-setting, after which comes family worship again. Our female school numbers twenty-five regular boarders, besides some ten or twelve day scholars, whom we furnish with books, paper, and ink; so you see we are educating ninety-one children, boarding and clothing seventy nine, and shall certainly be unable to do more until we find ourselves able to make other improvements. We have been rather pressed, having so much debt hanging over us when I arrived. However, if we had the payment due us we should not only owe no man any thing but have a few dollars ahead. We have regular preaching at both schools. Several accessions to the church this year; some appear to be really pious. We keep up a regular Sunday school, and have a tolerably good Sunday school library. The temperance enterprise takes with us finely; sixty-nine of the students and twenty-two others have taken the pledge of "tee-totalism." While the teachers and families have suffered much from sickness, the students have been wonderfully blest with health. And first, to our heavenly Father are praises due, for such an abundance of mercy through a year of so much labor as well as sickness. And next, to an intelligent and successful physician, Dr. Meek, who is, with his lady, in charge of the female branch of our school. In conclusion, permit me to acknowledge your kindness in many respects, which I need not mention. Mr. McKenny, our trustee, has been a co-worker with us in the cause of education and sustaining the schools.

The highly intelligent mercantile association, Berthlett, Heald & Co., have shown us many favors; so you see I acknowledge a heavy obligation which I shall never be able to raise. Rev. Mr. Graham, our principal teacher, has borne a large portion of the burdens, and deserves great

praise; and his assistant, Mr. Linebargo, also. And now, sir, having drawn largely on your time and patience, I must take the liberty of subscribing myself,

Your humble, but much obliged and obedient servant,

W. L. McALISTER,
Supt. Fort Coffee Academy.

P. S.—I forgot to mention the service of the female school to us here. The girls made us about 100 pairs of pants, shirts, and a great deal of knitting; besides making much of their own clothing.

W. L. Mc.

COL. WM. ARMSTRONG, *Supt., &c.*

No. 52.

STOCKBRIDGE, NEAR EAGLETOWN P. O., CHOCTAWS,
September 3, 1846.

DEAR SIR: A merciful Providence has spared my life another year, and I am permitted to prepare for your perusal another report respecting my labors and those associated with me. I will insert the names of those here who are under the direction of the American Board of Missions, viz:

At Stockbridge: Cyrus Byington, minister; Mrs. Byington.

At Iyanobi Female Seminary: Mr. David H. Winship, steward and farmer; Mrs. Winship, Miss Lydia S. Hall, and Miss Harriet N. Keyes, teachers.

As the school became larger, Miss Emily Dwight, a sister of Mr. Jonathan E. Dwight, a native, was employed to assist them. She was also a member of the school.

On the first day of October, 1845, the seminary was in readiness to receive twenty-four beneficiaries, whom the trustees might select. That number has been received, boarded, and taught. Besides the beneficiaries, forty other scholars entered the school and received instruction. The whole number was 64. At the close there were 57—of these 17 were boys.

The school was in session from the 1st of October till the 21st of July, 1846, excepting a vacation in April, from the 6th to the 20th day.

The branches of study taught, were the English language, reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, geography, natural philosophy, English grammar, and sacred music. They have been daily taught in the Scriptures, and on the Sabbath a large Sabbath school has been collected, when all of us at times go in and assist, together with some of our neighbors who act as teachers.

On Monday evening of each week, we usually held a Bible class. Miss Hall, in her writing report, says "their progress in English is astonishing. Choctaw is seldom spoken, almost never, unless occasion calls for it. Heedlessness is the principal fault we have to contend against, and that vacancy of mind which is the result of no training; yet we have much to encourage us. Of the girls at our home, it may be said with emphasis, they are gentle, affectionate, and obedient. From the least to the greatest of them—4 years to 20 and upwards—if engaged in what they know to be wrong, in school or out of school, a look is sufficient to check them.

Like all children they will repeat the offence. They strive to please us, and a look or word of approbation is appreciated according to its full value. After the April vacation, with very few exceptions, the pupils promptly returned. A weekly prayer meeting and a missionary society is sustained by them."

At the commencement of their labors, the two teachers were entire strangers in this land; and when the beneficiaries came together, many of them were strangers to each other, to the teachers, to a school room, and to books, and had a very imperfect notion of the object in view, and of what they must do as members of the school. It may be of some service to bear this in mind, that a due degree of candor and forbearance may be exercised.

In the school room Miss Hall, assisted by Miss Dwight, had the chief care of all the pupils. At other times, Miss Keyes had the principal charge. She also taught music and heard some of the classes read. In her report, I find that "sixty-eight dresses were made, twenty pairs of pantaloons, and thirteen comfortables; two quilts were pieced, mostly by the smaller girls, and one of them has been quilted by the larger ones. The number of pieces that were begun and finished, within the year, is 230; sixteen of the boarders only were large enough to render much assistance. This number was also employed in household matters by turns, six at a time, for the greater part of the year. They have also, by turns, taken care of their own apartments, and attended to the washing and ironing of the school. The improvement of most of them has been quite satisfactory. Several have been taught to knit, four to knit lace, and one to knit ladies' caps."

Mrs. Winship has charge of the girls while attending to domestic labors; and, with Mr. Winship, she has the care of boarding them all. It is a rule in the family to give the children food four times in each day—breakfast, dinner, and supper are the regular meals. In addition to this, there is a luncheon or *snack* between breakfast and dinner.

Mr. Winship has the care of the farm, the buildings, and other labors. The farm is yet small, but quite fertile. We are gradually enlarging it. Eleven cows have been purchased. Two of them died this summer. We have a few swine, and shall be obliged to purchase most of our meat for the coming year. We also need some additions to our buildings. These we hope to make slowly, as our means will bear, without creating a debt.

I will here present a summary view of our receipts and expenditures.

RECEIPTS.

In the year 1844 there was received from the nation	-	\$1,600 00
In the year 1845 there was received from the nation	-	800 00
In the year 1846, being the last half of the sum for 1845	-	800 00
In the year 1844 there was received from the American Board of Missions.		
In the year 1845 there was received from the same	-	657 52
In the year 1846, first 6 months	-	211 69 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total	-	<u>4,069 21 $\frac{1}{2}$</u>

EXPENDITURES.

In the year 1844 there was expended	-	\$1,186 02
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In the year 1845 there was expended	-	-	-	\$2,271 17
In the year 1846, first six months	-	-	-	1,323 19
				4,780 38

The allowance for the current year, when received, we trust, will enable us to meet all, or nearly all, our expenses.

The annual appropriation from the nation is	-	-	\$1,600 00
Do do the American board	-	-	320 00
			1,920 00

This sum we design to apply thus :			
For the board, books, &c., and medicines of 24 pupils, at the rate of \$50 per year	-	-	\$1,200 00
For the salaries of the steward, his wife, and the teachers	-	-	450 00
For their board, for repairs, for losses, and all other incidental expenses	-	-	270 00
			1,920 00

We have much reason to be truly thankful to the Lord for his blessings on our labors during the past year. Our opportunities for preaching the Gospel are increasing, and have become more hopeful. Our Sabbath schools have done quite well. The people are improving. There is evidence of something like a new generation rising up. This can be noticed in our schools and religious meetings; and yet, alas! there are some who find their way too often to the grog-shops just over "the line." There has been more drunkenness and more murders than usual during the past year. The late emigrants have to bear the blame of much of this. They have not yet all fallen into the good habits of the old settlers. The season is fruitful, and the crops appear well. There has been much fatal sickness among our people. This is indeed a dying people, and it is a good work to help them to useful and divine knowledge, and try to raise them up. In regard to many of the Choctaws, we have found our books in their language very useful in giving them, in a way easy to them, many useful ideas. We find it the easiest, and cheapest, and most effectual way to give the *genuine Choctaws* useful knowledge, to employ their mother tongue. For many others, the English is altogether the best; but to those who have no opportunity to learn English we must present truth in a language they can hear, and which they love.

Our most enlightened Choctaws view the subject of education very justly. The importance and the power of the Christian religion to help a people even in this life, they see and acknowledge. If the American States must fill their land with school houses and churches, and their houses with books, in order to maintain their station among the nations of the earth, it is plain that the red man needs the same. Groggeries, frolics, plays, ball sticks, blow guns, and bows and arrows, can never raise a people. Many of our people see and feel this.

Not long since I made a missionary tour as far west as the Washita, and had a very pleasant time. I attended many interesting religious meet-

ings, and was treated with great kindness. I saw but one red man who was drunk, and was told that he was a Creek.

I availed myself lately of an opportunity of sending you a copy of the four Gospels in Choctaw, prepared for the press by the Rev. A. Wright. I hope you will receive the work. I presume it will be left with Captain Rogers, Fort Smith, by the Rev. Mr. Buttrick, of the Cherokee mission, who is now visiting us.

Dear sir, it has seemed good to our heavenly Father to afflict us, in removing our youngest child, a son, in his third year. We weep!

We were much gratified last summer in having a visit from your son Francis, in company with Mr. Wilson. We should be pleased to meet him again, accompanied by his father.

May the Lord greatly bless you and your family. There is a better world than this, where our departed kindred in the Saviour have gone to dwell. There may we obtain a mansion.

With much respect and affection, I am yours, &c.,

CYRUS BYINGTON.

Col. WILLIAM ARMSTRONG,

Acting Superintendent Southwestern Territory.

No. 53.

PARK HILL, August 22, 1846.

DEAR SIR: Your communication came to hand in due time. You desire information of the state and condition of the "Methodist denomination" in the Cherokee nation, which I will try to furnish you. The Cherokee district includes four circuits in the Cherokee nation. Rev. Edward T. Peery is the presiding elder.

1. *Upper Cherokee.*—Two preachers were appointed to this circuit at the last session of the Indian mission conference—Rev. David B. Cumming and Johnson Fields, (the latter a native;) he has since died, and Rev. W. Cany, a native, has been employed in his place. There are about 30 preaching places in the circuit, 672 church members, 2 churches, (or preaching houses,) and 1 Sabbath school.

2. *Tahlequah circuit.*—Thomas B. Ruble and Rev. William McIntosh are the preachers appointed to this work; the latter a native. This circuit includes 12 preaching places, 155 church members, 2 churches, and 1 Sabbath school. The Rev. Thomas Bertholf lives in the bounds of this charge. He sustains a superannuated relation to the church this year, but has regained his health and preaches frequently. He receives a salary from the missionary society, and is a citizen of the nation by marriage.

3. *Lower Cherokee.*—Rev. John F. Boot and John Boston are the preachers who labor in this circuit—both natives. There are on this circuit, as last returned, 333 church members, 1 church, and 1 Sabbath school. The number of preaching places about 20.

4. *Barren Fork.*—The preachers—Rev. Andrew Cumming and Tussiwahite, the latter a native. Church members 202, 1 church, 2 Sabbath schools, and about 15 preaching places. This part of our work has, perhaps, suffered more than any other the past year from the difficulties in the nation.

It will be perceived from the above that the Methodist Episcopal church south, has in this nation a membership of nearly 1,400, supplied by five white and five native missionaries, who, by the aid of some local preachers, carry the Gospel to almost every neighborhood in the nation. The society supports these men at an annual cost of about \$2,360. The society owns no property in the nation. The meeting houses have been built by the church members. Rev. E. T. Peery has his residence at this time amongst the Wyandots. Rev. D. B. Cumming resides in Missouri. Thomas B. Ruble's family are also in Missouri. Rev. A. Cumming has no family. An application was made last fall to the national council for the privilege of erecting a preacher's house in the nation, which was not granted. We have no schools under our direction. Some two or three local preachers have been employed the past year in the public schools. The church at present is in a prosperous condition. She expects that her missionaries will pay every possible attention to the subjects of education and temperance, while they are endeavoring to carry the Gospel of Christ to the perishing poor.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

THOMAS B. RUBLE, for
E. T. PEERY,
P. E., Cherokee District.

Col. JAMES McKISSICK,
Cherokee Agent, west.

54.

PARK HILL, August 18, 1846.

SIR: In reply to your communication of July 3d, received August 12th, permit me to say, first, in regard to the number of preachers in the Cherokee nation, under the care of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, there are at present—

Missionaries.—Rev. Elizur Butler, M. D., at Fairfield,
Rev. Worcester Willey, at Dwight,
Rev. S. A. Worcester, at Park Hill—3.

Native preachers.—Rev. John Huss, at Honey Creek,
Rev. Stephen Foreman, at Park Hill—2. Total, 5.

Rev. D. S. Buttrick still resides at Dwight, but has asked and received a dismissal from the service, being in very feeble health.

The numbers of churches under the care of the missionaries of the same board, as nearly as known, are—

Church at Dwight	45
Fairfield	88
Park Hill	35
Mount Zion	30
Honey Creek	51
Total	249

The only schools at present under the care of the board, in the nation, are a female boarding school at Dwight, and neighborhood schools at

Fairfield and Park Hill. The last named has, for some time past, been partly supported by tuition fees from the scholars. Respecting the schools at Dwight and Fairfield, you will, I suppose, receive information from the missionaries at those stations. The school at this place the past year has had only about 33 scholars in all, attending more or less. Average about 16. Five were whites, (four of them my own children,) the rest Cherokees.

You are aware, I suppose, of the existence of the printing press under my care at this station. Since my last report to your predecessor in office, which was dated July 18, 1845, we have printed—

In the Cherokee language.

				Pages in all.
The Cherokee Almanac for 1846,				
half English - - -	12mo.	36 pp.	1,000 copies—	36,000
Cherokee Primer, 5th edition - -	24to.	24 pp.	5,000 copies—	120,000
Sermon and Tract - - -	23	24 pp.	5,000 copies—	120,000
				276,000

In the Choctaw language.

Regeneration, repentance, and judgment -	12 mo.	28 pp.	2,000 copies—	56,000
Salvation by faith, and other pieces -	"	12 pp.	2,000 copies—	24,000
Fraud detected and exposed -	"	9 pp.	2,000 copies—	18,000
Choctaw Arithmetic -	"	72 pp.	2,000 copies—	144,000
Choctaw Spelling Book -	18 mo.	36 pp.	1,000 copies—	36,000
Choctaw Spelling Book -	"	108 pp.	1,000 copies—	108,000
				386,000

In the Creek language.

Muscogee Catechism - - -	24to.	31 pp.	600 copies—	18,600
Total pages - - -				680,600

We have prepared at this station, and had printed in Boston, a Singing Book in the Cherokee language, consisting of 88 pages, 8 vo.—600 copies.

Very respectfully, yours,

S. A. WORCESTER.

Colonel JAMES McKISSICK,

United States Agent for the Cherokees.

No. 55.

DWIGHT MISSION, CHEROKEE NATION,

August 31, 1846.

DEAR SIR: Your letter, dated August 4th, was not received until the 25th. This will account for my not writing sooner. I embrace the first opportunity to answer your inquiry. There are now 10 persons connected with this mission—4 males and 6 females, viz: Rev. Worcester Willey, missionary; Mrs. Willey; Jacob Hitchcock, superintendent of secular affairs; Mrs. Hitchcock; James Orr, farmer; Mrs. Orr; Kellogg Day, mechanic; Mrs. Day; Miss Ellen Stetson and Miss Eliza Giddings, teachers. Miss Giddings has charge of the girls in school hours; teaches them spelling, reading, writing, grammar, arithmetic, geography, modern and

ancient history, and composition. Many of the scholars have made commendable improvement in the above named branches. Miss Stetson instructs the girls out of school in knitting, spinning, various kinds of needle work, &c., &c. None but females are taken into the family as boarders. About 55 different scholars have attended the school the last year, but the average number of boarders has been about 40.

There are 44 members in the church. The congregation on the Sabbath have varied from 40 to 130 or 140. The cause of temperance in this part of the nation is on the advance.

Several very interesting temperance meetings have been held, and a large addition has been made to the list of subscribers to the temperance pledge.

In addition to the regular meetings on the Sabbath, at this place, Mr. Willey has occasionally preached in 4 or 5 other neighborhoods, from 3 to 17 miles distant. Supposing the above to be the substance of the information you ask for, I subscribe myself your most obedient servant,

JACOB HITCHCOCK.

JAMES McKISSICK, Esq.

Cherokee Agent.

No. 56.

MISSION-HOUSE, CREEK NATION, *October 6, 1846.*

DEAR SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the War Department, I send you the following report of the Presbyterian mission school among the Creek Indians.

It is with pleasure I inform you that our labors during the past year have been crowned with greater success than usual. The school is larger and more interesting; better attention is given to religious instruction; and many of our neighbors are becoming more temperate and considerate.

During the past session of eight months, ending 14th August last, 42 children (18 males and 24 females) attended the school. Twenty-one of these boarded in the mission family, free of expense. Some of the children were, however, quite irregular in their attendance at school.

The studies pursued were about the same as last session, viz: Spelling, reading, writing, mental and practical arithmetic and geography. Owing to the increase of beginners, there has been a greater proportion in the lower classes than during the session previous.

Many of the pupils evince a high degree of natural talent, and their progress is in every way equal to what is common in schools among the whites. This is especially the case with those who speak both languages. The children who board in the mission family are required to engage actively two or three hours each day in some useful employment—the girls in knitting, sewing, cooking, or aiding about the dairy, as the case may be, according to their turn—the boys in working on the farm, in the garden, or chopping firewood, &c.

We are more and more convinced, from experience as well as observation, that it is of the utmost importance to have the children under the constant influence of the teacher, both in and out of school: and hence, that *boarding schools under a strong Christian influence*, is the only plan

that will meet the present wants of this people, and finally succeed in civilizing and Christianizing the rising generation. This now is the favorite plan with the people, and we rejoice to know that it is the policy adopted by our government in regard to the appropriation of their school funds.

The people generally are truly anxious to have their children educated. They begin to feel its importance, both in regard to their individual and national prosperity. We are not able to meet a tithe of the applications for admittance into our school.

The attention of the Creeks to the preaching of the Gospel is much improved within a few years past; but still there is evidence of a strong, deep-rooted prejudice, with many, against the Christian religion. Many of them have, however, laid aside their superstitions, and are now consistent Christians. A church has been organized at the station, consisting of 14 members, besides the missionaries. Many others are much interested in the subject.

While speaking of the Christian religion, and of the labors of missionaries here, I would respectfully state my conviction of *the solemn responsibility* resting upon our government, in regard to the spiritual interest of this people. They have been taught to look to the government as a kind of guardian over them; as their adviser in those things which will be of most advantage to them as a nation. In this way schools have been recommended, and provision made for their support; and, perhaps, too, it has been recommended to the people to receive Christian ministers among them as teachers and preachers. But still, when they come among them, they do not come by the authority or direct recommendation of the government, but *as private individuals*. Consequently, as the Indians do not feel the importance of this subject, and as it is not insisted upon by the government, they conclude that it is of little consequence; and the missionary is informed that they *do not wish preaching among them*; that it cannot be of so much importance as he represents, otherwise the government would have told them so, and sent it to them. Thus the Gospel is often rejected, or at least the influence of the missionary much circumscribed.

But let the same *encouragement* and toleration of religion be extended to this people which is enjoyed in every other part of the United States; and let the minister of the Gospel come out under the recommendation of the government, and it would be attended with the best of consequences. Opposition to the Gospel would cease, and hundreds would then attend to it where now there are but tens.

Our government has the confidence of this people, and they expect it to take some step in *reference to Christianity, if it is worth their attention*.

I was forcibly struck with these facts while making a tour lately in the southwestern part of the nation, especially among the Seminoles. Some of their principal men, when asked if they would like to have schools and preaching among them, replied that they *did not know*; but supposed that if it was good for them their *Great Father, the President*, would send it to them. Christianity is therefore neglected, and even *rejected*, because not sent to them by what they suppose to be the proper authority.

I am also happy in being able to inform you that something is being done towards the amelioration of the great evil of intemperance among this people. Two years ago the temperance cause was revived at this place,

and the pledge of total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks was circulated and signed by a number. Since then efforts have been made to bring it before the minds of the people in different parts of the nation; so that now we have on our rolls upwards of two hundred signers, most of whom, we have reason to believe, keep the pledge.

This success is the more encouraging because it is the result of but little effort. We intend making greater efforts, and hope to gain greater victories over this fell destroyer of the Indian race. Nothing, we believe, is doing more towards the ruin of this people than whiskey. By it their health is undermined, their wealth squandered, their energies, mental and physical, paralyzed, and hundreds of them are brought to an untimely death by this fascinating poison.

Such, my dear sir, is a general outline of our plans of operation here, and the success attending our labors among the Creeks.

With much esteem, I remain your sincere friend,

R. M. LOUGHRIDGE,

Missionary.

Colonel JAMES LOGAN,

Agent for the Creeks.

No. 57.

PLEASANT GROVE, September 8, 1846.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with duty, I again give you the state of the mission and mission school under my care.

We have this year, as in the past years, been prevented from effecting as much good as we otherwise might have done, for the want of a suitable interpreter; yet we have had some interesting meetings among the *real* Chickasaws, and regret that they could not be continued. Among the more enlightened, many have been led to forsake the error of their way to seek the living God, and many added to the church. Two frame church-houses, thirty feet square, are building on Red river by the free contribution of the citizens. Dissipation is less frequent than formerly.

The school has never been in a better state than the past session. It has consisted of about 20 scholars—4 in grammar, 6 in writing, 2 in geography, and some 10 or twelve in reading, spelling, &c. Our examination was quite interesting to all present.

From the interest the people manifest for preaching, schools, &c., we are encouraged to think that this nation and people are on the advance, and will soon vie with any in the Territory.

Yours, respectfully,

E. B. DUNCAN.

Col. A. M. M. UPSHAW,

Chickasaw Agent.

No. 58.

QUAPAW MISSION, INDIAN TERRITORY,

September 5, 1846.

DEAR SIR: The spring and summer session of Crawford Seminary connected with this mission, closed on the 31st of August. The school

has been kept in regular operation through the year. It is to be regretted that some of the scholars are frequently absent, which, to some extent, has retarded their improvement. During the spring and summer, however, their attendance has been unusually regular, and their progress in learning considerable. Little change in the number of scholars has occurred during the past year. Our number is 16 boys and 4 girls. The institution, in my humble judgment, maintains an honorable comparison with any of our common English schools, and the Quapaw children have given ample evidence of their aptitude and ability to learn.

We think, all things considered, the school is in a prosperous condition; and, if Providence permit, we will prosecute our labor with renewed courage and diligence.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL G. PATTERSON.

General JAMES S. RAINS,

United States Indian Agent.

No. 59

INDIAN MANUAL LABOR SCHOOL,

October 26, 1846.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with instructions I would beg leave to present you with the third quarterly report, for the current year, of the condition of the Indian manual labor school, now under my superintendence. The school closed its summer session the 31st of August, and the examination showed that the pupils have made good progress in the different branches of learning they have been pursuing; showing that the efforts made at this institution to improve the intellectual powers of the children of the wilderness have not been in vain. It is not to be disguised, however, that the greatest difficulty we have to contend with, in regard to their mental culture, is to get the Indian youth to *feel* an interest in books; such an interest as would induce them to apply themselves to reading and study, when they shall have retired from school to mix and mingle with their friends and relations, and form character for themselves in coming time.

The number of children, and the different tribes to which they belong, may be set down as follows: Delawares, 32—13 males; 19 females. Number of others, 61—41 males; 20 females—in all, for the quarter, 92. For further particulars, I would most respectfully refer you to the statistical report for the last scholastic year, which I presume has been forwarded you before this time by Major Cummins, the agent for Fort Leavenworth agency.

The school has been in vacation some five weeks, and the winter session is now being opened under tolerably favorable circumstances; and it is to be hoped that after a short time, the number in school will be as great as at any former period.

The general health of the place has been good; at least much better than during the same period last year.

Our farm is in good condition, having yielded an abundant harvest of

wheat, corn, vegetables, &c., which has been gathered, or is now ready to be gathered into the garner.

Our mills and shops are doing well, affording considerable assistance to the Indians around, in various ways. The shops furnish the more industrious and enterprising with wagons, and such like, by which they are enabled to make, for themselves and families, something to subsist upon. Of the mills I must speak more definitely. There has nothing been done for the Indians in all this section of country, in the way of improvements, which is of equal importance, or any thing like equal importance, with the erection of the steam flouring and saw-mill at this place. Here, the Indians from several tribes around, get a large quantity of their breadstuffs; such as flour and corn meal. But this is not the only advantage derived—the saw-mill furnishes them with lumber for building, and furnishing their houses; and what is of still greater importance to them, the mills, and especially the saw mill, offers to them inducements to industry. We purchase from the Indians all our saw logs, our steam wood, &c., thus giving them employment, and furnishing them in return, flour, meal, sugar, coffee, salt, and such other things, in a dry goods line, as they or their families may need, and those things which, in many instances, they could not have without these facilities, at least to any considerable extent.

I have the honor to be, dear sir, your obedient servant,

W. PATTON.

Hon. WM. MEDILL,

Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington City.

No. 60.

SUGAR CREEK CATHOLIC MISSION,

September 2, 1846.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your instructions, I have the honor of delivering to you the annual report of our schools amongst the Pottawatomies.

You are not unacquainted with the Indians amongst whom we reside; you perfectly know their state of improvement, and with what earnest the larger portion of them behave themselves as true Christians, and as people of civilized manners. Since, therefore, you are not ignorant of the care and industry with which they have begun to turn their chief attention to agricultural pursuits; and since, at the same time, you are personally informed how obstinately sickness has, from last fall till almost the present day, been raging amongst them, you will not be surprised at my stating that our scholars have been found this year considerably less regular in their attendance at school; for as on one side the parents are very desirous of training their youths from their early years to habits of industry, and as, on the other, we have hitherto been destitute of the means necessary to erect and duly to carry on a manual labor institution; and as, moreover, the former, under the pressure of sickness with which several of them have been visited, needed the assistance of their children, it is but natural and reasonable that they, under such circumstances, should wish to have their children rather engaged at home in their several necessary

household employments, especially since the dwellings of several are at no small distance from our establishment. However, this impossibility of having constantly a numerous attendance, has not prevented us from complying with the wishes of the government. Our school has been regularly kept up throughout the year, even during the most severe spells of the wintry season. The same teachers that had the care of our schools the preceding year, have again been employed in teaching, after the same plan as then stated, the different branches of school education. In the male class we have taught spelling and reading both in the English and in the Pottawatomie languages: writing, arithmetic, geography, and grammar, in the female school. The good ladies of the Sacred Heart, who were intrusted with the care of the girls, have, moreover, added to the different literary studies the teaching of all that belongs to a perfect economical education, and many of the refined arts of female academies. As to what regards the number of pupils, the accompanying schedules, stating the name, age, and different studies of each individual, show that that of the male scholars amounts to 74, and that of the females to 47; so that the total number is not less than 121 attendants—a large number, indeed, flattering our hopes with the fairest prospect; for if we had the means of establishing at our mission a boarding school, in which we could combine literary instructions with the teaching of manual and mechanical arts, I feel confident that not only the greater number even of those who now are the most irregular, but that many others besides, would be constant in attending, and their progress would not fail to be far more considerable. As, however, this is not as yet in our power, we trust that our worthy government officers will continue to afford us their efficacious assistance towards the daily improvement of the Indians; thus to dispose them to reap the expected fruits from the like institution when we shall be able to realize its establishment.

Dear sir, most respectfully yours,

J. F. L. VERREYDT.

Col. A. J. VAUGHAN,
Indian Sub-agent.

No. 61.

POTTAWATOMIE BAPTIST MISSION STATION,

Iowa Territory, August 20, 1846.

SIR: In regard to the school taught by me at this place, under the management of the board of the American Indian Mission Association, I beg leave to report that, in consequence of the contemplated removal of these people from their present to their new location on the Kansas river, under the stipulations of their late treaty, no attempt has here been made to put into operation, as was the design, a manual labor school, being deemed by the board, in view of the early and certain removal of the Pottawatomies, inexpedient to enter upon any outlay of the kind. I have, therefore, to say that the school has, since my last report, been conducted, as was the case last year, on the principles of a day school.

The number of scholars reported last year as enrolled, was twenty—fifteen boys between the ages of seven and eighteen, and five girls between the ages of eight and eighteen; eleven of the whole in reading, the balance in spelling more or less.

During the past year a few girls have boarded in the mission family a portion of the time, and meals furnished the male pupils lodging at home; yet the average attendance upon the school has been perhaps less than the year previous. In consequence of much sickness prevailing in this country, not only during last autumn, but during the past winter and spring, perhaps no just conclusion can be drawn in regard to the practicability of conducting day schools among these people; but I am well convinced in my own mind that the Pottawatomies as a people are too wild and ignorant to be benefited to any extent by efforts of this kind.

Instead of being able to report considerable progress on the part of my pupils, justice requires me to say that, in the aggregate, no advance over last year has been made. It requires very great effort on the part of the teacher to bring up the studies of new pupils to the stage of those constantly leaving. I therefore leave the number of pupils enrolled, and progress in their studies, as in my last report.

The denomination of Christians with which I am connected, many years since conducted a flourishing manual labor school among the Pottawatomies while located on lake Michigan. Among the Pottawatomies here and at Council Bluffs, many of the pupils of this establishment are found under circumstances of great encouragement to the friends of manual labor schools. It is now the purpose of the board of the American Indian Mission Association to immediately, on the arrival of the tribe (now happily united again as one nation) on their lands on the Kansas river, re-open for their benefit a manual labor school adequate to their wants in this respect. In the past, abundant evidence is found that an institution of this kind well conducted, with the preaching of the Gospel, would rapidly and substantially elevate the character of the tribe.

In consequence of delays in the execution of the designs of the society patronizing me, growing out of the stipulations of the late Pottawatomie treaty, I avail myself of the occasion to visit my relatives, designing to be absent ten or twelve weeks; on which account it will be impracticable for you to make the annual examination of the school.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. McCOY, *Teacher.*

Col. A. J. VAUGHAN,
United States Indian Sub-agent.

No. 62.

POTTAWATOMIE, September 5, 1846.

DEAR SIR: Although our mission premises are located at this point, our labors extend to but a small part of the Pottawatomie tribe. We labor among the Chippewas, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws. These are but fragments of tribes so reduced in numbers that we do not feel justified, under all the circumstances of the case, in establishing a mission for the exclusive benefit of any one of them.

The Chippewas are improving some temporally, and will, perhaps, raise enough this year for their subsistence. In their social and moral habits they are also improving some. There seems a disposition among them to merge with the Ottowas, as they are near neighbors and speak dialects of the same language. Indeed, the Chippewas have already dis-

used their own dialect and assumed the Ottawa, as the latter far outnumber them.

The Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws, speak dialects of the same language, and are, perhaps, nearly on a par in regard to temporal circumstances and social and moral habits. All have horses, and most of them cattle and hogs, and generally raise sufficient corn for their consumption. Some among them have embraced the Christian religion, and manifest the sincerity of their profession by the consistency of their general deportment. There is but little energy manifested by them generally in regard to improving their condition, either temporally, socially, morally, or intellectually.

A few of the Pottawatomies on this creek are men of intelligence and worth—an honor to their tribe and to the churches to which they are attached; but, as it regards the greater part of them, I cannot say that I see any improvement among them.

We have no school attached to this mission, but send all the children we can obtain to the Indian manual labor school situated in the Shawnee country. A good number from the above-mentioned tribes are now receiving their education at that institution.

We have about fifty church members in this charge.

Yours, most respectfully,

THOMAS HURLBURT,

Missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Col. A. J. VAUGHAN,

Indian Sub-agent.

No. 63.

OTTOWA MISSION STATION, September 7, 1846.

SIR: This mission was commenced in 1837, and is under the direction of the executive committee of the American Baptist Missionary Union, at Boston, Massachusetts, the corresponding secretary of which is Rev. Solomon Peck.

The missionaries at the station are myself and wife; native assistant, Shaw-bone-da. For some years past we have not taught an English school; but have used our influence to induce the Ottawas to send their children to the schools among the Shawnees, about twenty of whom are now there. But our time has been principally taken up in writing and printing elementary books, hymn books, portions of Scripture, &c., in the Ottawa language—in teaching such to read, write, and cipher, as do not understand English—in administering to the sick—in persuading all to adopt habits of temperance, industry, and virtue; and in proclaiming to them the Gospel of the Savior.

The improvement among the people has been great. From 80 to 100 read in their own language; about two thirds or three-fourths of the nation have become strictly temperate—about 90 have become hopefully pious; and, as a nation, the Ottawas may be said to have adopted the habits of civilization.

During the last year it has been more sickly in the nation than it was ever known to be before: about one-seventh part of them have died. They have suffered much on account of the floods of the two last years,

but Providence has kindly favored them the present season with good crops, especially of corn.

We have religious meetings four days in each week. They are generally well attended. 36 of the Indians have united with the Ottawa Baptist church since the date of my last annual report.

Yours, most respectfully,

JOTHAM MEEKER,
Superintendent and Teacher.

Col. A. J. VAUGHAN,
Indian Sub-agent.

No. 64.

WEA BAPTIST MANUAL LABOR SCHOOL,
August 21, 1846.

DEAR SIR: In accordance with your request, I proceed to submit the following as the annual report of the school under my care. Since you have made yourself so well acquainted with this institution and its policy, by your highly appreciated visits, I deem it unnecessary to enter into particulars.

From my last year's report you are aware that, from sickness, we were compelled to suspend our school for a time. We were, however, enabled, through the blessings of Providence, to resume our labors about the 1st of December, and have, through many difficulties, kept the school in successful operation up to the present time. We have taken into the school (between the ages of six and sixteen) twenty children—sixteen boys and four girls: they will probably not average more than sixteen regular scholars; seven of whom can read, some are writing, studying arithmetic, geography, &c., while the smaller ones are advancing as rapidly as we could expect. Our school is taught five days in the week, six hours per day. The sabbath is devoted to moral and religious instruction, at which time they are also taught to sing—an exercise for which they have great fondness as well as aptness. The remainder of the time is principally taken up in manual labor appropriate to their sex. We have made a field of twenty-five acres, besides considerable additions to our buildings. It may not be amiss here to remark that the board of Indian missions located at Louisville, Kentucky, and from which we draw our support, purpose enlarging operations here until we are enabled to report a large school, conducted strictly upon the manual labor system. Our meetings for public worship are generally well attended. Our hopes would be very sanguine, and our prospects of bettering these people fair, were it not for the fact that while we are laboring to advance them in civilization and Christianity, the enemy on the borders are equally engaged in inducing them to take of the maddening cup, thereby robbing them of their blankets, and every means of support; besides sinking them (some at least) deeper and deeper into vice, ignorance, and wretchedness.

The managers of this institution are the undersigned and wife, natives of Kentucky; and Miss S. A. Osgood, teacher, a native of Indiana.

All which is respectfully submitted.

B. M. ADAMS.

Col. A. J. VAUGHAN,
U. S. Indian Sub-agent.

No. 65.

IOWA AND SAC MISSION,

September 21, 1846.

DEAR SIR: Severe sickness, as you are aware, has prevented me from submitting this report sooner; and even now I have to employ the aid of another. The past year has been one of considerable trial and difficulty, arising mainly from the want of permanent and suitable assistance. Last fall, the Rev. S. M. Coon, who had received a temporary appointment to this mission, left the station for Pennsylvania, after (both himself and his wife) having suffered the most severe sickness, and becoming completely discouraged and disheartened about their health. They have since received an honorable dismissal from the services of the board.

To reinforce the mission thus reduced to one family, the board, during the winter, appointed the Rev. Edmund McKenney, who had for two years been superintending Spencer Academy, among the Choctaw Indians, to this place. Mr. McKenney, with his family, reached this in May last. Subsequent to his arrival, it was resolved by the board to establish a mission among the Ottoe and Omaha Indians, near the mouth of the Great Platte river, and, with Mr. McKenney's consent, to transfer him to that mission; the Rev. Wm. Hamilton, who for the past year has been with his friends in Pennsylvania, having determined to return to this station. Accordingly, early in August, Mr. McKenney and family, with Mr. Blohm, an assistant recently appointed, from England, set out on their new and interesting mission; which again reduced this mission to its former small number. But, since I began to write, Mr. Hamilton has arrived, and in himself and his family we hope to find permanent and efficient help.

Another great difficulty under which we labored was that of finding suitable hired help to assist in the labor of the school, particularly female help. A great deal of this is necessary in Indian schools, particularly at their commencement. But this we could not get, at any price; and we were under the necessity of commencing the school with such help as was very inadequate to the task. Early in the season, the house was so far completed as to enable us to commence receiving scholars; and it was, indeed, a pleasing experiment. The great difficulty was to keep too many from coming. They were anxious to come in, at almost every age and from all quarters, and also of both sexes; but, from the want of help, and being limited by the board to twenty-five scholars from the Iowas, we could take in but a few of those who applied. Still, our school presented an interesting and encouraging appearance, until the sickness of myself and wife, and of some of our hired help, rendered us unable to sustain it as it was; and it gradually, and I must say necessarily, diminished to the small number you found when here—I think not over nine or ten Indian children.

It is proper for me here to remark, that our encouragement in the school has been entirely from the Iowa nation. Though our doors have been opened as widely for the Sacs, yet they have not sent a child to the institution. There is, in this respect, a remarkable difference between these two tribes; though the Sacs seem, in many respects, to be far before the Iowas—less drunken, better off for provisions, more high-minded, noble, and independent, and often more judicious in their conduct towards the

whites ; yet, in point of having their children educated, and in their desire to learn and adopt the ways of the whites, the Iowas seem to be many years in advance. The plan of the board is to support about 25 children from the Iowas, 25 from the Sacs, and about 40 from the Ottoes and Omahas. A request has been made of these tribes for this number of their children, but, from some prejudices and unsettled difficulties, they (at least for the present) decline sending their children.

We are anxious that the Sacs should decide soon on the subject of sending their children to the schools ; for, until they determine not to send, we must reserve room for them. We feel great anxiety that they should send, and believe that your agency will have a happy influence in this affair. Government officers, who pursue a proper course with these Indians, soon gain a happy and controlling influence over them. This was obviously verified in a visit of Major T. H. Harvey, superintendent Indian affairs, last fall. He was here several days, and seemed to lay himself out entirely for the welfare of the Indians, making every selfish interest and ease bend to the promotion of their interests. The effect was, that although the immediate apparent fruits were not commensurate with the efficient, appropriate, and untiring labors of Major Harvey, yet he secured an influence over them which but few other men have acquired. We hope that the Major will visit us again this fall ; and if your united influence will not induce the Sacs to send some of their children to the school, we shall, for the present, despair of getting any.

Our large building for the boarding school is about completed, except the entrances at the back doors, and some work on the yards or play grounds. These yards are in the rear of the building—one for the boys and another for the girls—having no entrance except through the halls of the house. Though there is but one building, yet it is so constructed, and the play grounds so attached, that the boys and girls do not necessarily come together, except at meal times and at worship. We have on hand a quantity of ready-made clothing for both sexes, and a large quantity on the way from the East ; also, bed clothes and other articles. We have a mill in operation, and about all the necessary fixtures for carrying on the school on quite an extensive scale ; which we hope, with the blessing of a kind Providence, soon to do.

This is, perhaps, about all, touching our own affairs, that will be interesting to you ; and modesty, and perhaps prudence, too, would say stop here. But I believe I cannot close without submitting a remark with regard to the poor Iowas. For nearly ten years I have witnessed, with painful anxiety and solicitude, their downward progress. When we came among them (early in the year 1837) they numbered 830 souls ; now they will not number 500. Nor is this all. Though the efforts of the mission have been for their good, joined with the benevolent designs of government, those who yet remain are no better off than they were ten years ago. They have, also, commencing subsequent to that time, had the advantage of an annuity of nearly \$8,000 per annum ; but all to no purpose. Their nearness to the whites, and the facilities they have for getting whiskey, seem to be great obstructions to their improvement. But even this latter, I think, may be traced to a higher source, viz : the manner in which their annuities have been paid out. Their annuities at present amount to about \$16 to each person ; yet it is so managed by the chiefs that the nation never get a dividend in money of more than \$4 each, and

for some years past the common people have not handled one dollar of cash. The chiefs claim the control of the money, and hitherto have obtained it; and the consequence is, that a chief may go one or two thousand dollars in debt, and have the nation pay it. Such, too, is substantially their practice. The chiefs go to the traders, and buy a large amount of goods, or a number of horses, or a quantity of provisions, or even whiskey, and it is paid. This would not be so unfair if the chiefs, after making the purchase, would make a fair division of the goods or property among the nation; but they are given to a few of their favorites called "braves," and a few particular friends, while the poor and the industrious get no benefit from it at all. In this way the chiefs secure the influence of the braves, and the braves, in return, sustain the chiefs; and the common people have been drilled along, from year to year, until it seems they conclude it is the only way in which annuities can be handled. Hence it has come to this, that the common people are disposed to urge the chiefs to go in debt, with a scanty hope that they may get some small morsel of provision, or article of clothing, such as the chiefs may see proper to give them *as a free gift, and not as their right*. Thus it is that the poor are penned and cramped on every hand, without any motive to spur them to economy and action. But let each one receive a full share of the annuity, and soon there would be a great change. A family of six or seven persons would receive about \$100. With a part of this they might buy a cheap poney, (which they often want,) a part would be laid out for clothing, and a portion laid up to buy provisions throughout the ensuing year, which can always be had cheaper for cash in hand. A few of the vagrants might for a time lay out some for whiskey; but it would soon prove so unprofitable, that they would likely abandon it. Thus, give them their rights; throw them upon their own individual resources; let them know and feel a right in property, and the change would be obvious at once.

Some steps to prepare the way for this change in the mode of paying the annuities, have already been taken. Two of the chiefs being desirous of having houses built, promised, and fully agreed, that if the nation would agree to pay for the building of these houses, they would forever afterwards agree to divide out the money equally. But without vigilance and firmness on the part of government, when the money is placed before them, their honor and promises will soon be buried in the "money-boxes," and they will feel like handling it, as heretofore.

But, by taking advantage of these preparatory steps, with the aid and influence of the Department, I hope you will be enabled to make this important change in the manner of payment, and thus be the means of removing a woful barrier, which to me seems to be at the very foundation, to a radical and most happy change among the poor down-trodden Iowas.

But I must not weary you or myself, altogether. May every blessing attend you, and may your efforts for the improvement of these tribes of red men be attended with success.

With high regard, I am, &c. &c.,

S. M. IRVIN.

Major RUCKER,

Sub-agent, Great Nemaha, Mo.

No. 66.

IOWA AND SAC MISSION, September 10, 1846.

SIR: I entered upon the duties of Iowa farmer on the 13th of April last. I began ploughing for them about the first of May, with three ploughs, and continued until about the 20th of June, when their ground was finished. I can form but a very poor estimate of the quantity of ground ploughed; but all was broke that was heretofore cultivated by them, besides many new patches. Their crops of corn, beans, pumpkins, &c., are very good; and, unless they are needlessly extravagant or wasteful, they have an ample supply for the next year.

Having been confined by sickness for some time past, I have been compelled to hire a hand in my stead, who is, and has been, engaged in hauling in their crops.

They expressed a desire some time since to have some wheat sown, which I have promised them to do whenever they get the ground in order.

I have been but little acquainted with their farming operations heretofore; but, from the testimony of others, I am of opinion that their present crop is larger than any previous one. The principal portion of the labor, however, was done by the squaws—the men generally preferring the chase, or the haunts of the whiskey trader, to habits of industry.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. C. McCREARY.

WM. E. RUCKER, Esq.,

Indian Sub-agent.

No. 67.

SAC AND FOX PATTERN FARM,

September 8, 1846.

SIR: The farming operations of the Sacs and Foxes of Missouri have been quite successful, as far as product is concerned, the present year. They have made fine crops of corn, and all vegetables usually cultivated by them have yielded largely. The crops of wheat raised on the pattern farm (amounting to some 60 acres) are not so good as last year, but will make, I think, 700 bushels, including that already ground, and what has been retained for seed. We have also 60 acres of excellent corn on the farm, not more than one-third of which will be required for the stock. It will be for yourself to determine the most proper disposition of the balance. If the present policy of raising a surplus on the pattern farm be continued, I would suggest the propriety of purchasing a considerable number of young cattle, and feeding them during the spring months. In this manner a very large number might be kept comparatively without cost. The uplands afford a most bountiful supply of fine grass from April until October, and the bottoms of the Missouri river an equally fine supply of rushes and swamp grass until February. Two months' feeding in the spring, with an Indian (who can be hired for a trifle) to herd and salt them during the balance of the year, is all the attention that even a thousand head would require.

This policy would soon lead them to entirely abandon their annual visits to the buffalo country, prevent the frequent difficulties with hostile tribes, which they generally encounter while on the prairies, and have a

tendency to discourage their wild and roving habits, which more than any thing else prevent them from adopting habits of civilization.

They express a great desire to get a mill built, which I would earnestly recommend as soon as the state of their funds will permit it. They have been compelled, heretofore, to take their wheat across the Missouri river to the mill, which is not only troublesome and expensive, but leads them to drunkenness, and often to difficulties with the whites. I would recommend the erection of a horse or ox mill near the farm house, so that it might be attended to conveniently and guarded against accident. The farm being well supplied with wagons and teams to do all the heavy hauling necessary in its erection, would greatly abridge the expenses. I think that less than \$1,000, with the other facilities we are in possession of, would build a mill entirely sufficient for all their necessities.

It gives me pleasure to report that the Sacs and Foxes of Missouri, as a nation, have plenty of all the necessities of Indian life, and that they manifest an increasing interest in the cultivation of the soil; which only needs the fostering hand of government to properly direct and encourage, to make them an agricultural people.

I have the honor to be your most obedient servant,

JOHN W. FOREMAN,

Sac and Fox Farmer.

WM. E. RUCKER,

Indian Sub-agent, Great Nemaha Sub-agency.

No. 68.

TWINSBURG, October 1, 1846.

DEAR SIR: At the close of another quarter, it becomes my duty to report in regard to the Indian youth that have placed themselves under my care for the purpose of receiving an education. The number requisite have been with me, attending to their studies with usual, and I may say with increased success. Their studies are, geography, English grammar, arithmetic, reading, spelling, writing, and learning the English language. Some of them declaim and prepare compositions weekly. I am exceedingly interested in them, for they are truly an interesting class of youth.

During a vacation in the summer, I had the pleasure to visit some of their friends in the neighborhood of Mackinac, and found them decidedly among the best class of Indians.

They seemed very glad to see me, and expressed much gratitude for the kindness they have received.

I doubt not others will endeavor to avail themselves of similar privileges. Nothing would gratify me more than to train these sons of the forest, so far as I am able to do it. Nothing but education can save them from entire extinction. If I shall have the honor to close the reports of the year, I will send you specimens of their writing, &c., as I know you might be interested to receive them.

Your most obedient servant,

SAMUEL BISSELL.

WM. MEDILL, Esq.,

Office Indian Affairs.

No. 12.

REPORTS OF THE SECOND AND THIRD AUDITORS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Second Auditor's Office, October 20, 1846.

SIR: In compliance with your request of the 17th instant, received yesterday, I have the honor to transmit a statement showing the number of accounts remaining unsettled in this office, and which have been received within the last three years; the number received in each year being designated.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JNO. M. McCALLA, *Second Auditor.*Hon. WM. L. MARCY, *Secretary of War.*

A statement showing the number of accounts remaining unsettled in the office of the Second Auditor, and which have been received within the last three years.

1.—Paymaster's accounts—									
All received in 1846	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
2.—Indian (money) accounts—									
Received in 1844, 2; received in 1845, 4; received in 1846, 17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
Indian (property) accounts—									
Received in 1845, 1; received in 1846, 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
3.—Recruiting accounts—									
All in 1846, since 1st July, viz: Money accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	496
Property accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44
									540
Army property, (clothing, camp and garrison equipage)—									
Received in 1845, 5; received in 1846, 12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
5.—Ordnance, (pertaining to forts, arsenals, barracks, &c).—									
Received in 1845, 21; received in 1846, 149	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	170
6.—Ordnance, (pertaining to companies).—									
All in 1846	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Second Auditor's Office, October 20, 1846.

JOHN M. McCALLA, *Second Auditor.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Third Auditor's Office, October 19, 1846.

SIR: In compliance with the request contained in your letter of the 17th instant, "to report the whole number of unsettled accounts presented in the last three years, which will not be included in my annual report to the Comptroller, under the acts of the 3d March, 1809, and the 3d of March, 1817, designating the number presented in each of the three years and remaining unsettled at the date of my report," I have the honor to state that the whole number of accounts presented within the last three years, remaining unsettled at this time, is found to be two hundred and thirty six, (236;) of these, one was received in 1844, fifteen in 1845, and two hundred and twenty in 1846.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

PETER HAGNER, *Auditor.*Hon. WM. L. MARCY, *Secretary of War.*

REPORT

OF

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

December 5, 1846.

SIR: Since the last annual report no naval force has been maintained in the Mediterranean. Under the earnest request of the Spanish authorities, the depot at Port Mahon has been broken up, and measures taken to remove the stores, and withdraw the officers in charge of them. It is proposed, in the coming year, to send a suitable force to that station.

After exchanging with the proper officer the ratifications of the treaty between the United States and China, in December last, Commodore Biddle, with the Columbus and Vincennes, the ships under his command, has visited various important points in the China seas. In the month of May, or June, he sailed for Japan, and expected to extend his cruise to Kamschatka.

There is no reason to doubt that he will render the valuable service to be expected from an officer of his experience and judgment, by making our country, its resources, and its friendly disposition towards the people inhabiting those remote regions, more favorably known. He has probably returned to Macao about this time; and in the month of January or February, the Columbus and Vincennes will commence their cruise homeward by way of the north Pacific.

On the 6th of January last, orders were sent from this department to Commodore Biddle to proceed with the Columbus to the northwest coast of America, and assume the command of the naval forces of the United States on that station. No acknowledgment of the order has been received, and there is no reason to doubt that he had left Macao before it reached that place, or that he will promptly obey it on its reaching him.

Commodore Skinner was relieved in the command of the squadron on the coast of Africa, in the month of June last, by Commodore Read. Our naval forces on that station have been actively and successfully employed in the humane duty of suppressing the slave trade. The squadron consists of the frigate United States, 44; sloop Marion, 16; brigs Dolphin and Boxer, 10 each; and store-ship Southampton, 6 guns.

The judicious measures adopted have secured to the officers and men an extraordinary degree of health in that inhospitable climate. Its effects are, however, so injurious, that the cruises have not been, and ought not to be, so long on that as on other stations. The prizes captured and condemned will contribute some thousands of dollars to the navy pension fund.

On the Brazil station, the squadron, under Commodore Rousseau, has been reduced by the return of the frigate Raritan, Captain Gregory, and of the sloop Plymouth, Commander Henry, and the detachment of the

sloop Saratoga, Commander Shubrick, for the Pacific. The frigate Columbia and brig Bainbridge remain on the station; and although this force is small, it has secured protection to American commerce within the limits of its operations.

The frigate Constitution, Captain Percival, has returned to the United States, having made a voyage around the world. The special duty assigned to Captain Percival has been satisfactorily performed.

In the Pacific ocean, the naval forces of the United States, under command of Commodore John D. Sloat, consisted, on the first of July last, of the frigate Savannah; sloops Portsmouth, Levant, Warren, and Cyane; schooner Shark, and store-ship Erie.

They have been reinforced by the frigate Congress, the sloops Saratoga, Dale, and Preble, and the razee Independence. The sloop Levant is on her return home; and authority has been given to send home the Savannah and Warren, the time for which the crews of these vessels enlisted having expired. Commodore W. Branford Shubrick went out in the Independence to relieve Commodore Sloat, under orders issued in August last.

In confidential instructions dated on the 24th of June, 1845, the Secretary of the Navy called Commodore Sloat's "attention particularly to the present aspect of the relations between this country and Mexico. It is the earnest desire of the President to pursue the policy of peace; and he is anxious that you and every part of your squadron should be assiduously careful to avoid any act of aggression. Should Mexico, however, be resolutely bent on hostilities, you will be mindful to protect the persons and interests of citizens of the United States near your station; and should you ascertain, beyond a doubt, that the Mexican government has declared war against us, you will at once employ the forces under your command to the best advantage." "The great distance of your squadron, and the difficulty of communicating with you, is the cause of issuing this order." The officer who was thus instructed observed the line of conduct prescribed to him with such intelligence and fidelity, that no complaint has ever been made of any unauthorized aggression on his part.

On the 7th of June, 1846, at Mazatlan, Commodore Sloat received satisfactory information through Mexico "that the Mexican troops, six or seven thousand strong, had, by order of the Mexican government, invaded the territory of the United States north of the Rio Grande, and had attacked the forces under General Taylor, and that the squadron of the United States was blockading the ports of Mexico on the gulf." He properly considered "these hostilities as justifying his commencing offensive operations on the west coast," and on the 8th of June sailed in the frigate Savannah "for the coast of California, to carry out the orders of the department of the 24th of June, 1845." He arrived at Monterey on the 2d of July, and on the 7th demanded a surrender of the place. This was evaded; and an adequate force landed from the squadron, took possession of the town, and raised the flag of the United States, without opposition or bloodshed. On the 9th, Commander Montgomery, of the sloop Portsmouth, under the commodore's orders, with like success, took possession of San Francisco, and that part of the country, in the name of the United States. On the 17th he sent Purser Fauntleroy with a detachment as far as the mission of St. John's, to hoist the flag of the United

States, and to recover cannon and munitions which had been buried by the enemy. On his arrival he found that the place had been captured an hour or two previously by Lieutenant Colonel Frémont, of the United States army, with whom he returned to Monterey on the 19th.

On the 15th of July the frigate Congress arrived at Monterey, and Commodore Stockton reported to Commodore Sloat for duty as a part of his squadron. On the 23d he was ordered to the command on shore; and on the 29th Commodore Sloat found his infirm health so enfeebled by his arduous duties, that he determined to avail himself of a permission which had been given him, in his discretion, to assign the command to Commodore Stockton, and sailed for Panama on his return home. After encountering much peril and hardship, this gallant and meritorious officer arrived at the seat of government early in November last.

On the 25th of July the Cyane, Captain Mervine, sailed from Monterey, with Lieutenant Colonel Frémont and a small volunteer force on board, for San Diego, to intercept the retreat of the Mexican general, Castro. A few days after, Commodore Stockton sailed in the Congress frigate for San Pedro, and, with a detachment from his squadron of three hundred and sixty men, marched to the enemy's camp. It was found that the camp was broken up, and the Mexicans, under Governor Pico and General Castro, had retreated so precipitately, that Lieutenant Colonel Frémont was disappointed in intercepting him. On the 13th, Commodore Stockton was joined by this gallant officer, and marched a distance of thirty miles from the sea, and entered, without opposition, Ciudad de los Angeles, the capital of the Californias; and on the 22d of August the flag of the United States was flying at every commanding position, and California was in the undisputed military possession of the United States. The conduct of the officers and men of the squadron in these important operations has been characterized by activity, courage, and steady discipline, and entitles them to the thanks of the department. Efficient aid was rendered by Lieutenant Colonel Frémont and the volunteers under his command. In his hands, Commodore Stockton informs the department, he will leave the military government when he shall leave California, in the further execution of his orders.

In the novel situation in which both the commanders of our naval forces have been placed, without instructions to regulate them in the detail of their conduct, they have adopted measures to preserve social order, and maintain our authority, and to withhold from the enemy any advantages from the conquered territory, which are believed to be warranted by the laws of war.

The conduct of both commanders has been marked by discretion, a spirit of conciliation, and a sacred respect for private rights; while the military movements have been ably conceived and brilliantly executed.

On her outward voyage the Congress touched at Honolulu, and landed Mr. Ten Eyck, the commissioner of the United States to the Sandwich islands. It was the good fortune of Commodore Stockton to contribute largely to an amicable adjustment of an unhappy misunderstanding between our former agent and the King's government, which threatened injury to our commercial interests.

The home squadron, on the 13th of May last, consisted of the frigates Cumberland, Raritan, and Potomac; sloops Falmouth, John Adams, and St. Mary's; steamers Mississippi and Princeton; brigs Somers and Por-

poise, and schooner Flirt—under command of Commodore Conner. It has been increased since by the sloops Albany and Boston; steamers Spitfire and Vixen; brigs Perry and Truxtun; schooners Reefer, Petrel, and Bonito, and store-ship Relief.

During the last two years, the menaces of hostilities on the part of Mexico have made it necessary to confine the operations of the squadron principally to the Gulf of Mexico.

On the 29th of March, 1845, the acting Secretary of the Navy, in a confidential despatch, informed Commodore Conner "that the President of the United States is impressed with a belief that it is a possible contingency that the government of Mexico may resort to acts of hostility against the United States, and has directed me to order the other vessels of the home squadron under your command to join you at Vera Cruz. The disposition of the President is to maintain the most friendly relations with the Mexican republic, and to meet any belligerent movement on the part of that republic in the most decisive manner. You will therefore so dispose of the force which now is or may be placed under your command as will give the most effectual protection to our citizens and commerce. You will be cautious not to violate the rights of others, but to resist and punish any aggression on ours. If a public declaration of war shall be made by Mexico against the United States, you will so conduct your operations as to show to her and to the world that, while ready to do justice and to maintain peace, we are prepared to vindicate the national honor, and to visit on our public enemies the utmost severities of the war thus provoked. If, without such an open declaration, hostilities shall be commenced on her part, you will meet and visit them with the utmost promptness and energy." And on the 16th of August, 1845, it was again impressed on him by the Secretary of the Navy, "that the policy of this government is the preservation of peace, if possible."

In the extremely delicate circumstances in which he was placed by the menaced hostilities on the part of Mexico, Commodore Conner fully sustained his reputation for sound judgment in the performance of his duty.

On the 3d day of May, 1846, he received intelligence at Vera Cruz which left no doubt on his mind that orders had been given by the Mexican government to General Arista to attack the American army east of the Del Norte with the forces under his command. On the 4th the Commodore sailed with the principal part of his squadron for the Brazos Santiago, and anchored off the bar on the 8th while the battle of Palo Alto was raging. Although too late to take part in that memorable conflict, the arrival of the squadron was most opportune, and effectual security was given to the depot at Point Isabel by landing 500 seamen and marines under Captain Gregory, of the Raritan. A detachment under Captain Aulick, of the Potomac, proceeded up the river to Burita, and aided in establishing a military post at that place.

For these prompt and gallant movements, the commodore, his officers, and men received the thanks of the President through this department.

On the 13th of May, the Secretary of the Navy informed him that Congress had declared that a state of war exists between the United States and the republic of Mexico, and ordered him to exercise all the rights that belonged to him as the commander-in-chief of a belligerent squadron. Under these orders, he declared and enforced a blockade of the

principal ports of Mexico on the gulf. The enemy had no ships of war which he dared to show on the open sea, and, determined on commencing war, precaution had been taken, in advance of the meditated attack, to place his public vessels in situations where, from natural obstacles, they could not be reached by the ships of our squadron. As soon as authority was given by the appropriations of Congress, measures were taken by the department to purchase, for employment in the squadron, small vessels of suitable draught of water to cross the dangerous bars which guard the ports of Mexico. Three schooners and two small steamers were purchased; but the last of these did not report to the squadron, from uncontrollable causes, until early in November.

On the 7th of August, Commodore Conner appeared off the bar of Alvarado, with a purpose of attempting the capture of the enemy's vessels-of-war in that river. The return of bad weather, endangering the small vessels in the open roadstead, and the rapidity of the current from the swollen state of the river, induced him to abandon his design, and to withdraw his force.

On the 15th of October he made another attempt to enter the Alvarado river for the same purpose. In endeavoring to cross the bar, one of the steamers, having in tow the principal division of the attacking force, grounded and became entangled with the vessels in tow. The current could not be overcome in the state of the wind, without the aid of steam, and the commodore had the mortification of being compelled to retire.

On the 16th of October Commodore M. C. Perry, with the steamer Mississippi and the small vessels, left the squadron at Lizardo, and sailed for Tabasco. On the 23d he arrived off the bar, and with great judgment and gallantry captured the town of Frontiera, with the enemy's steamers and vessels in port, and proceeded up the river a distance of seventy-four miles, into the interior of a settled country, and appeared before the city of Tabasco. He captured the vessels in the port, and, at the earnest request of the foreign merchants, humanely determined not to involve them in ruin by destroying the town. In dropping down the river one of his prizes grounded, and a large body of Mexicans opened a furious fire on her, which was promptly returned with great effect. The stranded vessel was got afloat and the Mexicans beaten off. But in this treacherous attack one American seaman was killed, and Lieutenant Charles W. Morris and two seamen were wounded. Lieutenant Morris survived until the 1st of November, when he died of his wound on board the Cumberland. His commanding officers have paid a sad tribute to the worth of this brave young officer, whose untimely death is a severe loss to the service.

The objects of the expedition were fully accomplished; and, by the capture or destruction of every vessel and steamer of the enemy in that important river, a check has been given to a commerce by which, no doubt, munitions of war were introduced into Mexico from Yucatan.

Much praise is due to Commodore Perry, and to the officers and men under his command, for the skill, judgment, and courage manifested throughout the expedition.

On the 12th of November Commodore Conner sailed with a large portion of his squadron, and on the 14th the town of Tampico capitulated unconditionally without resistance. Three fine gunboats, and other public property, fell into the hands of the captors. The enemy, anticipating an attack, had withdrawn the garrison, removed the guns, and destroyed

his munitions of war. The success of the enterprise is of great importance, and the enemy has lost one of the most considerable ports on the gulf. Arrangements have been made to hold it, and the commodore is instructed to relinquish the command ashore to the officer of the army commanding the garrison, and resume the operations of the squadron. Additions of great value are made to the naval forces in the gulf, by the captures of the enemy's vessels in Tabasco river and at Tampico, and the prizes adapted to the navigation of the mouths of the rivers along the coast will be equipped and usefully employed as cruisers.

The political condition of the State of Yucatan had induced a course of conduct towards her which exempted her from the evils of war. Having received information which justified the belief that this generous course on the part of the United States had been abused, on the 16th of October last I instructed the commander of the squadron that "the President has given to the new position in which Yucatan is placed, by the pronunciamiento of Merida, a careful consideration, and directs me to inform you that the State must be regarded as an integral part of the Mexican republic, and her people as a portion of the public enemies with whom we are at war, and you will act towards her as towards other portions of Mexico."

These instructions will be carried into effect.

During the past season the brig Truxtun has been lost; and the brig Perry wrecked, but has been, by great exertions of Lieutenant-commanding Blake, got to Key West, and will be brought to Norfolk for repair. The officers and crew of the Truxtun became prisoners to the Mexicans. An inquiry will be had as to the causes of both disasters—a proceeding due to the officers and to the service.

No general cartel has been established between the two governments to regulate the exchange of prisoners during the existing war. A proposition of the Mexican government to exchange the officers and crew of the Truxtun against General La Vega and the officers who accompanied him prisoners of war in the United States, was, by your direction, acceded to, and the exchange has been carried into effect. Our officers and men were placed on board our squadron and sent home, and the Mexican officers, being at full liberty, have been offered a free passage in one of our public vessels, and, I have reason to believe, have sailed from Pensacola for Vera Cruz.

In concluding my report of the operations of the naval forces in the Gulf of Mexico, I deem it but an act of justice to call your attention to some considerations which must be borne in mind when forming an estimate of the results accomplished.

The navy of the United States is designed for the protection of our commerce in the most distant seas. The vessels composing it are authorized by law, and have been so constructed, in size and draught of water, as to navigate the ocean with safety. The outlets of the rivers emptying into the gulf are protected by bars, which afford but a small depth of water, and the navigation of this confined sea is exposed to dangers for many months in the year by storms, sudden and violent, so that a vessel constructed with a draught light enough to cross the bars encounters considerable risk in keeping the sea. When hostilities with Mexico commenced, no such vessels belonged to the navy. They would have been almost useless, except to prosecute hostilities in her waters. Since the

necessity arose, and authority was given, vigorous efforts to supply these means have been made, and will be continued; but some time has necessarily elapsed before they could be provided to the limited extent which has been reached.

It gives me pleasure to bear testimony to the chivalrous patriotism which has animated the officers of the navy, of all grades, in prompting them to seek active service against the enemy, and to offer, with the most anxious desire, to be permitted to engage in the most perilous enterprises against the enemy, while those engaged in the irksome and harassing duties of a blockade have performed their dull and heavy task without a murmur, and with no stronger desire than to exchange it for some active and useful enterprise, however hazardous or difficult of execution.

By the terms of the annexation of the republic of Texas as one of the States of our Union, the public vessels which composed the Texan navy were ceded to the United States. On the eleventh day of May last, Hiram G. Runnels, esq., appointed agent for that purpose, received at Galveston, from the Texan authorities, the sloop-of-war Austin, brigs Wharton and Archer, and the schooner San Bernard. The sloop Austin has been brought to Pensacola and will be rebuilt, and form an interesting accession to the navy of the United States. The two brigs and schooner, after survey, were found too much decayed to justify their repair, and have been ordered to be sold. The proceeds of sale will be paid into the treasury of the United States.

Under orders from their government, certain officers of the Texan navy were in charge of the vessels in ordinary when the delivery was made, and continued in that employment at the request of our agent. They could not be paid as officers of the navy of the United States; but believing it to be just and proper, directions have been given to make them compensation for taking care of the property of the United States, at the rate of pay which was allowed them by Texas at the date of its incorporation into our Union.

Beyond this, I have not considered that the laws of the United States authorized me to make payment to any one, because of his having been an officer of the navy of Texas.

The estimates for the naval service for the next fiscal year have been prepared by my direction, and transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury according to law.

I have the honor to present herewith the reports from the several bureaux, and estimates in detail for the several branches of the naval service. They are based on the employment, pending the war, of ten thousand men, as allowed by law, and a number of vessels in commission to give them employment. A statement of the classes of vessels, with their rate and number, is marked E, in the papers accompanying the report from the Bureau of Construction. No estimates are presented for the construction of vessels as permanent additions to the navy. I deem it, however, my duty to suggest that authority for building at least four sea-steamers, capable of bearing an armament sufficient for their own defence, would essentially promote the interests of the public service. The great utility of such vessels in the squadrons in the Pacific, the China seas, on the coast of Africa, and on the Brazil stations, is established by the experience of other nations who employ them.

The estimates from the Bureau of Yards and Docks have been pre-

pared in reference to the existing and pressing wants of the public service, and attention is respectfully asked to the remarks of the officer at the head of that bureau. The difficulties which have been experienced in the work on the dry-dock at New York have retarded its progress, but its practicability is not doubted, and its great importance to the navy induces me earnestly to recommend the appropriation of the required funds for its prosecution.

The importance of Pensacola as a naval station, with the necessary facilities of repairing and refitting ships of war, has, for many years, been pressed on the consideration of Congress. But at no period has the public interest so imperiously required that improvements should be made at that place as at this time. A large naval force is employed in the Gulf of Mexico, exposed to injury from tempests and engaged in hostile operations. If any of our vessels become materially disabled, they cannot be repaired without leaving the station, and coming as far north as Norfolk; and in the voyage the most serious disasters may befall them.

A dock, with sufficient capacity to receive vessels of the largest class, is an indispensable improvement at Pensacola, and I earnestly recommend that an appropriation may be made for that purpose.

A fever of most malignant form has prevailed in the hospital at Pensacola during the past season. I herewith transmit a copy of a report of a joint board of army and navy surgeons, who were directed to investigate the causes. Their opinion is, that the place will be restored to its former salubrity by removal of local causes of disease. Estimates are submitted for this purpose.

By the act of Congress of August 10, 1846, the appropriations for the navy yard at Memphis, for the current year, are to be confined, in the expenditure, to the construction of a ropewalk. Proper measures have been adopted to conform to this restriction. The estimates are prepared with this view. If it shall be deemed advisable to make this yard a place of construction—and in view of its great advantages in the building and outfit of steamers, I may hope that the original purpose of the establishment will not be abandoned—it will be advisable not to continue the restriction on the appropriation for the next year.

The piece of ground called St. Helena, opposite to the navy yard at Gosport, has been bought, by virtue of authority given in the act of 10th August last. When the State of Virginia shall have consented to the said purchase, an estimate will be submitted to make the improvements which were contemplated when the authority to make the purchase was given.

The system by which clothing is furnished to the navy has realized the expectations of those who devised it. The supply is abundant, of excellent quality, at a cheap cost; and no appropriation is asked for the next year, or, without some great disaster, will ever be required again.

In supplying our squadrons abroad, depots, or stores, in which provisions are collected in anticipation of the wants of the vessels, are indispensable. I concur in the recommendation of the chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, that the act of June 17, 1844, requiring the Secretary of the Navy to order commissioned or warrant officers of the navy to take charge of the naval stores for foreign squadrons, ought to be modified. The compensation allowed would command the services of competent and experienced persons in civil life. It is a duty which but few officers desire, or are qualified for; and it does not appear proper to re-

quire of an officer to enter into bond to perform duties under orders. From the experience had of its operation, I have no doubt that money would be saved by allowing the appointment of civilians, with the advice and consent of the Senate, and thus enlarge the sphere of selection.

The act of March 3, 1843, requiring supplies for the navy to be procured by contract, on advertisement, with the lowest bidder, has not been construed to affect contracts executed prior to its enactment. Contracts for the supply of cheese and butter for five years were in a course of execution at the date of the passage of this law, and will expire one in December, 1846, and one in May, 1847. The result of a careful examination made at the bureau is, that economy has been promoted, and the quality of the ration greatly improved by this mode of contracting. I respectfully invite attention to the recommendation on that subject.

The naval school, during the past year, has been continued under the judicious superintendence of Commander Franklin Buchanan, and gives renewed promise of usefulness to the service. At the last session of Congress it was made the subject of no special appropriation, but permission was given to apply a limited sum, (\$28,500,) from the existing appropriations, to "instruction, improvements, and repairs at Fort Severn." This moderate provision has enabled the department to make some necessary additions to the accommodations of the school, and has been found sufficient for its economical support. It is hoped that a similar provision will be adopted for the ensuing year. The propriety of affording to midshipmen the means of acquiring that knowledge which is essential to the skillful discharge of their professional duties, has been long recognised by Congress in its annual appropriations for instruction on board our ships-of-war. In the prosecution of a like purpose, a naval school, it is believed, will be found to add little to the cost of the present defective system, while it cannot fail to be attended with the most important benefits to the navy.

Connected with the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography is the Observatory. Besides conducting an extensive series of astronomical observations, it is the duty of that office to construct charts, prove nautical instruments before purchase, rate chronometers, and supply our armed cruisers with the nautical books, instruments, maps and charts, necessary to their safe conduct at sea. The arrangement is such as to promote economy, and to give assurance that these indispensable aids may be relied on. The observations made and published are exclusively the work of naval officers, and are highly creditable to their scientific attainments. There can be no doubt that, with the facilities of the Observatory, we might produce our own nautical ephemeris, for which we are now dependent on foreign nations, and without which our ships that are abroad could not find their way home, nor those at home venture out of sight of our own shores. A small appropriation would be sufficient to accomplish the object; and it may well be anticipated that the expenditure would be returned, by supplying our merchant vessels with the American Nautical Almanac at cost.

I invite attention to the report from the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. The authority to appoint a small number of assistant surgeons is necessary to the public service. Under existing circumstances, it has been found necessary to employ citizen physicians in some of our smaller vessels.

The commandant of the marine corps has prepared estimates for the number of officers and marines as fixed by law. I am strongly impressed with the opinion, that an increase of the rank and file of the corps would greatly promote the efficiency of our ships in their operations against Mexico. With light pieces, prepared as field artillery, on board each ship, the expeditions, which must include operations on shore, would derive important aid from increased guards of marines.

The act of August 4, 1842, provided that, until otherwise ordered by Congress, officers of the navy shall not be increased beyond the number in the respective grades that were in the service on the 1st day of January, 1842. This restriction has been construed to apply to warrant officers, other than midshipmen. The number of boatswains, gunners, carpenters, and sailmakers happened to be small for the wants of the service at the date fixed. Embarrassment is often felt for want of authority to add to the number. It is a power which has never been abused; and, as such appointments are rewards of meritorious seamen or mechanics, it appears to me that the restriction might be removed without detriment to the public interest or danger of abuse.

I cannot conclude this report without inviting attention to the operation of the act of Congress of March 3d, 1845, in regard to the appointment of midshipmen. The justice of the principle established is unquestionable, and its application has given general satisfaction. Previously to its passage, appointments were made without regard to residence, and resulted in inequalities which it will take many years to remove. The law forbids any appointment from a State having more than its proportion. Some applications for midshipmen's warrants have recently been made in behalf of sons of officers who have fallen in battle, which could not be granted, on account of their residence in States not entitled. I recommend that the restriction of the law may be so far removed that one out of five or six vacancies, as they occur in the grade of midshipmen, may be filled at large, irrespective of the place of residence, in the same manner as a portion of the cadets at West Point are now annually appointed. Cases of peculiar merit, occasionally presenting themselves, might thus be provided for under the direction of the President.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. Y. MASON.

To the PRESIDENT.

List of deaths in the navy, as ascertained at the department since Decem-
ber 1, 1845.

Name and rank.	Date.	Place.
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LIST OF PAPERS

ACCOMPANYING THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

- List of deaths, resignations, and dismissions in the navy.
- Estimates for the office of the Secretary of the Navy, bureaus, and southwest Executive building.
- General estimate for the naval service, including the marine corps.
- Reports and detailed estimates from the—
 - Bureau of Yards and Docks.
 - Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography.
 - Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repairs.
 - Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.
 - Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.
- Letter from the Commandant of the marine corps, transmitting estimates from the Paymaster and Quartermaster of the marine corps.
- Report from the Commissioner of Pensions, with lists of invalid, widow, and privateer pensioners, and estimates.
- Report from the Fourth Auditor on the receipts and expenditures of the Navy Pension Fund and Privateer Pension Fund.
- Letters from Commodore Conner to the Secretary of the Navy, dated August 10th, October 17th, November 5th, and November 11th, with their respective enclosures.
- Letter from Commodore Sloat to the Secretary of the Navy, (No. 52) dated July 31, 1846, with enclosures, marked A, B, C, D, E, F, and G, and Nos. 1 to 10, inclusive.
- Letter from Commodore Stockton to the Secretary of the Navy, dated August 28, 1846, with enclosures, Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 14.
- Report of Joint Board of Army and Navy Officers, in relation to naval hospital at Pensacola, with accompanying map.

Christy C. Rice	March 5, 1846	New York
John C. Spencer	Dec. 29, 1845	Sloop Marion, coast of Africa
Thos. Breeze	Oct. 18, 1846	Cambridge, Mass.
Rich. R. Waldron	Oct. 30, 1846	Hospital, New York

Wm. Ryland	Jan. 19, 1846	Washington
Chas. Henry Alden	Sept. 24, 1846	Pensacola, Florida
Wm. H. Jamieson	Dec. 8, 1845	Charleston, S. C.

List of deaths in the navy, as ascertained at the department since December 1, 1845.

Name and rank.	Date.	Place.
<i>Captains.</i>		
Jesse D. Elliott -	Dec. 10, 1845	Philadelphia.
Wm. M. Crane -	March 18, 1846	Washington.
James Renshaw -	May 29, 1846	Washington.
Jno. B. Nicolson -	Nov. 9, 1846	Washington.
<i>Commanders.</i>		
Rich. A. Jones -	April 17, 1846	Baltimore, Md.
Wm. C. Wetmore -	August 7, 1846	Bergen, N. J.
<i>Lieutenants.</i>		
Oliver Tod -	Dec. 1, 1845	Columbus, (74) at sea.
Lewis G. Keith -	May 1, 1846	Baltimore, Md.
John Cassin Henry -	Feb. 18, 1846	Philadelphia.
Jno. Graham -	June 27, 1846	Maysville, Ky.
Geo. M. Bache -	Sept. 8, 1846	Drowned.
Wm. B. Beverly -	Oct. 30, 1846	Elizabethtown, N. J.
Chas. W. Morris -	Nov. 1, 1846	Frigate Cumberland, of a wound received in the attack on Tabasco.
<i>Surgeon.</i>		
Chas. A. Hassler -	Nov. 27, 1846	Drowned in Long Island Sound.
<i>Assistant Surgeon.</i>		
Jno. T. Barlow -	August 22, 1846	Savannah, Georgia.
<i>Pursers.</i>		
Christ'r C. Rice -	March 5, 1846	New York.
Jno. C. Spencer -	Dec. 29, 1845	Sloop Marion, coast of Africa.
Thos. Breese -	Oct. 12, 1846	Cambridge, Mass.
Rich. R. Waldron -	Oct. 30, 1846	Hospital, New York.
<i>Chaplains.</i>		
Wm. Ryland -	Jan. 19, 1846	Washington.
Chas. Henry Alden -	Sept. 24, 1846	Pensacola, Florida.
<i>Passed Midshipman.</i>		
Wm. H. Jamesson -	Dec. 8, 1845	Charleston, S. C.

List of deaths, &c.—Continued.

Name and rank.	Date.	Place.
<i>Midshipmen.</i>		
Joseph T. Bartlett -	March 30, 1846	Drowned on Monrovia bar, coast of Africa.
Gid. D. Chenoweth -	April, 1846	Near Louisville, Ky.
Wingate Pilsbury -	July 25, 1846	Drowned near Vera Cruz.
<i>Masters.</i>		
Salvadore Catalona -	Jan. 4, 1846	Washington.
Marmaduke Dove -	July 3, 1846	Washington.
<i>Gunners.</i>		
Jno. Barr -	April 20, 1846	Norfolk, Va.
Washington Bright -	Oct. 17, 1846	Pensacola.
<i>Carpenter.</i>		
J. C. Morrison -	April 16, 1846	-
<i>Sailmaker.</i>		
Nath'l B. Peed -	May 9, 1846	New York.
<i>Chief Engineer.</i>		
Andrew Hebard -	August 4, 1846	Buffalo, N. Y.
<i>Chief Naval Constructor.</i>		
Sam'l Humphreys -	August 16, 1846	Georgetown, D. C.
<i>Naval Constructor.</i>		
Foster Rhodes -	Nov. 7, 1846	Pensacola, Florida.
<i>James H. Polley</i>		
<i>Charles B. Oliver</i>		
<i>Teacher of Languages.</i>		
<i>J. A. Branch</i>		

List of resignations in the navy, since December 1, 1845.

Name and rank.	Date	Date of acceptance.
<i>Lieutenants.</i>		
Richard C. Cogdell	July 26, 1846.	July 26, 1846.
Henry L. Chipman	September 19, 1846.	September 19, 1846.
<i>Assistant Surgeon.</i>		
Joshua Huntington	December 22, 1845.	December 22, 1845.
<i>Purser.</i>		
Charles Overing Handy	June 4, 1846.	June 4, 1846.
<i>Passed Midshipman.</i>		
George W. Clark	July 9, 1846.	July 9, 1846.
<i>Midshipmen.</i>		
Alexander J. Mitchell	December 8, 1845.	December 8, 1845.
B. L. T. Henderson	April 6, 1846.	April 6, 1846.
Frederick M. Humphrey	May 14, 1846.	May 14, 1846.
James L. Tillotson	May 14, 1846.	May 14, 1846.
John J. Goodloe	June 1, 1846.	June 1, 1846.
John Laurens	July 27, 1846.	July 27, 1846.
Leonidas McDougal	October 1, 1846.	October 1, 1846.
Robert Milligan	July 8, 1846.	July 8, 1846.
Robert Patton	October 1, 1846.	October 1, 1846.
James Heron	October 31, 1846.	October 31, 1846.
Washington Hammond	October 27, 1846.	October 27, 1846.
<i>Masters.</i>		
John Freeman	August 26, 1846.	August 26, 1846.
George Marshall	August 26, 1846.	August 26, 1846.
<i>Masters' Mates.</i>		
James H. Polley	February 27, 1846—ap- pointed boatswain.	February 27, 1846—ap- pointed boatswain.
Charles B. Oliver	June 2, 1846—appointed gunner.	June 2, 1846—appointed gunner.
<i>Teacher of Languages.</i>		
L. A. Bianchirie	July 27, 1846.	July 27, 1846.

Estimate of the Navy, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1848. **List of resignations, &c.—Continued.**

Name and rank.	Date of acceptance.
<i>Gunner.</i>	
Robert S. King	July 3, 1846.
<i>Sailmaker.</i>	
Charles Harvey	April 18, 1846.
February 18, 1846.	Joshua Bryant
July 6, 1846.	John Burdine
May 29, 1846.	Thad. W. Kelly
June 20, 1846.	Isaac H. Wright
July 1, 1846.	Tunis Craven
July 9, 1846.	Joshua Barker
January 30, 1846.	Charles B. Moss

List of dismissions from the navy, since December 1, 1845.

Name and rank.		Date of dismissal.
<i>Lieutenant.</i>		
John A. Russ	- - - -	August 14, 1846.
<i>Midshipman.</i>		
Jno. E. Hopson	- - - -	October 9, 1846.
<i>Masters.</i>		
Robert A. Cassin	- - - -	January 1, 1846.
Robert H. Nichols	- - - -	January 10, 1846.
<i>Boatswain.</i>		
Joshua Bryant	- - - -	February 18, 1846.
<i>Sailmakers.</i>		
Jno. Burdine	- - - -	July 6, 1846.
Thad. W. Kelly	- - - -	May 29, 1846.
<i>Navy Agent.</i>		
Isaac H. Wright	- - - -	June 20, 1846—nomi- nation withdrawn by the President.
<i>Naval Storekeeper.</i>		
Tunis Craven	- - - -	July 1, 1846.
<i>Naval Constructor.</i>		
Josiah Barker	- - - -	July 9, 1846.
<i>Chief Engineer.</i>		
Charles B. Moss	- - - -	January 30, 1846—af- ter an examination, his commission as a chief engineer was revoked, and an ap- pointment as second assistant engineer of- fered him. This of- fer has not been ac- cepted.
<i>Teacher of Languages.</i>		
L. A. Blanchard	- - - -	

Estimate of the sums required for the support of the office of the Secretary of the Navy, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1848.

Salary of the Secretary of the Navy, per act of February 20, 1819	\$6,000
Salaries of the clerks and messengers employed in the office of the Secretary of the Navy, per acts of August 31 and August 26, 1842	13,550
Salaries of two clerks, at \$1,200 each, authorized by act of August 26, 1842, and continued since, every year	2,400
Total for salaries	21,950

Contingent expenses—

Blank books, binding, and stationery	\$1,000
Printing	400
Labor	400
Newspapers and periodicals	200
Miscellaneous items	840
	2,840
	24,790

Submitted and required for immediate use—

For extra clerk hire during the continuance of the Mexican war, and the settlement of the increased business occasioned by it	\$3,600
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General estimate of the sums required for the support of the office of the Secretary of the Navy, and the several bureaus of the Navy Department, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1848.

Office.	Salaries.	Contingent.	Submitted.
Secretary of the Navy	\$21,950	\$2,840	\$3,600
Bureau of Yards and Docks	10,400	500	1,000
Ordnance and Hydrography	8,400	520	1,000
Construction, Equipment, and Repair	19,100	500	
Provisions and Clothing	8,300	770	1,000
Medicine and Surgery	6,600	870	200
	74,750	6,000	6,800

	300,000 00	550,000 00	550,000 00
	5,000 00	5,000 00	5,000 00
	3,005,000 00	5,505,000 00	5,510,000 00

RECAPITULATION.

Salaries	\$74,750
Contingent	6,000
Submitted	6,800
Total estimate	<u>\$87,550</u>

Estimate of the sums required for the expenses of the southwest executive building, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1848.

Superintendent	\$250
Three watchmen	1,095
Labor	325
Fuel and light	1,350
Miscellaneous items	1,150
	<u>4,170</u>

Submitted and required for immediate use—
For extra clerk hire during the continuance of the Mexican war,
and the settlement of the increased business occasioned by it

General estimate of the sums required for the support of the office of the
Secretary of the Navy, and the several bureaus of the Navy Depart-
ment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1848.

Salaries	Contingent	Submitted
\$21,250	\$2,840	\$3,600
10,400	500	1,000
8,400	530	1,000
12,100	500	
2,300	770	1,000
6,600	870	900
<u>74,750</u>	<u>6,000</u>	<u>6,800</u>

General estimate of the sums required for the support of the navy, for the fiscal year commencing on the first of July, 1847, and ending on the 30th of June, 1848.

	Estimated for 1847-'8.	Estimated for 846-'7.	Appropriated for 1846-'7.
Pay of commission, warrant, and petty officers and seamen, including the engineer corps of the navy - - - - -	\$3,292,806 00	\$2,581,790 00	\$3,571,735 00
Pay of superintendents - - - - -	67,470 00	66,970 00	66,920 00
Provisions for commission, warrant, and petty officers and seamen, including engineers and marines attached to vessels for sea service -	887,989 20	652,328 00	869,722 00
Surgeons' necessaries and appliances for the sick and hurt of the naval service, including the marine corps - - - - -	40,200 00	21,072 40	21,072 00
Increase, repair, armament and equipment of the navy, and wear and tear of vessels in commission, including coal for steamers, and purchase of hemp - - - - -	2,500,000 00	1,050,000 00	1,050,000 00
Ordnance and ordnance stores, including incidental expenses - - - - -	371,390 00	371,820 00	371,820 00
Nautical books, maps, charts, instruments, binding and repairing the same, and all expenses of the hydrographical office -	25,940 00	35,900 00	35,900 00
Improvement and repair of navy-yards -	767,657 74	600,000 00	550,818 15
Improvement and repair of hospital buildings and grounds - - - - -	64,046 29	29,006 50	29,006 50
Repairs of magazines - - - - -	1,400 00	800 00	800 00
Contingent expenses that may accrue for the following purposes, viz: freight and transportation; printing and stationery; advertising in newspapers; books, maps, models and drawings; purchase and repair of fire-engines and machinery; repair of steam-engines, and attendance on the same in yards; purchase and maintenance of horses and oxen, and driving teams; carts, timber-wheels, and workmen's tools of every description, and repairing the same; postage of letters on public business; coal and other fuel, and oil and candles for navy-yards and shore stations; cleaning and clearing up yards; incidental labor not chargeable to any other appropriation; labor attending the delivery of public stores and supplies on foreign stations; wharfage, dockage, storage, and rent; travelling expenses of officers; funeral expenses; commissions; hire of agents; clerk hire, store rent, office rent, stationery and fuel to navy agents and naval storekeepers; flags, awnings, and packing-boxes; premiums, and incidental expenses of recruiting; apprehending deserters; per diem allowance to persons attending courts martial and courts of inquiry, or other service authorized by law; compensation to judge advocates; pilotage and towing vessels; assistance rendered to vessels in distress -	600,000 00	550,000 00	550,000 00
Contingent expenses for objects not hereinbefore enumerated - - - - -	5,000 00	5,000 00	5,000 00
	8,623,899 23	5,964,686 90	7,122,793 65

Sums required for the support of the navy—Continued.

MARINE CORPS.

Appropriated for 1846-'7.	Estimated for 1846-'7.	Estimated for 1847-'8.	Appropriated for 1846-'7.
\$200,771 00	\$202,081 16	\$199,280 27	Pay and subsistence - - -
45,070 20	45,077 20	31,944 80	Provisions for marines serving on shore - - -
46,787 50	46,787 50	40,548 00	Clothing for marine corps - - -
-	16,274 12	15,469 12	Fuel - - -
2,300 00	2,300 00	4,305 20	Military stores - - -
8,000 00	8,000 00	8,000 00	Transportation - - -
6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	Repairs of barracks - - -
17,980 00	18,184 00	20,281 12	Contingencies - - -
326,908 70	344,703 98	325,828 51	

REPORT FROM THE BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS,

November 14, 1846.

SIR: Agreeably to the directions in your letter of the 2d instant, I have the honor to submit, herewith, the estimates required from this bureau, viz: For the support of the naval and civil branches at the several yards and stations; for the improvement and repairs necessary at each; for the continuation of the dry dock at the New York navy yard; for the several recruiting stations; and for contingent demands coming under the cognizance of this bureau.

I also respectfully submit, in compliance with the act of 21st April, 1808, a list of the contracts made during the past year, together with an abstract of all offers received under advertisements for this bureau, required by the act of 3d March, 1843.

The amounts estimated by this bureau are—

For improvements and repairs at navy yards and stations	-	\$492,657	74
For the dry dock at New York	-	275,000	00
For the naval branches at yards and hospitals	-	218,536	00
For the civil branch at yards	-	67,470	00
For hospital buildings and magazines	-	65,446	29
For the recruiting stations	-	40,800	00
For the contingent demands	-	187,287	57
Making the aggregate amount from this bureau	-	1,347,197	60

These estimates have been carefully revised; and, making such reductions from the estimates furnished by the commandants of the several yards and stations as the interests of the service would allow, have been limited to the smallest amounts which the necessary wants of the navy may require. For further information I respectfully refer to the accompanying tables, marked Y. and D.—A, and Y. and D. No. 1 to No. 8 inclusive.

The works of improvement and repair at the several yards, for which appropriations were made at the last session of Congress, are in progress; and, taking into consideration the lateness of the season when the appropriations were made, are advancing as rapidly as a due regard to their proper construction would justify.

The objects to which I would respectfully call your special attention are, the dry dock at New York, and the navy yards at Philadelphia, Pensacola, and Memphis.

I regret that I am not able to report the dry dock to be in a more forward state than it now is; unexpected and unforeseen obstacles have intervened to retard its progress. On the 3d of July last the water made a breach in the northeast angle of the coffer dam, which caused a delay of forty-four days, and an additional expense of \$14,250. Subsequently, on the 17th of September, another breach was made under the dam at the northwest angle, which also caused a further delay of thirty-four days, with the probable additional expense of \$17,947 21.

The nature of the soil at the site upon which the dock is located, although considered the most favorable that the yard afforded, is no doubt the principal cause of these accidents which have retarded the progress of

the work. The upper stratum of the excavation was a soft mud from one to eight feet deep, both difficult and tedious to remove. Beneath this mud is a body of fine sand and clay, mixed in every variety of proportion—sometimes nearly all clay, and at others nearly all sand, extending to a great depth. Borings have recently been made to the depth of sixty feet below high water, or sixty-five below the coping of the dock, which indicate the continuance of the same material, interspersed with veins of nearly pure coarse sand. A trial pile has been driven to the depth of forty feet below the bottom of the foundations, or upwards of eighty feet below the coping. The movements of this pile in driving indicated no change in the character of the material at that great depth.

The best advised measures have been adopted to repair the damage occasioned by the breaches, and to guard against similar accidents in future, which it is hoped will result successfully. Contracts have been made for a large portion of the materials required, on reasonable terms, some of which are in the course of delivery. Offers to contract for supplying other materials are now being invited through the newspapers; and if all the contractors comply with their respective engagements, no delay will be experienced for the want of materials, and the work will be prosecuted with energy. It is expected that the masonry of the superstructure will be commenced as early as April next.

The amount which has been expended on this dock for materials and labor since the 1st October, 1845, is \$168,343 07, and the whole amount which has been expended since its commencement to the 30th of September last has been \$369,511 60; of which \$166,665 38 was for materials, and \$202,846 22 for labor.

The engineer is satisfied of the entire practicability of constructing the work on its present site, and upon the plan which has been adopted. The additional securities that have recently been taken to guard against accidents in future, induce me to believe that the work will now be successfully prosecuted; and for this purpose the sum of \$275,000 is asked for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1848.

With reference to the Philadelphia navy yard, I respectfully remark, that the water opposite that yard has now become so shoal as to render it, in its present state, totally inadequate to the purposes of a navy yard. If the present location is to be retained and used for building, repairing, and equipping ships of war, piers must be extended to deep water, and building slips and ship-houses erected thereon. Estimates are submitted for the erection of piers Nos. 2, 3, and 4, during the next year, which should hereafter be extended to deeper water, under future appropriations.

At Pensacola navy yard some of the improvements contemplated have been in progress during the year, and the materials necessary for the construction of others have been collected. The construction of the permanent wharf, at this time the most important object at that yard, will be commenced so soon as the necessary machinery (dredging vessel and pile-driver) can be prepared, the materials having already been collected.

The amount asked for the hospital at Pensacola is required to provide additional accommodations at that place for the large number of sick, consequent upon the great increase of our squadron in the Gulf of Mexico, the want of which has been seriously felt for some time past. The drainage of ponds of stagnant fresh water in the vicinity of this establishment

is considered indispensable to the health of its inmates, and forms a considerable item in the estimates.

The law of the last session of Congress which confined the expenditure of the appropriations made for the Memphis navy yard to the construction of a ropewalk, caused some delay to the work, and embarrassment to the bureau. Contracts had been entered into for the supply of materials and performance of labor at that yard to a considerable extent, and a portion of the former had already been delivered. It became necessary to ascertain what portion of the contracts which had been made could be appropriated to the ropewalk, and made available in its construction. The necessary inquiries were accordingly made, which resulted in satisfying the bureau that all the then existing contracts, with but one exception, could be diverted from the objects for which they were originally intended, and be made available for the ropewalk, &c. The necessary orders were issued accordingly, and all the materials which had been contracted for, so far as might be required, have been applied to its construction. If this building is to be completed and put into operation, and further improvements of a permanent character be contemplated, it will be necessary to erect workshops, a storehouse, (one wing only at present,) a saw-mill, offices, and a house for the commandant, estimates for which have been prepared, and are herewith submitted.

To the subject of live oak and other timber growing upon the public lands, I beg leave to call your serious attention. Having so recently taken charge of this bureau, I have not been able to give to the subject that consideration which its great importance merits, and consequently am not prepared at this time to present my views at large, or recommend any particular plan for its protection. In my opinion, however, this interest of the government greatly exceeds the estimate generally placed upon it, and requires the adoption of a system by which it may be more thoroughly and effectually protected from the frequent and extensive depredations to which it is liable.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JCS. SMITH.

HON. JOHN Y. MASON,

Secretary of the Navy.

and repair of fire engines, and for the purchase of steam engines; for the purchase of live oak and other timber; for the purchase and maintenance of horses and mules, and driving teams; for carts, timber wheels, and workmen's tools of every description, and repairing the same; for postage of letters on public service; for coals and other fuel; for candles and oil for the use of navy yards and shore stations; for cleaning and charring up yards; for bags, swinings, and packing boxes; for incidental labor at navy yards, not applicable to any other appropriation; and for no other object or purpose whatever.

Total

1,347,197 60

1,266,075 15

JCS. SMITH.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, November 5, 1845.

Schedule of papers which accompany the report of the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks to the Secretary of the Navy, for the year ending June 30, 1848.

- Y. & D.—A.—General estimate for Yards and Docks.
 Y. & D. No. 1.—Estimate for the support of the Bureau.
 Y. & D. No. 2.—Recruiting stations, in detail.
 Y. & D. No. 3.—Officers and others at yards and stations, in detail.
 Y. & D. No. 4.—For the improvement and repairs at yards and stations.
 Y. & D. No. 5.—Statement showing the sums which make up the first and second items in general estimate.
 Y. & D. No. 6.—For improvements and repairs at hospitals and magazines.
 Y. & D. No. 7.—A list of the contracts made and received during the year ending 30th September, 1846, under act of Congress of April 21, 1808.
 Y. & D. No. 8.—Abstract of offers received for supplying articles, &c., required by act of 3d March, 1843.

Y. & D.—A.

GENERAL ESTIMATE FOR YARDS AND DOCKS

Estimated amounts that will be required for the naval service for the year ending 30th June, 1848, so far as comes under the cognizance of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, in addition to the unexpended balances which may remain in the Treasury 1st July, 1847.

	Estimated for the year ending 30th June, 1848.	Estimated for the year ending 30th June, 1847.
1st. For the pay of commission, warrant, and petty officers, (see paper Y. & D. No. 5) -	\$259,336 00	\$404,486 00
2d. For the pay of superintendents, naval constructors, and all the civil establishments at the several yards and stations, (see paper Y. & D. No. 5) -	67,470 00	69,470 00
3d. For improvements and necessary repairs at navy yards and stations, including the dry dock at New York, (see paper Y. & D. No. 4) -	767,657 74	612,915 65
4th. For hospital buildings and their dependencies, (see paper Y. & D. No. 6) -	64,046 29	29,006 50
5th. For magazines, (see paper Y. & D. No. 6) -	1,400 00	800 00
6th. For contingent expenses which may accrue during the year for the following purposes, viz : For the freight and transportation of materials and stores for yards and docks ; for printing and stationery ; for books, maps, models, and drawings ; for the purchase and repair of fire engines, and for machinery of every description ; for the repair of steam engines, and attendance on the same, in navy yards ; for the purchase and maintenance of horses and oxen, and driving teams ; for carts, timber wheels, and workmen's tools of every description, and repairing the same ; for postage of letters on public service ; for coals and other fuel ; for candles and oil for the use of navy yards and shore stations ; for cleaning and clearing up yards ; for flags, awnings, and packing boxes ; for incidental labor at navy yards, not applicable to any other appropriation ; and for no other object or purpose whatever -	187,287 57	150,000 00
Total - - -	1,347,197 60	1,266,678 15

JOS. SMITH.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, November 5, 1846.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, November 14, 1846.

SIR: I have the honor to submit, herewith, an estimate of the amount necessary for the support of this bureau for the year ending 30th June, 1848, in which I have asked for an additional clerk, at a salary of one thousand dollars.

I respectfully call your attention to the fact, that the duties assigned to this bureau are no less important, and the labor performed therein no less arduous, than in others. This labor has been greatly increased under the law of 3d March, 1843, in relation to the mode of procuring supplies by contract, &c., and makes the services of another clerk for this office (in which only three are now employed) highly necessary, to secure a punctual and proper discharge of the duties assigned to this bureau.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,
JOS. SMITH.

Hon. J. Y. MASON,
Secretary of the Navy.

Y. & D. No. 1.

Estimate of the sums required for the support of the Bureau of Yards and Docks for the year ending 30th June, 1848, under the act of Congress approved 31st August, 1842.

Com. Joseph Smith, chief of bureau	\$3,500
William G. Ridgely, chief clerk	1,400
Stephen Gough, clerk	1,000
William P. Moran, clerk	800
W. P. S. Sanger, civil engineer	2,000
George F. de la Roche, draughtsman	1,000
Charles Hunt, messenger	700
Contingent expenses	500
	<u>10,900</u>

Submitted.

One clerk, to take charge of the business relating to contracts, and the navy storekeepers' returns - \$1,000

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS,
November 5, 1846.

Y. & D. No. 2.

RECRUITING STATIONS.

Estimate of the pay of officers attached to recruiting stations, for the year ending 30th June, 1848, if no alteration is made in the number of stations.

	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Baltimore.	Norfolk.	New Orleans.	Total.	Aggregate amount.
Commanders - - -	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	\$12,600
Lieutenants - - -	2	2	1	1	2	1	9	13,500
Surgeons - - -	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	10,500
Midshipmen - - -	2	2	2	2	2	2	12	4,200
Total - - -	6	6	5	5	6	5	33	40,800

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS,
November 5, 1846.

Y. & D. No. 3.

Estimate of the pay of officers and others at navy yards and stations, for the year ending 30th June, 1848.

No.	PORTSMOUTH, N. H.	Pay.	Aggregate.
	<i>Naval.</i>		
1	Captain - - -	\$3,500	
1	Commander - - -	2,100	
1	Lieutenant - - -	1,500	
1	Master - - -	1,000	
1	Passed midshipman - - -	750	
1	Midshipman - - -	350	
1	Surgeon - - -	1,800	
1	Boatswain - - -	700	
1	Gunner - - -	700	
1	Carpenter - - -	700	
1	Purser - - -	2,000	
1	Steward, assistant to purser - - -	360	
1	Steward (surgeon's) - - -	216	
			\$15,646

No.	PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—Continued.	Pay.	Aggregate.
<i>Ordinary.</i>			
2	Passed midshipmen, at \$750 each	\$1,500	
1	Carpenter's mate	228	
6	Seamen, at \$144 each	864	
12	Ordinary seamen, at \$120 each	1,440	
			\$4,032
<i>Civil.</i>			
1	Storekeeper	1,400	
1	Naval constructor	2,300	
1	Foreman and inspector of timber	700	
1	Clerk of the yard	900	
1	Clerk to the commandant	900	
1	Clerk to the storekeeper	750	
1	Clerk to the naval constructor	400	
1	Porter	300	
			7,650
	Total		27,358

No.	BOSTON.	Pay.	Aggregate.
<i>Naval.</i>			
1	Captain	\$3,500	
1	Commander	2,100	
2	Lieutenants, at \$1,500 each	3,000	
2	Masters, at \$1,000 each	2,000	
1	Surgeon	1,800	
1	Assistant surgeon	950	
1	Chaplain	1,200	
1	Professor	1,200	
4	Passed midshipmen, at \$750 each	3,000	
3	Midshipmen, at \$350 each	1,050	
1	Boatswain	800	
1	Gunner	800	
1	Carpenter	800	
1	Purser	2,500	
1	Clerk to purser	500	
1	Steward, assistant to purser	360	
1	Steward (surgeon's)	216	
			\$25,776

No.	BOSTON—Continued.	Pay.	Aggregate.
	<i>Hospital.</i>		
1	Surgeon	\$1,750	
1	Assistant surgeon	950	
1	Steward	288	
1	Matron	180	
2	Nurses, at \$120 each	240	
1	Cook	144	
2	Washers, at \$120 each	240	
3	Watchmen, at \$144 each	432	
			\$4,224
	<i>Civil.</i>		
1	Storekeeper	1,700	
1	Naval constructor	2,300	
1	Measurer and inspector of timber	900	
1	Clerk of the yard	900	
1	Clerk to the commandant	900	
1	Clerk (2d) to the commandant	750	
1	Clerk to the storekeeper	1,050	
1	Clerk (2d) to the storekeeper	600	
1	Clerk (3d) to the storekeeper	500	
1	Clerk to the naval constructor	650	
1	Keeper of the magazine	480	
1	Porter	300	
			11,030
	Total		41,030

NOTE.—The surgeon and assistant surgeon of the yard are to be required to attend to the marines also.

No.	NEW YORK.	Pay.	Aggregate.
	<i>Naval.</i>		
1	Captain	\$3,500	
1	Commander	2,100	
2	Lieutenants, at \$1,500 each	3,000	
2	Masters, at \$1,000 each	2,000	
1	Surgeon	1,800	
1	Assistant surgeon	950	
1	Chaplain	1,200	
1	Professor	1,200	
4	Passed midshipmen, at \$750 each	3,000	

No.	NEW YORK—Continued.	Pay.	Aggregate.
3	Midshipmen, at \$350 each	\$1,050	
1	Boatswain	800	
1	Gunner	800	
1	Carpenter	800	
1	Sailmaker	800	
1	Purser	2,500	
1	Clerk to purser	500	
1	Steward, assistant to purser	360	
1	Steward	360	
1	Steward (surgeon's)	360	
			\$27,080
	<i>Hospital.</i>		
1	Surgeon	1,750	
2	Assistant surgeons, at \$950 each	1,900	
1	Apothecary	420	
1	Hospital steward	288	
1	Matron	180	
4	Nurses, at \$120 each	480	
2	Cooks, at \$144 each	288	
2	Washers at \$120 each	240	
1	Porter	144	
1	Messenger	144	
2	Boatmen, at \$120 each	240	
			6,074
	<i>Civil.</i>		
1	Storekeeper	1,700	
1	Naval constructor	2,300	
1	Inspector and measurer of timber	900	
1	Clerk of the yard	900	
1	Clerk to the commandant	900	
1	Clerk (2d) to the commandant	750	
1	Clerk to the storekeeper	1,050	
1	Clerk (2d) to the storekeeper	600	
1	Clerk (3d) to the storekeeper	500	
1	Clerk to the naval constructor	650	
1	Keeper of the magazine	480	
1	Porter	300	
			11,030
	Total		44,184

NOTE.—The surgeon and assistant surgeon of the yard are to be required to attend to the marines also.

No.	PHILADELPHIA.	Pay.	Aggregate.
<i>Naval.</i>			
1	Captain - - - - -	\$3,500	
1	Commander - - - - -	2,100	
2	Lieutenants, at \$1,500 each - - - - -	3,000	
1	Master - - - - -	1,000	
1	Surgeon - - - - -	1,800	
1	Assistant surgeon - - - - -	950	
1	Passed midshipman - - - - -	750	
1	Midshipman - - - - -	350	
1	Chaplain - - - - -	1,200	
1	Boatswain - - - - -	700	
1	Gunner - - - - -	700	
1	Carpenter - - - - -	700	
1	Purser - - - - -	2,000	
1	Steward, assistant to purser - - - - -	360	
1	Steward (surgeon's) - - - - -	216	
			\$19,326
<i>Naval asylum and hospital.</i>			
1	Captain - - - - -	3,500	
1	Lieutenant - - - - -	1,500	
1	Secretary - - - - -	900	
1	Surgeon - - - - -	1,750	
1	Assistant surgeon - - - - -	950	
1	Hospital steward - - - - -	288	
2	Nurses, at \$120 each - - - - -	240	
1	Cook - - - - -	144	
			9,272
<i>Civil.</i>			
1	Storekeeper - - - - -	1,250	
1	Naval constructor - - - - -	2,300	
1	Inspector and measurer of timber - - - - -	900	
1	Clerk of the yard - - - - -	900	
1	Clerk to the commandant - - - - -	900	
1	Clerk to the storekeeper - - - - -	750	
1	Clerk to the naval constructor - - - - -	400	
1	Porter - - - - -	300	
			7,700
Total - - - - -			36,298

NOTE.—The surgeon and assistant surgeon of the yard are also required to attend to the receiving vessel and to the marines.

NOTE.—The surgeon of the yard is also required to attend to the hospital, when necessary.

No.	WASHINGTON.	Pay.	Aggregate.
<i>Naval.</i>			
1	Captain	\$3,500	
1	Commander	2,100	
1	Lieutenant	1,500	
1	Master	1,000	
1	Surgeon	1,800	
2	Passed midshipmen, at \$750 each	1,500	
1	Midshipman	350	
1	Chaplain	1,200	
1	Boatswain	700	
1	Gunner	700	
1	Carpenter	700	
1	Purser	2,000	
1	Steward, assistant to purser	360	
1	Steward	216	
1	Steward (surgeon's)	360	
			\$17,986
<i>Ordinary.</i>			
1	Boatswain's mate	228	
1	Carpenter's mate	228	
10	Ordinary seamen, at \$120 each	1,200	
			1,656
<i>Hospital.</i>			
1	Surgeon	1,750	
1	Steward	288	
1	Matron	180	
1	Nurse	120	
1	Washer	120	
			2,458
<i>Civil.</i>			
1	Storekeeper	1,700	
1	Inspector and measurer of timber	900	
1	Clerk of the yard	900	
1	Clerk to the commandant	900	
1	Clerk (2d) to the commandant	750	
1	Clerk to the storekeeper	750	
1	Keeper of the magazine	480	
1	Porter	300	
			6,680
Total			28,780

NOTE.—The surgeon of the yard is also required to attend to the hospital, when necessary.

No.	NORFOLK.	Pay.	Aggregate.
<i>Naval.</i>			
1	Captain	\$3,500	
1	Commander	2,100	
2	Lieutenants, at \$1,500 each	3,000	
2	Masters, at \$1,000 each	2,000	
1	Surgeon	1,800	
1	Assistant surgeon	950	
1	Chaplain	1,200	
1	Professor	1,200	
4	Passed midshipmen, at \$750 each	3,000	
3	Midshipmen, at \$350 each	1,050	
1	Boatswain	800	
1	Gunner	800	
1	Carpenter	800	
1	Sailmaker	800	
1	Purser	2,500	
1	Clerk to purser	500	
1	Steward, assistant to purser	360	
1	Steward (surgeon's)	360	
			\$26,720
<i>Hospital.</i>			
1	Surgeon	2,250	
2	Assistant surgeons, at \$950 each	1,900	
1	Steward	238	
1	Matron	180	
3	Nurses, at \$120 each	360	
2	Cooks, at \$144 each	288	
2	Washers, at \$120 each	240	
4	Boatmen, at \$120 each	480	
1	Boy	96	
			6,082
<i>Civil.</i>			
1	Storekeeper	1,700	
1	Naval constructor	2,300	
1	Inspector and measurer of timber	900	
1	Clerk of the yard	900	
1	Clerk to the commandant	900	
1	Clerk (2d) to the commandant	750	
1	Clerk to the storekeeper	1,050	
1	Clerk (2d) to the storekeeper	600	
1	Clerk (3d) to the storekeeper	500	
1	Clerk to the naval constructor	650	

No.	NORFOLK—Continued.	Pay.	Aggregate.
1	Keeper of the magazine - - -	\$480	
1	Porter - - -	300	
			\$11,030
	Total - - -		43,832

NOTE.—The surgeon and assistant surgeon of the yard are required to attend to the marines also.

No.	PENSACOLA.	Pay.	Aggregate.
	<i>Naval.</i>		
1	Captain - - -	\$3,500	
1	Commander - - -	2,100	
2	Lieutenants, at \$1,500 each - - -	3,000	
2	Masters, at \$1,000 each - - -	2,000	
1	Surgeon - - -	1,800	
1	Chaplain - - -	1,200	
3	Passed midshipmen, at \$750 each - - -	2,250	
3	Midshipmen, at \$350 each - - -	1,050	
1	Boatswain - - -	700	
1	Gunner - - -	700	
1	Carpenter - - -	700	
1	Sailmaker - - -	700	
1	Purser - - -	2,500	
1	Steward, assistant to purser - - -	360	
1	Steward (surgeon's) - - -	216	
			\$22,776
	<i>Ordinary.</i>		
1	Lieutenant - - -	1,500	
1	Carpenter's mate - - -	228	
2	Boatswain's mates, at \$228 each - - -	456	
10	Seamen, at \$144 each - - -	1,440	
60	Ordinary seamen, at \$120 each - - -	7,200	
			10,824
	<i>Hospital.</i>		
1	Surgeon - - -	1,750	
2	Assistant surgeons, at \$950 each - - -	1,900	
1	Steward - - -	288	
1	Matron - - -	180	
4	Nurses, at \$120 each - - -	480	
2	Cooks, at \$144 each - - -	288	

No.	PENSACOLA—Continued.	Pay.	Aggregate.
2	Washers, at \$120 each	\$240	
1	Porter - - - - -	144	
1	Messenger - - - - -	144	
3	Watchmen, at \$144 each	432	
			\$5,846
	<i>Civil.</i>		
1	Storekeeper - - - - -	1,700	
1	Naval constructor - - - - -	2,300	
1	Clerk of the yard - - - - -	900	
1	Clerk to the commandant - - - - -	900	
1	Clerk (2d) to the commandant - - - - -	750	
1	Clerk to the storekeeper - - - - -	1,050	
1	Clerk (2d) to the storekeeper - - - - -	600	
1	Clerk (3d) to the storekeeper - - - - -	500	
1	Porter - - - - -	300	
			9,000
	Total - - - - -		48,446

NOTE.—The surgeon of the yard is also to attend to the marines near the yard, and to such persons in the yard as the commander may direct.

No.	MEMPHIS.	Pay.	Aggregate.
	<i>Naval.</i>		
1	Captain - - - - -	\$3,500	
1	Lieutenant - - - - -	1,500	
1	Surgeon - - - - -	1,800	
1	Purser - - - - -	2,000	
1	Steward, assistant to purser - - - - -	360	
			\$9,160
	<i>Ordinary.</i>		
1	Carpenter's mate - - - - -	228	
2	Ordinary seamen, at \$120 each - - - - -	240	
			468
	<i>Civil.</i>		
1	Storekeeper - - - - -	1,250	
1	Clerk of the yard - - - - -	900	
1	Clerk to the commandant - - - - -	900	
1	Porter - - - - -	300	
			3,350
	Total - - - - -		12,978

No.	Pay.	STATIONS.	Pay.	Aggregate.
		SACKETT'S HARBOR.		
1	Commander	- - - - -	\$2,100	
1	Master	- - - - -	1,000	
				\$3,100

RECAPITULATION.						
		Naval.	Ordinary.	Hospital.	Civil.	Aggregate.
Portsmouth	- - -	\$15,676	\$4,032	-	\$7,650	\$27,358
Boston	- - -	25,776	-	\$4,224	11,030	41,030
New York	- - -	27,080	-	6,074	11,030	44,184
Philadelphia	- - -	19,326	-	9,272	7,700	36,298
Washington	- - -	17,986	1,656	2,458	6,680	28,780
Norfolk	- - -	26,720	-	6,082	11,030	43,832
Pensacola	- - -	22,776	10,824	5,846	9,000	48,446
Memphis	- - -	9,160	468	-	3,350	12,978
Sackett's Harbor	- - -	3,100	-	-	-	3,100
		167,600	16,980	33,956	67,470	286,006

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS,
November 5, 1846.

Y. & D. No. 4.

Estimate of the amounts that will be required towards the construction, extension, completion and repairs of the following objects, at the several navy yards, for the year ending June 30, 1848.

Portsmouth, N. H.

Extending knee-dock wall, and filling in for gun and anchor wharf; rebuilding wharf No. 1; cistern near mast and boat-house 15; and for repairs of all kinds - \$31,528 40

Boston.

Pier wharf 64, and repairs of dry dock 54; timber-dock, and

bridge across timber-dock; brick barn, to be erected on No. 27; smith's shop and plumber's shop, and drains to reservoir, and pipes to smithery; shell-house, joiner's and carpenter's shops, and rigging-loft; and for repairs of all kinds - - - - - \$97,655 00

New York.

Wharves (repairing) in front of D and E; cisterns to reservoir C; completing cob-wharf; filling in timber-pond, and dredging channels; shell-house on gun-block; and for repairs of all kinds - - - - - \$51,848 00
For dry dock, New York - - - - - 275,000 00

Philadelphia.

Outside piers of wharves Nos. 2 and 3; wharf No. 4, and outside pier of No. 4; work-shops on site No. 10; anchor-hoy; and repairs of all kinds - - - - - \$47,416 83

Washington.

Trip-hammer in anchor-shop, and blowing chain-cable fires in hydraulic proving machine-shop; new boiler to steam-engine No. 2; converting No. 11 to an iron foundry; temporary laboratory building; and repairs of all kinds - - - \$30,548 00

Norfolk.

Completing storehouse No. 13, and launching slip No. 48; new wharf where small shears now stand; and for repairs of all kinds - - - - - \$45,200 00

Pensacola.

Completing storehouse No. 25, and timber-shed No. 26; blacksmith's shop, and steam-engine; permanent wharf; extending and completing coal-house; two warrant officers' houses; completing lime-house, and paving walks through yard; and for repairs of all kinds - - - \$81,255 58

Memphis.

Blacksmith's shop; steam-engine and boilers for ropewalk; joiner's shop, and storehouse, (one wing;) saw-mill; commandant's house, and offices; foundation of wall to enclose yard; embankment, and excavation; and for repairs of all kinds - - - - - \$102,205 93

Sackett's Harbor.

Construction of officers' quarters, and for repairs of all kinds - - - \$5,000 00

RECAPITULATION.

Portsmouth, N. H.	\$31,528 40
Boston	97,655 00
New York	51,848 00
Do dry dock	275,000 00
Philadelphia	47,416 83
Washington	30,548 00
Norfolk	45,200 00
Pensacola	81,255 58
Memphis	102,205 93
Sackett's Harbor	5,000 00
	<u>767,657 74</u>

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS,
November 5, 1846.

Y. & D. No. 5.

Statement of the several sums which go to make up the amounts of the first and second items in the general estimate from the bureau of Yards and Docks, for the year ending June 30, 1848, (marked Y. & D.—A.)

REQUIRED FOR THE FIRST ITEM.

For recruiting stations	\$40,800
Naval branch at yards and stations	167,600
Hospital	33,956
Ordinary	16,980
	<u>259,336</u>

REQUIRED FOR THE SECOND ITEM.

For the civil branch at yards and stations	<u>\$67,470</u>
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BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS,
November 5, 1846.

Y. & D. No. 6.

Hospitals and Magazines.

HOSPITALS.

Estimate for completing buildings, enclosing cemetery, grading and enclosing grounds, draining ponds, painting and repairing buildings and their dependencies, &c., viz :

At Boston	-	\$5,480	54
New York	-	22,390	00
Washington	-	100	00
Norfolk	-	5,634	00
Pensacola	-	30,441	75
		64,046	29

MAGAZINES.

For repairs during the year—

At Boston	-			\$200	00
New York	-			800	00
Washington	-			100	00
Norfolk	-			300	00
				1,400	00

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS,
November 5, 1846.

Jan.	10	Jan. 10, 1847	E. S. Beard	12,300 perches sandstone or limestone	2	68 per perch	Memphis.
Feb.	4	Feb. 15, 1846	Joseph Quigles	100 sacks corn	57	per bushel	Pensacola.
Jan.	28	-	Woodward & King	100 sacks oats	40	do	do
Jan.	23	Mar. 28, 1846	G. Anderson	3 gallons copal varnish	2	25 per gallon	Washington.
				2 quires sandpaper	15	per quire	do
				3 lbs. chrome yellow	45	per lb.	do
				1 ream b. bills lading	6	50 per ream	do
				4 reams cap paper	3	50 do	do
				5 reams letter paper	3	37½ do	do
				2 reams envelope paper	3	50 do	do
				2½ gallons ink (10 bottles)	30	per bottle	do
				1 gallon blue fluid	3	20 per gallon	do
				12 bottles carmine	20	per bottle	do
				18 lbs. black sand	1	per lb.	do
				1 lb. red wafers	1	00 do	do
				1 lb. red sealing wax	1	00 do	do
				5 dozen pencils	50	per dozen	do
				4 gross steel pens	1	50 per gross	do
				12 pen-holders	38	for all	do
				200 quills, No. 80	2	25 per 100	do
				4 blank books	37½	each	do
				6 pieces India rubber	6	each	do
				6 boxes glass, 10 by 12	3	75 per box	do
				1 box glass, 12 by 15	4	25 do	do
				1 box glass, 12 by 18	4	25 do	do
				200 lbs. s. whiting	2	per lb.	do
				700 lbs. 12-penny cut nails	4½	do	do
				500 lbs. 10-penny do	4½	do	do
				400 lbs. 8-penny do	4½	do	do
				300 lbs. 6-penny do	4½	do	do
				100 lbs. 4-penny do	4½	do	do
				4 gallons spirits wine	1	00 per gallon	do
				10 lbs. flour emery	8	per lb.	do
				10 lbs. cut emery	8	do	do
				10 lbs. shoe thread	50	do	do
				100 lbs. clean tallow	10	do	do
				10 lbs. gum shellac	20	do	do
				110 lbs. glue	16	do	do
				150 lbs. white chalk	2	do	do
				6 sides h. leather	3	75 per side	do
				12 quires emery paper	37½	per quire.	do
				1½ ream sandpaper	3	00 per ream	do

[illegible][illegible]

March 21	May 21, 1846	Wm. H. Gunnell	2 dozen smooth files	-	-	8 53	do
			2 dozen do	-	-	6 05	do
			2 dozen do	-	-	3 35	do
			2 dozen do	-	-	1 86	do
			2 dozen bastard files	-	-	9 08	do
			8 dozen do	-	-	6 05	do
			2 dozen do	-	-	4 13	do
			2 dozen do	-	-	2 75	do
			2 dozen do	-	-	1 25	do
			2 dozen do	-	-	1 51	do
			6 dozen flat files	-	-	10 45	do
			6 dozen flat rough files	-	-	6 05	do
			6 dozen do	-	-	4 81	do
			6 dozen do	-	-	3 30	do
			6 dozen do	-	-	4 95	do
			3 dozen half-round bastard files	-	-	15 00	per 1,000 feet
			5,000 feet white pine cullings	-	-	40 00	do
			2,000 feet prime boards	-	-	30 00	do
			500 feet white oak boards	-	-	10	per cord
			2 cords straight white hickory	-	-	4 48	per perch
			6,900 perches of vertical wall (labor and materials)	-	-	5 50	per 1,000
			272,400 pressed bricks	-	-	3 50	do
			544,900 salmon bricks	-	-	12	per l. foot
			Foundations of five buildings, viz: For piles	-	-	18 00	per 1,000 feet
			For other wood work	-	-	3 30	per perch
			For masonry	-	-	12 50	per 1,000 feet
			112,738 feet cypress lumber	-	-	11 50	do
			25,000 feet poplar plank	-	-	11 50	do
			40,262 feet cypress boards	-	-	10 00	do
			5,000 feet panel stuff	-	-	58 1/2	per bushel
			300 bushels corn	-	-	48	do
			300 bushels oats	-	-		
			700 logs, 23 feet long	-	-		
			250 logs, 20 do	-	-		
			250 logs, 30 do	-	-		
			250 logs, 18 do	-	-		
			250 logs, 16 do	-	-		
			100 logs, 26 do	-	-		
			22 rafters, various dimensions, &c.	-	-	34 00	per 1,000 feet
			22 queen posts, do	-	-	34 00	do
			11 pieces lumber, do	-	-	34 00	do
			11 do do	-	-	34 00	do
			300 do do	-	-	34 00	do
April 21	April 30, 1846	Joseph Quigles					
May 19	Sept. 1, 1846	Gilmartin, McGuire, & Duffy.					
May 20	July 15, 1846	Donaher & McFarland					

Memphis.

Pensacola.

Memphis.

K. & D. W. A. - Two of contracts - Continued

Oct. 1	Oct. 20, 1846	Wm. L. Williams	3,000 square feet white pine boards	do	35 00	do	do
Oct. 21	Oct. 20, 1846	Wm. L. Williams	2,000 square feet white pine plank	do	35 00	do	do
			2,000 do do	do	16 00	do	do
			3,000 do do	do	16 00	do	do
			500 square feet ash plank	do	35 00	do	do
			200 spruce spars	do	10 per inch	do	do
			1,200 pounds cut nails	do	4 1/4 per pound	do	do
			20 gross screws	do	30 per gross	do	do
			200 cubic feet white oak timber	do	40 per foot	do	do
			200 cubic feet yellow pine timber	do	35 do	do	do
			100 square feet white oak boards	do	45 00 per 1,000 feet	do	do
			200 square feet white oak plank	do	45 00 do	do	do
			300 do do	do	45 00 do	do	do
			450 do do	do	45 00 do	do	do
			600 do do	do	45 00 do	do	do
			350 do do	do	45 00 do	do	do
			100 square feet yellow pine boards	do	3 per foot	do	do
			200 square feet yellow pine plank	do	3 do	do	do
			300 do do	do	3 do	do	do
			450 do do	do	3 do	do	do
			600 do do	do	3 do	do	do
			2,000 square feet ash plank	do	3 1/4 do	do	do
			3,000 feet white pine boards	do	3 1/4 do	do	do
			120 cubic feet elm timber	do	14 00 per ton	do	do
			120 cubic feet maple timber	do	16 00 do	do	do
			1 cord hickory butts	do	25 00 per cord	do	do
			1 cord white oak butts	do	20 00 do	do	do
			100 spruce poles	do	10 per inch	do	do
			2 pieces yellow pine, various dimensions	do	11 00 per 1,000 feet	Pensacola.	do
			4 do do	do	11 00 do	do	do
			5 do do	do	11 00 do	do	do
			4 do do	do	11 00 do	do	do
			1 do do	do	11 00 do	do	do
			6 do do	do	11 00 do	do	do
			32 do do	do	11 00 do	do	do
			5,000 feet boards, various sizes	do	11 00 do	do	do
			2,000 do do	do	11 00 do	do	do
			500 cubic yards rough stone	do	7 56 per yard	Dry dock, Brooklyn.	do
			1,500 cubic yards hammered stone	do	6 75 do	do	do
			2,200 cubic yards pattern stone	do	7 00 do	do	do
			Hammering of various qualities	do	25, 12, and 10 c.	do	do
June 13	July 1, 1846	Wm. L. Williams					
June 20	June 30, 1847	Gonder & Duff					

Continued

Y. & D. No. 7.—List of contracts—Continued.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Navy yard where deliverable.
1846.					
June 25	July 1, 1846	J. M. Stannard	283 sheets (32 ounce) copper	\$0 25½ per pound	Pensacola.
			219 pounds composition nails	24	do
			2 kegs 8-penny nails	4½	do
			1 keg 10-penny nails	4½	do
June 25	July 10, 1846	J. M. Stannard	150 sacks corn	46 per bushel	do
			150 sacks oats	46	do
June 25	June 30, 1847	H. V. Niemeyer	Hominy meal	60	Norfolk.
			Oats	35	do
June 25	Whenever required.	Joseph Quigles	Hay	72 per 100 lbs.	do
			200 cords oak wood	2 23 per cord	Pensacola.
June 27	Oct. 31, 1846	Wm. W. Davis	10,000 bushels Cumberland coal	16½ per bushel	Washington.
June 29	Oct. 31, 1846	A. Fobes	50 tons Lehigh coal	5 50 per ton	New York.
June 29	Oct. 31, 1846	A. S. Wooldridge	10,000 bushels Midlothian coal	29 per bushel	Portsmouth, N. H.
			12,000 bushels lump coal	23	Washington.
			8,000 bushels average coal	20	do
			1,000 do	17	Norfolk.
			221,000 cubic yards of embankment	18 per cub. yard	Memphis.
			1,400 cords pine wood	2 56½ per cord	Washington.
			600 tons B. M. coal	6 50 per ton	Boston.
			1,000 bushels Cumberland coal	22 per bushel	Philadelphia.
			3,600 bushels Cannelton coal	29	Boston.
			2,000 bushels Beaver coal	16½	Washington.
			Dredging machinery, &c.	7,300 00	Pensacola.
			300 bushels corn	49½	do
			18 pieces yellow pine, various sizes	14 00 per 1,000 feet	do
			72 do	14 00	do
			4,000 feet boards,	14 00	do
			Mitre sills for dry-dock	38 00 per cubic yd.	Brooklyn.
			276,000 feet white pine timber	15 50 per 1,000 feet	Boston.
			3,750 feet white pine capping timber	19 00	do
			1,200 feet square timber	19 00	do
			600 feet square timber	19 00	do
June 30	July 15, 1847	Wm. Clarke			
July 1	Jan. 1, 1847	Edward Bates			
July 2	Oct. 31, 1846	Jno. McClintock			
July 3	Oct. 31, 1846	Joseph Dowling			
July 6	Oct. 31, 1846	Boyd & Frothingham			
July 10	Oct. 31, 1846	J. H. Hopkins			
July 31	Dec. 31, 1846	John Watchman			
Aug. 28	Sept. 30, 1846	Wm. L. Cozzens			
Sept. 15	Oct. 20, 1846	Wm. L. Williams			
Sept. 21	June 30, 1847	Beals & Fraser			
Oct. 1	Oct. 20, 1846	William Lang			

Oct.	2	Forthwith	S. F. Forney & Co.	150 oak piles	7 50 each	do
Oct.	2	Nov. 20, 1846	Wm. Card	12 sticks yellow pine timber	23 00 do	do
Oct.	3	Nov. 20, 1846	Charles Pendergast	4,000 cubic feet split granite	12 per cub. foot	Portsmouth, N. H.
				640 running feet split granite	12 do	do
				116,000 hard bricks	4 98 per 1,000	do
				500 perches building stone	2 16 per perch	Norfolk.
				14 door sills	40 pr. running ft.	do
				12 door heads	40 do	do
				60 window sills	40 do	do
				60 window heads	40 do	do
Oct.	5	Nov. 20, 1846	Elisha Gamage	100 casks lime (Thomaston)	1 18 per cask	do
Oct.	5	Nov. 20, 1846	John Tunis	11,000 white pine plank (various)	43 50 per 1,000 feet	do
Oct.	7	-	Shoemaker & Brother	338 perches building stone	74 per perch	do
Oct.	8	Nov. 20, 1846	W. V. Pendergast	350 bushels burnt lime	20 per bushel	Philadelphia.
Oct.	8	Oct. 28, 1846	Leonard Fuller	50 loads of gravel	1 00 per load	do
Oct.	8	Jan. 10, 1847	H. V. Niemeyer	Cast-iron frame work (to weigh about 13 tons)	3 per pound	Boston.
				600 feet cast-iron pipe	3 do	do
				12,672 feet yellow pine timber, various sizes	24 00 per 1,000 feet	Norfolk.
				187,996 feet frame timber, do	24 00 do	do
				47,200 feet 2-inch plank, do	24 00 do	do
				2,000 bushels sand	3 95 per 100 bush.	do
Oct.	8	Nov. 20, 1846	M. R. Harrell	400 feet boards	33 87½ per 1,000 ft.	Boston.
Oct.	8	Nov. 1, 1846	Thomas Robinson	800 feet white pine plank	33 87½ do	do
				750 feet lead pipe	5 23 per 100 lbs.	do
				68,834 feet lumber, various sizes, &c.	16 00 per 1,000 feet	Philadelphia.
Oct.	10	Oct. 30, 1846	Wm. Carman	4,000 feet boards, do	25 00 do	do
				1,000 pounds nails and spikes (10 kegs)	4 25 per keg	do
Oct.	10	Oct. 30, 1846	Bowlby & Benner	80 tons Anthracite coal	4 80 per ton	do
Oct.	20	June 30, 1847	George Pinney	70 bushels oats	3 50 per bushels	do
Oct.	20	June 30, 1847	Warner & Gravel	100 bushels ground oats and corn	4 75 do	do
				9 tons best hay	25 00 per ton	do
				4 wood axes	1 25 each	do
				2 dozen hickory brooms	1 75 per dozen	do
				2 dozen corn brooms	2 25 do	do
				6 buckets	75 each	do
				2 bushel-baskets	50 do	do
				2 wood saws	1 00 do	do
				7 dozen lamp-wicks	12½ per dozen	do
				1 dozen chimneys (glass)	1 50 do	do
				1 gross 2-inch iron screws	1 00 per gross	do
				1 gross 1½-inch do	67 do	do
				1 gross 1-inch do	46 do	do

K. & D. No. 4-7-1847 of accounts - Continued

Y. & D. No. 7.—List of contracts—Continued.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Navy yard where deliverable.
1846.					
Oct. 21	June 30, 1847	Bowlby & Benner	12 dozen handsaw files	\$1 00 per dozen	Philadelphia.
Oct. 31	June 30, 1847		6 dozen cabinet files	4 86 do	do
Oct. 31	June 30, 1847		6 dozen rasp files	4 90 do	do
Oct. 31	June 30, 1847		6 dozen mill-saw files	3 50 do	do
Oct. 31	June 30, 1847		1 dozen firmer chisels	4 87 do	do
Oct. 31	June 30, 1847		1 do do	3 50 do	do
Oct. 31	June 30, 1847		4 jackscrews	3 50 each	do
Oct. 31	June 30, 1847		12 dozen F. bastard files	4 90 per dozen	do
Oct. 31	June 30, 1847		10 dozen half-round files	4 85 do	do
Oct. 31	June 30, 1847		4,480 pounds round iron	5 per pound	do
Oct. 31	June 30, 1847		75 pounds square cast-steel, various sizes	18 do	do
Oct. 31	June 30, 1847		50 do do	18 do	do
Oct. 31	June 30, 1847		160 do do	18 do	do
Oct. 31	June 30, 1847		150 pounds shear steel	19 do	do
Oct. 31	June 30, 1847		25 pounds German steel	15 do	do
Oct. 31	June 30, 1847		350 pounds flat iron	5 do	do
Oct. 31	June 30, 1847		2 sides bellows leather	3 25 per side	do
Oct. 31	June 30, 1847		6 dozen sledge handles	1 25 per dozen	do
Oct. 31	June 30, 1847		6 dozen hammer handles	60 do	do
Oct. 22	June 30, 1847	S. A. Badger	Stationery, viz.—		Portsmouth, N. H.
Oct. 22	June 30, 1847		Ruled foolscap paper, in such quantities as may be req'd	5 00 per ream	do
Oct. 22	June 30, 1847		Plain foolscap paper, do	4 00 do	do
Oct. 22	June 30, 1847		Ruled letter paper, do	4 50 do	do
Oct. 22	June 30, 1847		Envelope paper, do	4 00 do	do
Oct. 22	June 30, 1847		Blotting paper, do	4 00 do	do
Oct. 22	June 30, 1847		Double elephant paper, do	60 sheet	do
Oct. 22	June 30, 1847		Steel pens, do	1 00 per gross	do
Oct. 22	June 30, 1847		Quills, do	2 00 per 100	do
Oct. 22	June 30, 1847		Red wafers, do	1 00 per pound	do
Oct. 22	June 30, 1847		Black ink, do	1 00 per gallon	do
Oct. 22	June 30, 1847		Black sand, do	33 per quart	do
Oct. 22	June 30, 1847		Sand boxes, do	17 each	do
Oct. 22	June 30, 1847		India rubber, (large,) do	10 do	do

Oct. 22	June 30, 1847	Richard Jenness	India rubber, (small)	do	5 do	do
			Red sealing wax,	do	83 per dozen	do
			Lead pencils,	do	83 do	do
			Penknives, (4 blades),	do	2 00 each	do
			Inkstands,	do	67 and 37 each	do
			Files (in such quantities as may be wanted)	do	17 00 per gross	do
			Pit-saw files	do	19 00 do	do
			Iron cut nails	do	4½ per pound	do
			Wrought nails	do	15 do	do
			45 tons English hay	-	31 00 per ton	Boston
			200 bushels oats	-	48 per bushel	do
			250 bushels corn meal	-	93 do	do
			200 bushels cracked corn	-	91 do	do
			100 bushels shorts	-	40 do	do
			4,000 feet white pine plank	-	35 00 per 1,000 feet	do
			2,000 feet white pine plank	-	20 00 do	do
			4,000 feet white pine boards	-	20 00 do	do
			9,000 bricks	-	7 00 per 1,000	do
			2,000 fire bricks	-	60 00 do	do
			800 ladies' slate	-	8 00 per 100	do
			10 pounds slate nails	-	33 per pound	do
			38 casks stone lime	-	90 per cask	do
			75 tons sand	-	60 per ton	do
			4,500 pounds white lead	-	6 per pound	do
			125 gallons English linseed oil	-	80 per gallon	do
			35 gallons spirits turpentine	-	55 do	do
			100 gallons sperm oil	-	90 do	do
			30 gallons sperm oil	-	90 do	do
			70 pounds soap	-	5½ per pound	do
			50 lights glass	-	44 per light	do
			25 do	-	47 do	do
			125 do	-	16 do	do
			25 do	-	42 do	do
			125 do	-	12 do	do
			675 do	-	3 do	do
			30 tons anthracite coal	-	6 40 per ton	do
			50 tons red ash anthracite coal	-	6 40 do	do
			75 cubic yards wharf stone	-	1 20 per ton	do
			100 cubic yards building stone	-	1 40 do	do
			200 running feet capping stone	-	1 10 do	do
			20 reams foolscap paper	-	1 50 per ream	do
			20 reams letter paper	-	1 50 do	do
Oct. 23	Nov. 1, 1846	M. H. Wetherbee				
Oct. 23	June 30, 1847	O. Holman & Co.				

Date	Exhibition	Name of Contributor
Oct 31 1849		Holmes & Co
		600 pounds sheet iron
		3,000 pounds flat iron
		200 pounds flat iron
		2,000 pounds round iron
		600 pounds Russia sheet iron
		200 pounds English sheet iron
		2,800 pounds iron cut-nails
		52 quires sand paper
		1,000 pounds sheet lead
		2 rolls sheet lead
		40 feet lead pipe
		50 pounds China glue
		2 tape lines
		4 dozen birch brooms
		1 dozen hickory brooms
		20 dozen corn brooms
		20 two-bushel baskets
		6 narrow axes
		6 pick axes
		1 anvil (150 lbs.)
		2 bench vices (75 lbs. each)
		50 steel shovels
		6 spades
		1 dozen turning gouges
		10 dozen augers
		75 dozen files, assorted
		4 dozen ex. paint brushes
		2 dozen sash brushes
		1 glazier's diamond
		1,500 pounds bar cast steel
		134 pounds English-blistered steel
		500 pounds Russia nail rods
		3 grindstones (600 lbs. each)
		3 M. brads, assorted
		30 pounds brads, assorted
		53 gross screws, assorted
		4 spike gimlets
		6 nail gimlets
		12 hand saws
		4 panel saws
		1 saw set
		6 claw hammers

Continued

Oct. 26	June 30, 1847	James Philbrick	do	15 00	do	do
			42 spruce braces,	15 00	do	do
			40 spruce purlines,	15 00	do	do
			2 spruce purlines,	15 00	do	do
			212 spruce roof joists,	15 00	do	do
			202 spruce roof joists,	15 00	do	do
			40 spruce covering joists,	15 00	do	do
			1,000 feet spruce joists,	15 00	do	do
			600 feet white pine timber,	15 00	do	do
			30,000 feet white pine plank, do	16 00	do	do
			20,000 feet white pine boards, do	17 00	do	do
			120,000 No. 1 white pine shingles	4 00 per 1,000	do	do
			1,700 pounds, cut nails	4 1/2 per pound	do	do
			100 pounds, 8-penny wrought nails	10 do	do	do
			100 pounds, 20-penny wrought nails	9 1/2 do	do	do
			English hay, (whenever required)	14 00 p. ton of 2,000	do	Portsmouth, N. H.
Oct. 8	Dec. 31, 1846	E. J. Higgins	95,000 hard-burnt Baltimore bricks	pounds.	do	Norfolk.
Sept. 5	Oct. 1, 1845	Edwin Wilmer	450,000 plain bricks	20 00 per 1,000	do	do
Sept. 10	Oct. 1, 1845	E. Gamage	3,500 feet flag stone	7 50 do	do	do
Sept. 10	Oct. 1, 1845	Dickie Galt	1,945 perches building stone	40 per foot	do	do
Sept. 20	Mar. 1, 1846	Henry Buck	250 casks cement	2 48 per perch	do	do
Sept. 20	Mar. 1, 1846	Henry Buck	2,000 bushels sand	1 74 per cask	do	do
Aug. 20	Oct. 1, 1845	N. Jarvis	90,000 feet yellow pine plank, various sizes	4 1/2 per bushel	do	do
			260,000 feet yellow pine plank, do	20 00 per 1,000 feet	do	Dry dock, N. Y.
			29,300 feet yellow pine timber	20 00 do	do	do
			1,200 feet yellow pine timber	22 1/2 per foot	do	do
			1,000 spruce piles	22 1/2 do	do	do
				2 12 1/2 each	do	do

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, November 5, 1846.

Y. & D. No. 8.

*Abstract of offers (embracing as well those which are rejected as those
cognizance of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, made in*

MATERIALS AND WORK

Names of bidders.		Excavation.—100,000 to 170,000 cubic yards.	Embankment.—221,000 cubic yards.	Vertical wall.—6,900 perches.	Stone.—12,300 perches.	Clearing ground.—32 acres.
Carmichael & Brayton	-	Informal	\$39,780 00	\$51,750 00	\$67,650 00	\$500 00
Plumer & Power	-	\$15,333 33	83,980 00	58,581 00	62,730 00	1,000 00
Barton & Warren	-	-	-	54,786 00	59,040 00	-
Edsall & Thomas	-	25,000 00	77,350 00	65,550 00	98,400 00	200 00
Prather & Wilson	-	10,000 00	19,890 00	-	-	-
William Clark	-	11,000 00	*39,780 00	33,120 00	41,820 00	750 00
M. C. Story	-	13,000 00	{ 154,700 00 } +59,670 00 }	75,900 00	110,700 00	800 00
W. Gibbs McNeill	-	25,000 00	73,666 66	51,750 00	49,200 00	920 00
Emerson & Stow	-	-	-	-	-	-
T. Lyon	-	12,000 00	44,200 00	45,712 50	59,901 00	100 00
J. Gonder, jr. & Co.	-	13,000 00	48,620 00	44,850 00	58,425 00	450 00
Yates, Marsellis, and others	-	11,000 00	48,620 00	65,550 00	104,550 00	1,500 00
E. G. Barney	-	20,000 00	79,560 00	58,650 00	73,800 00	480 00
Jones, McKibbin, & Tenlon	-	19,750 00	43,617 50	77,073 00	95,940 00	100 00
Lemuel Austin	-	-	-	-	-	250 00
Hanna, Anderson, & Co.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kneass & Wolf	-	12,500 00	39,780 00	32,775 00	41,512 50	1,500 00
E. L. Beard	-	10,000 00	39,780 00	*30,912 00	*32,964 00	600 00
Geo. M. Lauman	-	9,750 00	34,807 50	28,842 00	39,975 00	475 00
McCullough, Magivney, & Co.	-	12,000 00	46,410 00	39,675 00	49,200 00	500 00
S. P. Ashe	-	-	-	-	-	-
Felix Duffin	-	16,000 00	77,350 00	54,337 50	66,112 50	320 00
Hawes & Hunter	-	12,000 00	51,935 00	41,055 00	55,350 00	800 00
Barke & Son, & McManus	-	12,500 00	48,620 00	27,600 00	36,900 00	500 00
Morrow, Mudd, and others	-	14,666 66	59,670 00	47,748 00	36,900 00	300 00
Morrow, Mudd, and others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wilson, Stoughton, & Stoughton	-	10,000 00	61,659 00	41,400 00	48,585 00	850 00
Mitchell, Power, & Baies	-	17,500 00	85,085 00	54,958 50	41,758 50	995 00
Woods & Purcell	-	8,750 00	61,880 00	36,225 00	36,900 00	150 00
Arnold, Creswell, & Anderson	-	14,000 00	75,140 00	46,920 00	70,725 00	1,600 00
Arnold, Creswell, & Anderson	-	13,666 66	72,193 33	44,850 00	67,650 00	1,600 00
Alanson Trigg	-	-	-	-	-	-
Weller, Bartlett, & Van Hook	-	9,500 00	61,880 00	41,262 00	41,512 50	475 00
Groves, Gilmartin, & Co.	-	-	-	-	-	1,950 00
N. Roberts & T. Joyner	-	-	-	-	-	-
N. Roberts & T. Joyner	-	-	-	-	110,700 00	-
Joyner & Feeney	-	-	-	-	-	495 00
Wellford & Lornegan	-	10,000 00	58,565 00	31,086 00	42,435 00	596 00
Parker, Greene, & Eyer	-	12,500 00	72,930 00	55,200 00	55,350 00	990 00
S. P. Hosmer & Co	-	12,000 00	86,190 00	50,025 00	70,725 90	320 00
J. P. Brawley, & H. Brawley, jr.	-	13,666 66	76,613 33	57,477 00	60,885 00	1,200 00
Jonas Ward	-	-	-	58,650 00	76,875 00	-
Bennett & Byrne	-	-	-	51,405 00	60,270 00	-

* Accepted. † Received after time.

Y. & D. No. 8.

which are accepted) received for furnishing articles coming under the conformity to the act of Congress approved March 3, 1843.

AT MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

Pressed bricks.—272,400.	Salmon bricks.—544,900.	Piling.—316,000 lineal feet.	Lumber.—183,500 feet, various sizes.	Foundations of 9 build-ings.	Remarks.
per M. \$16 00	per M. \$4 50	\$44,600 00	\$4,640 00	\$38,450 00	
15 80	6 50	50,013 33	3,681 80	46,038 79	Proposal for lumber incomplete.
18 00	6 00	101,900 00	2,774 00	-	Do do do.
11 00	4 50	45,820 00	4,037 00	29,640 00	
15 00	6 00	52,990 00	4,272 50	27,000 00	Proposal for foundations incomplete.
15 50	6 50	91,600 00	5,010 00	47,685 00	
-	-	65,750 00	-	23,130 00	Do do do.
25 00	6 00	44,448 33	2,994 00	39,464 00	
16 25	4 75	54,280 00	5,200 00	33,466 50	
20 00	7 00	48,300 00	4,220 50	54,175 00	
12 25	5 75	1,200 00	4,128 75	40,802 50	Proposal for piling incomplete.
14 70	6 30	120,400 00	-	-	
-	-	-	4,128 75	-	
6 00	4 00	25,000 00	4,771 00	21,494 00	Piling deficient in caps and ties only.
*5 50	*3 50	44,800 00	3,670 00	*24,396 00	
4 59	3 49	24,650 00	4,679 25	20,324 60	Do do do.
17 50	5 25	51,300 00	4,863 00	32,255 00	
-	-	-	*2,132 75	-	
13 00	6 00	1,320 00	3,853 50	40,397 50	Proposal for piling incomplete.
7 00	7 00	34,900 00	-	36,835 00	Proposals for foundations and piling in-complete.
5 00	4 50	39,500 00	-	-	
5 50	3 25	62,475 00	3,255 00	-	
-	-	-	-	-	Informal; will perform the work at the prices estimated by the engineer.
15 00	5 50	59,450 00	-	-	Proposal for piling deficient.
12 49½	5 74½	66,020 00	4,472 25	39,359 00	
10 00	4 00	48,470 00	2,202 00	33,488 00	
10 00	4 00	45,370 00	2,202 00	32,738 00	"Provided whole work is awarded."
-	-	65,000 00	-	27,000 00	Proposal for foundations incomplete.
-	-	64,780 00	-	27,423 00	Do do do.
-	-	-	-	-	Conditional and informal.
7 50	4 00	43,150 00	3,670 00	27,310 00	Piling deficient in caps and ties.
10 56	6 45	62,410 00	4,605 85	38,976 65	
7 00	4 00	94,800 00	3,670 00	57,005 00	Foundations incomplete.
17 00	6 00	46,630 00	4,599 12	38,252 50	
12 00	6 00	-	-	-	
-	-	81,400 00	-	18,625 00	Do do.

* Accepted.

Names of bidders.	Excavation.—100,000 to 170,000 cubic yards.	Embankment.—221,000 cubic yards.	Vertical wall.—6,900 perches.	Stone.—12,300 perches.	Clearing ground.—32 acres.
C. L. Coltman - - -	\$21,000 00	\$83,980 00	\$41,607 00	\$55,596 00	\$600 00
Hugh Stewart - - -	-	-	-	-	-
C. Campbell & J. Conran - -	18,750 00	41,437 50	-	-	-
Groves, Gilmartin, & Co. - -	11,000 00	32,597 50	-	-	-
Groves, Gilmartin, & Co. - -	-	-	82,317 00	123,000 00	-
J. K. Bates - - -	-	79,560 00	-	-	-
Sumner & Eastland - - -	9,000 00	59,670 00	50,370 00	59,409 00	500 00
Roger L. Harty - - -	27,000 00	Conditional	-	-	1,280 00
Henry Alexander - - -	33,000 00	128,180 00	-	-	640 00
Wm. A. Spark - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Lemuel Austin - - -	-	65,195 00	-	-	-
William Butt - - -	13,000 00	73,666 66	41,400 00	46,125 00	-
John C. McConnell - - -	-	-	-	-	-
R. Colvin & J. S. Bobbs - -	14,500 00	59,670 00	28,290 00	-	500 00
Lemuel Austin - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Christopher Ford - - -	13,000 00	77,350 00	-	-	-
J. K. Bates - - -	-	-	-	-	190 00
Avery & Fore - - -	9,750 00	-	-	-	-
Allen Nevils - - -	-	-	-	-	480 00
Morrison & White - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Wm. D. Ferguson - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Thomas McManus - - -	-	-	-	-	220 00
James Murdough - - -	10,000 00	-	-	-	-
Charles Miller - - -	-	-	-	-	760 00
William Hock - - -	-	-	-	-	250 00
Carlisle & Neagle - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Edward Doyle - - -	11,500 00	-	-	-	-
James Seawell - - -	-	-	-	-	295 00
William Butt - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Barney O'Reilly - - -	-	-	-	-	300 00
Charles M. Lee - - -	-	-	-	-	350 00
N. G. Smith - - -	12,000 00	-	-	-	1,000 00
Joel Lewis - - -	-	-	-	-	-
E. C. Smith - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Durant Hatch - - -	15,000 00	86,190 00	-	-	300 00
J. Everett, G. S. Marsh, & Co. -	12,000 00	55,250 00	34,500 00	46,135 00	-
Leonard Lamb - - -	11,000 00	59,670 00	44,850 00	46,740 00	450 00
Zimmerman, Ragsdale, & Co. -	16,000 00	54,145 00	53,475 00	67,404 00	1,975 00
J. S. Wilson - - -	20,000 00	82,875 00	41,400 00	55,350 00	500 00
A. & J. White, & Morrison - -	17,000 00	44,200 00	41,400 00	55,350 00	1,920 00
Ogden, Evans, & Hepburn - -	15,000 00	64,090 00	58,650 00	58,425 00	200 00
F. A. Gibbons - - -	Informal	Conditional	67,275 00	-	-
R. P. Baker - - -	Informal	72,930 00	54,596 25	61,500 00	-
Thomas Symington - - -	-	-	-	-	-
M. K. Lawler - - -	20,000 00	Conditional	20,700 00	-	500 00
McCorkle, Brownell, & Clark -	25,000 00	77,350 00	81,075 00	92,250 00	480 00
Mayhew & Hamlin - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Avery & Fore - - -	-	-	-	78,720 00	-
Snow & Hartwell - - -	-	-	-	-	300 00

Accepted.

of offers—Continued.

Pressed bricks.—272,400.	Salmon bricks.—544,900.	Piling.—316,000 lineal feet.	Lumber.—183,500 feet, various sizes.	Foundations of 9 buildings.	Remarks.
per M. \$12 50	per M. \$4 50	\$59,175 00	\$2,385 50	\$49,315 00	Foundations incomplete. Informal; 2 per cent. less than any other responsible bidder.
-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	309,680 00	-	-	
15 00	4 50	56,600 00	4,037 00	34,470 00	
-	-	52,700 00	-	21,420 00	Piling and foundations incomplete.
-	-	-	-	12,375 00	Foundations incomplete.
-	-	-	2,475 52	-	Lumber incomplete.
14 00	6 00	139,400 00	-	-	
-	-	77,500 00	2,815 00	32,326 50	Piling and foundations incomplete.
-	-	74,260 00	-	-	
22 90	4 95	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	Duplicate. See above.
-	-	71,040 00	-	25,200 00	Foundations incomplete.
-	-	19,990 00	-	-	Piling incomplete.
15 00	7 00	89,700 00	-	-	
10 00	4 75	51,100 00	-	11,250 00	Piling and foundations incomplete.
16 00	4 75	*38,120 00	4,220 50	15,456 00	Foundations incomplete.
7 50	5 50	68,575 00	3,342 00	1,596 00	Foundations and lumber incomplete.
12 00	3 50	56,760 00	2,293 75	47,125 00	Foundations incomplete.
7 00	6 00	66,980 00	2,726 00	1,254 00	Lumber and foundations incomplete.
8 00	6 00	88,480 00	7,107 50	51,060 00	
-	-	63,100 00	-	-	Piling deficient.
-	-	78,880 00	-	27,815 00	Foundations incomplete.
-	-	-	-	-	Conditional and informal.
-	-	-	-	7,500 00	Vertical wall only to build; foundations incomplete.
12 00	5 50	960 00	4,128 75	25,631 50	Piling and foundations incomplete.
-	-	-	-	-	Informal; offers granite.

* Accepted.

Names of bidders.	Excavation.—100,000 to 170,000 cubic yards.	Embankment.—221,000 cubic yards.	Vertical wall.—6,900 perches.	Stone.—12,300 perches.	Clearing ground.—32 acres.
O. F. Prescott	-	-	-	-	-
Jonas Ward	-	-	\$55,200 00	\$73,800 00	-
John Crawford	-	-	55,200 00	73,800 00	-
Speel & Heimer	-	-	-	-	-
G. B. Locke	-	-	-	-	-
Jos. C. Williams	-	-	-	-	-
A. H. Pillow	-	-	-	-	-
M. Leonard	\$11,000 00	\$66,300 00	-	-	-
M'Bride, Ferguson, & Campbell	16,000 00	88,400 00	75,900 00	98,400 00	\$1,200 00
Dashiell & Flannagan	-	-	37,950 00	43,050 00	-

of offers—Continued.

Pressed bricks.—372,400.	Salmon bricks.—544,900.	Piling.—316,000 lineal feet.	Lumber.—183,500 feet. various sizes.	Foundations of 9 buildings.	Remarks.
<i>per M.</i>	<i>per M.</i>				
\$10 00	\$5 00		\$963 76	-	Lumber incomplete.
15 00	6 50		-	\$17,500 00	Foundations incomplete.
-	-	\$50,560 00	3,227 76		
17 50	5 50				
28 00	12 00	58,060 00	4,986 50	49,675 00	Received after time.
-	-	-	-	38,445 00	Do do.

[illegible]

Continued—*See* Vol. 2, p. 107.

[illegible]

* Accepted.

Offers for supply of coal, under advertisement dated May 11, 1846. Expiration of contracts October 31, 1846.

Names.	Portsm'th, N. H.	Boston.	Phladel- phia.	Washington.		Norfolk.
	1,000 bushels Midlo- thian.	3,600 bushels Indiana Cannelton.	1,000 bushels Cumber- land.	12,000 bush. L. } Midlo- 10,000 bush. A. } thian.	10,000 bushels Cum- berland.	1,000 bushels Midlo- thian.
	<i>Per bushel.</i>	<i>Per bushel.</i>	<i>Per bushel.</i>	<i>Per bushel.</i>	<i>Per bushel.</i>	<i>Per bushel.</i>
John Dowling -	-	-	†22 cents	-	16½ cents.	-
J. M. Smith -	-	-	23½ cents	-	17½ cents.	-
* John Hopkins -	-	25 cents	19 cents	{ L., 20 cts. Av., 16½ c. †L., 22 cts. †Av., 20 c.	{ 17½ cts. - - -	17 cents.
A. S. Wooldridge -	†29 cents	-	-	-	-	†17 cents.
John Byng -	-	-	22½ cents	-	17 cents.	-
Wm. W. Davis -	-	-	25 cents	-	†16½ cts.	-
Boyd & Frothingham	-	†29 cents.	-	-	-	-

Anthracite coal, May 11, 1846.

Names.	Boston.		New York.	Philadelphia.
	600 tons B. M., lump; 50 tons anthracite.		50 tons Lehigh.	95 tons Lehigh.
John McClintock -	-	†B. M., 50 per ton.	-	-
A. Fobes -	-	-	†\$5 50 per ton.	-

Offers for provender at the navy yard at Washington, under advertisement of May 29, 1845.

Names.	Hay, per 100 pounds.	Corn, per bushel.	Oats, per bushel.	Expiration of contract.
Wm. T. Dove -	\$1 09½	†47 cents	†39½ cents	June 30, 1846.
Thomas Thornley -	1 00	53 cents	41 cents.	-
Robert Clark -	†1 00	-	-	June 30, 1846.

* Offered to furnish "Beaver coal" from Virginia. After trial, the bureau decided to take 2,000 bushels (at 16½ cents) for the Washington navy yard.
† Accepted. ‡ Decided by lot.

Offers for sundries at Philadelphia, under advertisement dated September 14, 1846.

Names.	Articles.	Amount.	Expiration of contract.
	<i>Class No. 1.</i>		
Bowlby & Brenner	Hardware, &c. - - -	*\$577 78	June 30, 1847.
	<i>Class No. 2.</i>		
No offer - - -	Lumber.		
	<i>Class No. 3.</i>		
Warner & Gravel	Provender - - -	*335 00	June 30, 1847.
	<i>Class No. 4.</i>		
George Pinney - -	Coal - - -	*384 00	June 30, 1847.

Offers for building materials at Philadelphia, under advertisement dated September 2, 1846.

Names.	Articles.	Total amount.	Expiration of contract.
	<i>1st class.</i>		
John Nolan - - -	} All the lumber - - -	\$1,203 96	Oct. 27, 1846.
J. B. Moorehead - -		1,570 50	
R. & G. W. Churchman -		1,295 75	
W. B. Fordney - - -		1,314 00	
Henry Church - - -		1,387 00	
William Carman - - -		*1,201 34	
W. J. Leiper - - -		1,266 50	
Flanigan & Carpenter -		1,227 99	
Mercer & Pechin - -		1,207 99	
	<i>2d class.</i>		
W. J. Leiper - - -	} Stone, lime, and gravel - - -	448 60	Oct. 27, 1846.
Shoemaker & Brother -		*370 12	
John L. Crosby - - -		402 90	
	<i>3d class.</i>		
Baxter & Brother - -	} 10 kegs nails - - -	45 00	Oct. 27, 1846.
Bowlby & Brenner - -		*42 50	

* Accepted.

Offers to furnish miscellaneous articles at Washington, dated December 3, 1845.

Names.	Articles.	Aggregate amount.	Expiration of contract.
Woodward & King -	Glass and Spanish whiting	\$56 00	Mar. 31, 1846.
Alpheus Fobes, (declined) -		34 50	
Jenks & Ogden -		65 25	
Samuel Kramer -		53 50	
Simeon P. Smith -		*35 00	
Campbell & Coyle -		603 42	
E. Lindsley -	Hardware	600 00	Mar. 31, 1846.
Woodward & King -		622 03	
Alpheus Fobes -		747 88	
George Adams -		663 85	
S. P. Smith -	Lumber	*598 85	Mar. 31, 1846.
A. Fobes, (declined) -		184 00	
Wm. H. Gunnell -		*190 00	
Woodward & King -	Harness leather, &c.	82 92	May 21, 1846.
Alpheus Fobes -		104 17	
S. P. Smith -		*76 20	
A. Fobes -	Stationery	136 99	Mar. 31, 1846.
Garret Anderson -		*69 89	
William Fischer -		70 26	
Woodward & King -	Varnish, &c.	*6 15	Mar. 28, 1846.
Alpheus Fobes -		6 70	
Jenks & Ogden -		10 45	

Offers for building materials at Norfolk, under advertisement dated August 7, 1845.

Names.	Flag stone, 3,500 feet.	Building stone, 1,945 perches.	Cement, 250 casks.	Sand, 2,000 bush-els.	Total amount.	Expiration of contracts.
Edwin Wilmer -	40 cents	\$2 48	-	-	*\$6,223 60	Oct. 1, 1845.
Charles Pendergast -	38 do	2 58	-	-	6,348 10	Oct. 1, 1845.
Elisha Gamage -	-	-	\$1 74	-	*435 00	
Ferguson & Milhaddo -	-	-	1 80	-	450 00	Oct. 1, 1845.
R. Worrell -	-	-	1 87	-	467 50	
Dickie Galt -	-	-	-	4½ cents	*87 50	

Offer for Susquehanna building stone at Norfolk, under advertisement of August 7, 1845.

Name.	Stone.	Bricks.	Lime.	Total amount.	Expiration of contract.
Charles Pendergast -	100 perches. \$2 75	95 M. \$8 99	80 casks. \$1 38	*\$1,239 45	Oct. 1, 1845.

* Accepted.

Offers for the supply of provender at Norfolk, under advertisement of November 28, 1845.

Names.	Hay.	Oats.	Meal.	Total amount.	Expiration of contract.
	<i>Per 100 lbs.</i>	<i>Per bushel.</i>	<i>Per bushel.</i>		
Elisha Gamage -	\$1 45	45 cents	90 cents	*\$3,170 00	June 30, 1846.
Wm. C. Borroughs -	1 19	49 do	\$1 08	3,174 00	
B. B. Moseley -	1 50	40 do	90 cents	3,200 00	
A. Fobes -	1 29	59 do	99½ do	3,206 50	

Offers for the supply of provender at Norfolk, under advertisement of May 19, 1846.

Names.	Hay.	Oats.	Meal.	Expiration of contract.
	<i>Per 100 lbs.</i>	<i>Per bushel.</i>	<i>Per bushel.</i>	
H. V. Niemeyer -	*72 cents	*35 cents	*60 cents	June 30, 1847.
E. Gamage -	\$1 00	35 do	70 do	
John James -	1 10	45 do	80 do	
B. B. Moseley -	1 00	33½ do	70 do	
Robert Dickson -	1 00	37½ do	68 do	

Offers for building materials at Norfolk, under advertisements of August 29 and September 24, 1846.

Names.	Articles.	Total amount.	Expiration of contracts.
Class No. 1.			
H. V. Niemeyer -	Yellow pine timber and plank -	*\$4,816 02	Jan. 10, 1847.
John B. McCloud -	Do do -	4,992 28	
John Tunis -	Do do -	6,034 50	
Wm. C. Borroughs -	Do do -		
Class No. 2.			
John Tunis -	White pine plank -	*467 50	Nov. 20, 1846.
Class No. 3.			
E. J. Higgins -	Bricks -	*5,275 00	Dec. 31, 1846.
Charles Pendergast -	Do -	5,876 75	
Class No. 4.			
Charles Pendergast -	Stone -	*1,522 00	Nov. 20, 1846.
E. D. McLenahan -	Do -	1,543 69	
E. Wilmer -	Do -	1,662 00	
Class No. 5.			
E. Gamage -	Lime -	*118 00	Nov. 20, 1846.
E. J. Higgins -	Do -	120 00	
Class No. 6.			
M. R. Harrell -	Sand -	*79 00	Nov. 20, 1846.
D. Galt -	Do -	105 00	

* Accepted.

*Offers for the supply of yellow pine plank at the dry dock, New York,
August 6, 1845.*

Names.	Yellow pine plank.	Remarks.	Expiration of contract.
	<i>Per M. feet.</i>		
Campbell & Moody	\$20 75		
G. H. Woodruff	39 75		
Joseph Grice	23 75		
Seth Geer	21 50 and 22 85	Offer withdrawn.	
Nathaniel Jarvis	21 50 and 22 50	Do	
Badger & Peck	23 00 and 23 00		
E. Waterman	24 00		
Thomas V. Webb	30 00		
Wm. W. Snow	35 00		
Joseph T. Scott & W. H. Grinnell	29 75 and 29 74		
Townsend & Bevins	22 75		
John Petty	25 00		
Badger & Peck, for act. H. Buck	*20 00		March 1, 1846.
J. G. Winchell & Co.	13 50 and 13 85	Notified—no answer.	
James Lynch	32 50		
J. G. Haven	28 85		
Alpheus Fobes	22 88½ and 23 00		
John A. Dodge	13 87½	Notified—failed.	
D. Dodge and others	24 50		
Edward Martin & White	22 00		
Joseph Grice	23 75		

*Offers for the supply of yellow pine timber at the dry dock, New York,
August 6, 1845.*

Names.	Yellow pine timber.	Remarks.	Expiration of contract.
	<i>Per cubic foot.</i>		
Campbell & Moody	23 cents		
G. H. Woodruff	33 do		
Joseph Grice	29½ do		
Seth Geer	22 do	Offer withdrawn.	
Nathaniel Jarvis	19½ do	Do	
Badger & Peck	24 do		
E. Waterman	24 and 35 cents		
Thomas V. Webb	30 do		
W. W. Snow	35 do		
J. F. Scott & W. H. Gunnell	38½ do		
Townsend & Bevins	27 do		
John Petty	30 do		
Badger & Peck, for H. Buck	*24 do	Accepted at 22½ cts.	March 1,
J. G. Winchell & Co.	14½ and 16 do	No such firm.	
James Lynch	33 do		
Joseph Grice	28½ do		
J. G. Haven	34 do		
Alpheus Fobes	26½ and 27½ do		
John A. Dodge	15 do	Failed to fulfil.	
D. Dodge and others	24½ do		
Godwin, Martin, and White	22 do	Declined.	

* Accepted.

Offers for the supply of bearing piles at the dry dock, New York, August 6, 1845.

Names.	Price.	Remarks.	Expiration of contract.
	<i>Each.</i>		
Christian L. Simes -	\$3 00		
Thomas M. Braine -	2 99		
Martin Pope -	2 46		
Platt & Halstead -	2 17		
W. W. Wright -	2 75		
H. B. Kingsley -	2 60		
A. T. Dunham -	2 45		
Seth Geer -	3 12	Withdrawn.	
Joseph Grice -	2 37		
Lewis B. Griffin -	3 25		
Nathaniel Jarvis -	*2 12½	-	Oct. 10, 1845.
E. Waterman -	4 75		
Thomas O. Webb -	3 00		
W. W. Snow -	4 95		
Joseph F. Scott & W. H. Gunnell -	2 97		
Calvin Rider -	4 70		
Elias Smith -	3 00		
R. M. Cooley -	2 85		
Charles Ross -	3 25		
James Lynch -	5 75		
Aldra Lee -	10 50		
James H. Brady -	3 12½		
J. G. Haven -	2 74		
A. Fobes -	2 18½		
John A. Dodge -	2 25		
D. Dodge and others -	3 16		
Robert G. Nellis -	3 32½		
Buck & Peters -	2 97		

Offers for the supply of split granite at Portsmouth, N. H., under advertisement dated September 7, 1846.

Names.	4,000 feet split granite. 640 do.	Expiration of contract.
	Price per running foot.	
Solomon F. Torrey -	*12 cents -	Whenever required.
J. Wetherton & Co. -	12 29-33 cts.	
John Stinson -	12 21-66 cts.	
Preston, Fernall & Co. and Wm. S. Knowlton & Co. -	14 10-33 cts.	

* Accepted.

Offer for supplying files and nails at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H., under advertisement of September 21, 1846.

Name.	Square files.	Pit-saw files.	Cut nails.	Wrought	Expiration of contract.
	<i>Per gross.</i>	<i>Per gross.</i>	<i>Per pound.</i>	<i>Per pound.</i>	
Richard Jenness*	\$17	\$19	4½ cents	15 cents	June 30, 1847.

Offers for stationery at Portsmouth, N. H., under advertisement dated September 21, 1846.

Articles.	Names of bidders.			Remarks.	Expiration of contract.
	J. W. Foster.	J. F. Shores, jr.	S. A. Badger.*		
Ruled foolscap -	\$5 25	\$5 25	\$5 00	Per ream	June 30, 1847.
Plain foolscap -	4 75	4 87½	4 00	do	do
Letter foolscap, ruled -	4 25	4 75	4 50	do	do
Envelope paper -	5 50	4 00	4 00	do	do
Blotting paper -	5 00	4 50	4 00	do	do
Double elephant paper -	56	50	60	Per sheet	do
Steel pens -	1 00	1 00	1 00	Per gross	do
Quills -	3 00	1 25	2 00	Per 100	do
Wafers -	75	75	1 00	Per lb.	do
Sealing wax -	1 00	1 00	83	do	do
Black ink -	1 75	1 25	1 00	Per gal.	do
Black sand -	25	20	33	Per quart	do
Sand boxes -	25	25	17	Each	do
India rubber -	30 to 60	75	5 to 10 a p'e	Per dozen	do
Lead pencils -	60 to 92	50	83	do	do
Red tape -	56	40	50	do	do
Penknives -	1 00 to 2 00	37½ to 1 75	50 to 2 00	Each	do
Inkstands -	25	25	37	do	do

Offers for supply of hay and meal at Portsmouth, N. H., under advertisement dated September 21, 1846.

Names.	Hay, per 2,000 pounds.	Meal, per 100 pounds.	Expiration.
James Philbrick -	*\$14 00	*\$2 25	June 30, 1847.
Richard Rogers -	14 50	No offer.	

* Accepted.

Offers for timber, lumber, and nails at Boston, under advertisement of April 13, 1846.

Doc. No. 4.

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Articles.	William Lang.	F. Waterman.	*J. S. Ross.	Expiration of contract.
500 cubic feet white oak timber -	\$0 30 per cubic foot	\$0 38½ per cubic foot	\$0 35 per cubic foot.	Not specified.
350 cubic feet yellow pine timber -	30 do	35 do	30 do	
300 square feet 1-inch white pine boards -	3 per square foot	5 per square foot	4½ per square foot.	
300 square feet 2-inch white pine plank -	6 do	5 do	4½ do	
300 square feet 2½-inch white pine plank -	8 do	5 do	4½ do	
450 square feet 3-inch white pine plank -	9 do	5 do	4½ do	
700 square feet 7-inch white pine plank -	21 do	5 do	4½ do	
450 square feet 4½-inch white pine plank -	36 do	5 do	4½ do	
450 square feet 1-inch yellow pine boards -	3 do	5 do	3 do	
400 square feet 2-inch yellow pine plank -	6 do	5 do	3 do	
250 square feet 2½-inch yellow pine plank -	8 do	5 do	3 do	
300 square feet 3-inch yellow pine plank -	9 do	5 do	3 do	
500 square feet 5-inch yellow pine plank -	15 do	5 do	3 do	
600 square feet 6-inch yellow pine plank -	18 do	5 do	3 do	
3,000 feet white pine boards -	3½ per foot	37 00 per 1,000 feet	35 00 per 1,000 feet.	
2,000 feet white pine plank -	6½ do	37 00 do	35 00 do	
2,000 feet No. 3 plank -	4 do	27 00 do	16 00 do	
3,000 feet No. 3 boards -	4 do	27 00 do	16 00 do	
500 feet ash plank -	6 do	4 per foot	3½ per foot.	
200 inches spruce spars -	8 per inch	10 per inch	10 per inch.	
200 cubic feet white oak timber -	27½ per cubic foot	38½ per cubic foot	40 per cubic foot.	
200 cubic feet yellow pine timber -	27½ do	35 do	35 do	
160 square feet 1-inch yellow pine boards -	3 per square foot	5 per square foot	4½ per square foot.	
200 square feet 2-inch plank -	6 do	5 do	4½ do	
300 square feet 3-inch plank -	9 do	5 do	4½ do	
450 square feet 4½-inch plank -	14 do	5 do	4½ do	
600 square feet 6-inch plank -	18 do	5 do	4½ do	
350 square feet 7-inch plank -	21 do	5 do	4½ do	
100 square feet 1-inch yellow pine boards -	3 do	5 do	3 do	
200 square feet 2-inch yellow pine plank -	6 do	5 do	3 do	
300 square feet 3-inch yellow pine plank -	9 do	5 do	3 do	
450 square feet 4½-inch yellow pine plank -	14 do	5 do	3 do	

* Accepted.

Offer for timber, lumber, and nails at Boston—Continued

Offers for timber, &c., at Boston—Continued.

Articles.	William Lang.	F. Waterman.	*J. S. Ross.	Expiration of contract.
600 square feet 6-inch yellow pine plank	\$0 18 per square foot	\$0 5 per square foot	\$0 3 per square foot.	
2,000 square feet a-h plank	30 do	4 do	3½ do	
3,000 square feet 1-inch white pine boards	3½ do	37 00 per 1,000 feet	3½ do	
120 cubic feet elm timber	10 per cubic foot	40 per cubic foot	14 00 per ton.	
120 cubic feet maple timber	15 do	42½ do	16 00 do	
1 cord hickory butts	6 00 per cord	25 50 per cord	25 00 per cord.	
100 spruce poles	25 00	10 per inch	10 per inch.	
1 cord white oak butts	6 00 per cord	23 50 per cord	20 00 per cord.	
500 pounds 10-penny cut nails	} 4 per pound	5½ per pound	4½ per pound.	
200 pounds 20 penny cut nails				
200 pounds 8-penny cut nails				
200 pounds 6 penny cut nails				
100 pounds 4 penny cut nails	} 30 per gross	75 per gross	30 per gross.	
20 gross iron wood-screws				

* Accepted.

Offers for supply of lumber, shingles, and nails at Boston, under advertisement dated September 24, 1846.

Names.	Articles.	Amount of bid.	Expiration of contract.
W. P. Walker John B. Hatch William Lang George Adams	Timber, lumber, shingles, and nails	\$3,305 57 3,564 07 3,570 12 3,679 76	Dec. 1, 1846.

Offers for supply of white pine timber, oak piles, and pine sticks at Boston, under advertisement dated August 27, 1846.

Articles.	* William Lang.	James Whiting & Co.	H. Gyzlear.	Expiration of contract.
276,000 feet white pine timber	\$15 50 p. 1,000 ft.	\$15 50 p. 1,000 ft.	\$16 00 p. 1,000 ft.	Oct. 20, 1846.
3,750 feet capping timber	19 00 do	19 50 do	25 00 do	
1,200 feet square timber	19 00 do	20 00 do	23 00 do	
600 feet square timber	19 00 do	19 50 do	22 00 do	
150 oak piles	7 50 each	8 00 each	10 00 each	
12 sticks yellow pine timber	28 00 do	30 00 do	10 00 do	

Accepted.	Oliver Holmes & Co.	John M. Adams	E. F. Simmons	Benjamin Loring	M. H. Webster	Walter B. Thomas
	439 00	438 16	504 00	680 00	900 00	

Offers for supply of castings, lead pipe, and lumber at the navy yard, Boston, under advertisement dated September 4, 1846.

Bidders.	per bushel	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.
Leonard Teller	3 cents	3 cents	3 cents	3 cents	3 cents	3 cents
Cyrus Alden & Co.	3 cents	3 cents	3 cents	3 cents	3 cents	3 cents
Thomas Robinson	3 cents	3 cents	3 cents	3 cents	3 cents	3 cents
William Lang	3 cents	3 cents	3 cents	3 cents	3 cents	3 cents

Scale of offers for supply of various articles at Boston, under advertisement dated September 22, 1846.

Articles.	Bidders.	Amount.	Expiration of contract.
<i>Class No. 1.</i>			
Ship chandlery and hardware	Horton, Cordis, & Co. - William Lang -	*\$1,518 27 1,533 65	June 30, 1847.
<i>Class No. 2.</i>			
Building materials	William Lang -	*589 50	June 30, 1847.
<i>Class No. 3.</i>			
Hay and provender	Wessen & Gary -	*1,495 50	June 30, 1847.
<i>Class No. 4.</i>			
Paints, glass, &c.	William Lang - Charles S. Burgess - W. P. Walker - C. Allen Browne - Hayward & Hamilton -	*600 00 665 00 668 52 668 62 725 38	June 30, 1847.
<i>Class No. 5.</i>			
Coal	William Lang - W. F. Fletcher & Co. -	*512 00 526 25	June 30, 1847.
<i>Class No. 6.</i>			
Stationery	Oliver Holman & Co. - John Marsh - E. P. Emmons - Benjamin Loring -	*278 82 439 69 456 16 504 82	June 30, 1847.
Wharf, building, and capping stone	M. H. Wetherbee - Warren B. Thomas -	*680 00 900 00	Nov. 1, 1846.

Offers for supply of castings, lead pipe, and lumber at the navy yard, Boston, under advertisement dated September 4, 1846.

Bidders.	13 tons cast-iron frame work.	600 feet cast-iron pipe.	400 feet boards.	800 feet white pine plank.	750 feet lead pipe.	Expiration of contract.
Leonard Fuller	*3 cents per lb.	*3 cents per lb.	-	-	-	Oct. 28, 1846.
Cyrus Alger & Co.	4 cents per lb.	4 cents per lb.	-	-	-	
Thomas Robinson	-	-	*\$33½ pr. 1,000 ft.	*\$33½ pr. 1,000 ft.	*\$5 23 per 100 lbs.	Nov. 1, 1846.
William Lang	-	-	4 cents per ft.	4 and 3½ cts. pr. ft.	\$5½ per 100 pounds.	

* Accepted.

Offers for supply of bricks at the Pensacola navy yard, under date November 7, 1845.

Names.	392,000 bricks.	Expiration of contract.
George Willis - - - - -	*\$12 00 per 1,000	Jan. 26, 1846.
Jackson Morton - - - - -	12 50 do	
L. Bonifay - - - - -	13 75 do	

Offers for supply of corn and oats at Pensacola, April 3, 1846.

Names.	300 bushels corn.	300 bushels oats.	Expiration of contract.
Joseph Quigles - - - - -	*58½ cents per bushel	*48½ cents per bushel	April 13, 1846.
John Campbell - - - - -	65 do	60 do	

Offers for supply of 100 cords of wood at Pensacola navy yard, December 30, 1845.

Names.	100 cords wood.	Expiration of contract.
John Snowman - - - - -	*\$3 25 per cord	When required.
Mortimer Bright - - - - -	3 43 do	

Offers for supply of corn and oats at Pensacola, under advertisement dated January 22, 1846.

Names.	Corn.	Oats.	Expiration of contract.
Joseph Quigles - - - - -	*57 cents per bushel	*40 cents per bushel	Feb. 15, 1846.
John Campbell - - - - -	69 do	57 do	
L. J. Leedom - - - - -	70 do	58 do	

Offers for supply of building materials at the Pensacola navy yard, December, 1845.

Articles.	Jos. Forsyth.*	Williams and McMillan.	Expiration of contract.
85,000 feet sawed yellow pine -	\$16 00 per 1,000 ft.	\$19 50 per 1,000 ft.	
19,500 feet flooring, dressed y. pine -	30 00 do	19 50 do	
4,000 feet juniper lumber -	35 00 do		
30,000 sawed plastering laths -	1 62½		

* Accepted.

Offers for the supply of various materials at the Pensacola navy yard, November 7, 1845.

Articles.	Expiration of contract.	Names of bidders.					Expiration of contract.
		Dorrance & Stannard.	W. & T. McKim.	Center & Co.	Henry Hyer.	B. F. Magee.	
500 barrels lime	per bbl.	\$1 40		\$1 62½	\$1 75	\$1 75	Jan., 1846.
140 barrels hydraulic cement	do	2 40		2 50	2 50	2 75	
1 mahogany plank	per ft.	25		3	25 00	10	
210 pounds plastering hair	per lb.	6		15	15	23½	
43 pair iron butt hinges	per pair	18		15	20	29	
72 pair parliament hinges	do	18		25	30	29	
22 knob locks	each	2 60		2 25	1 70	2 12½	
28 knob latches	do	50		37½	50	50	
144 sash pulleys	do	11		8	10	12½	
1,584 feet sash cords	per lb.	30		50	30	40	
16 gross 1½-inch screws	per gross	87½		62½	75	75	
1 gross ¾-inch screws	do	25		25	25	25	
8,000 1½-inch brads	per M.	25		25	18	20	
2,000 1-inch brads	do	25		15	12	15	
200 pounds 4½-inch cut iron nails	pr. 100 lbs.	4 85		4½	5 12	5½	
500 pounds 12-penny do	do	4 85		4½	5 12	5½	
300 pounds 10-penny do	do	4 85		4½	5 12	5½	
100 pounds 4-penny do	do	4 85		4½	5 12	5½	
200 pounds 6-penny do	do	4 85		4½	5 12	5½	
325 pounds 3-penny do	do	7		7½	7½	6½	
120 pounds slating nails	per lb.	7		7½	7½	6½	
45 squares slate	pr. square	9 00		9 00	12 00	10 00	
130 sheets 16-ounce copper	per lb.	26		25	29	30	
6 pounds copper wire	do	60		68½	75	70	

2,515 pounds sheet lead	do	7	5 1/2	7	6 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2
2,016 pounds pig lead	do	5 1/2	4 1/2	5 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2
135 lbs 3/4-inch round iron	do	4 1/2	4 1/2	5 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2
2,444 lbs 1/2-inch round iron	do	4 1/2	4 1/2	5 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2
108 lbs. 1 1/2-inch round iron	do	4 1/2	4 1/2	5 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2
375 lbs. 4 by 1/2-inch flat iron	do	4 1/2	4 1/2	5 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2
1,463 lbs. 2 by 1/2-inch flat iron	do	4 1/2	4 1/2	5 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2
45 lbs. 2 1/2 by 1/2-inch flat iron	do	4 1/2	4 1/2	5 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2
42 lbs. 1 1/2-inch square iron	do	4 1/2	4 1/2	5 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2
14 lbs. 3/4-inch square iron	do	4 1/2	4 1/2	5 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2
1,875 lbs. white lead	do	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
90 gallons linseed oil	per gall.	90	60	55	45	12 1/2	2	4 00	2 00
40 gallons spirits turpentine	do	60	55	45	12 1/2	2	4 00	2 00	2 00
30 lbs. chrome green	per lb.	55	45	12 1/2	2	4 00	2 00	2 00	2 00
24 lbs. verdigris	do	45	12 1/2	2	4 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00
40 lbs. litharge	do	12 1/2	2	4 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00
100 lbs. Spanish whiting	do	2	4 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00
2 gallons copal varnish	per gall.	4 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00
2 gallons japan varnish	do	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00
648 lights 12 by 16 glass	per box	3 75	3 00	2 6	2 6	2 4	5	50 00	50 00
600 lights 10 by 12 glass	do	3 00	2 6	2 6	2 4	5	50 00	50 00	50 00
1,104 sheets 20 ounce copper	per lb.	26	26	24	5	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00
1,400 sheets 20 ounce copper	do	26	24	5	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00
1,990 lbs. composition nails	do	24	5	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00
100 lbs 5-inch spikes	do	5	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00
2,000 feet 1-inch white pine boards	per M	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00
2,000 feet 1 1/2 inch white pine plank	do	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00
3,000 feet 2 inch white pine plank	do	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00

* Accepted. † Received after time.

NOTE.—In the several instances where a proposal appears lower than the accepted offer, the individual making such offer either positively declined, failed to enter into contract, or to comply with the conditions of the advertisement; when the supply was offered to the next lowest bidder, according to law.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, November 5, 1846.

REPORT FROM THE BUREAU OF ORDNANCE AND HYDROGRAPHY.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE AND HYDROGRAPHY,
November 13, 1846.

SIR: I have the honor to forward, conformably to the directions contained in your letter of the 2d instant, estimates in detail for the naval service, and for the support of this bureau, for the year ending the 30th June, 1848.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
L. WARRINGTON.

Hon. J. Y. MASON,
Secretary of the Navy.

Schedule of papers containing the estimates of the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography, for the year ending June 30, 1848.

- A. Estimate of the expenses of the bureau.
- B. Estimate of pay of officers on ordnance duty.
- C. Estimate of ordnance and ordnance stores, for the general service of the navy.
- D. Statement of the cost or estimated value of the ordnance and ordnance stores on hand at the several navy yards 1st July, 1846, and the receipts and expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1846.
- E. Statement of the labor performed at the different navy yards, and cost thereof.
- F. Estimate of the amount required under the head of "Hydrography," for the year ending June 30, 1848.

A.

Estimate of the sums required for the support of the office of the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography, from 1st July, 1847, to 30th June, 1848.

For salary of chief of the bureau, per act of 31st August, 1842	\$3,500 00
For salary of one clerk, at \$1,200 per annum, per act 31st August, 1842	1,200 00
For salary of two clerks, at \$1,000 per annum, per act of 31st August, 1842	2,000 00
For salary of draughtsman, at \$1,000 per annum, per act of 31st August, 1842	1,000 00
For salary of messenger, at \$700 per annum, per act of 31st August, 1842	700 00

For contingent expenses.

For blank books and stationery	\$260 00
For miscellaneous items	240 00
For labor	120 00
	<u>\$520 00</u>
	<u>8,920 00</u>

SUBMITTED:

One clerk, as book keeper, \$1,000.

NOTE.—The additional clerk, whose salary is herein proposed, is almost indispensable. The business of the bureau cannot well be performed without this increase.

L. WARRINGTON.

B.

Estimate of pay of officers on ordnance duty, from 1st July, 1847, to 30th June, 1848.

1 captain, at \$3,500 per annum	\$3,500 00
3 commanders, at \$2,100 per annum each	6,300 00
5 lieutenants, at \$1,500 per annum each	7,500 00
	<u>17,300 00</u>

NOTE.—The increase in this estimate over that for the last year is occasioned by the addition of two officers—one commander and one lieutenant.

L. WARRINGTON.

C.

Estimate of ordnance, ordnance stores, and small arms, for the general service of the navy, from the 1st July, 1847, to the 30th June, 1848.

150 guns, 32-pounders, of 57 cwt. each, at 6½ cents per pound	\$62,240 00
100 guns, 32-pounders, of 42 cwt. each, at 6½ cents per pound	30,576 00
40 guns, 32-pounders, of 53 cwt. each, at 6½ cents per pound	15,433 00
34 guns, 32-pounders, of 51 cwt. each, at 6½ cents per pound	12,623 00
40 guns, 32-pounders, of 32 cwt. each, at 6½ cents per pound	9,318 00
280 gun-carriages, at \$150 each	42,000 00
1,500 swords, at \$4 each	6,000 00

Copper powder-tanks, sufficient for three ships of-the line -	\$21,000 00
For cannon locks, batile and magazine lanterns, materials for making primers for cannon and percussion caps, and for all other articles of ordnance stores -	140,000 00
For contingent expenses that may accrue for the following purposes, viz :	
Drawings and models ; postage paid by bureau, and by officers inspecting ordnance and ordnance stores ; traveling expenses of officers in inspecting ordnance and ordnance stores ; hire of agents and rent of storehouses for ordnance and ordnance stores on the northern lakes ; advertising in the public papers ; transportation of ordnance and ordnance stores, and for no other purpose whatever -	32,200 00
	<u>371,390 00</u>

Amount estimated and appropriated for year ending 30th June, 1847,
\$371,820.

L. WARRINGTON.

D.

Statement of the cost or estimated value of stores on hand at the several navy yards at the end of the fiscal year, June 30, 1845, of articles received and expended from July 1, 1845, to June 30, 1846, and the stores on hand at that period (June 30, 1846.) under the appropriation for "increase, repairs, armament, and equipment of the navy, and wear and tear of vessels in commission," coming under the cognizance of the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography.

Navy yards, &c.	Value on hand July 1, 1845.	Receipts.	Expenditures.	Value on hand June 30, 1846.
Portsmouth -	\$87,485 14	\$9 28	\$53 92	\$87,440 50
Boston -	323,909 91	123,001 28	92,832 92	354,078 27
New York -	64,251 87	124,234 76	83,791 20	724,695 43
Philadelphia -	75,763 20	5,531 76	3,183 35	78,111 61
Washington -	77,704 78	49,053 92	48,239 74	78,518 96
Norfolk -	435,636 78	132,112 40	107,357 69	460,391 49
Pensacola -	20,335 14	12,201 97	6,090 07	26,839 94
On the lakes -	7,023 25	-	-	7,023 25
Total -	1,712,110 07	446,145 37	341,548 89	1,817,099 45

L. WARRINGTON.

E.

Statement of the number of days' labor, and the cost thereof, from July 1, 1845, to 30th June, 1846, at the respective navy-yards, chargeable to the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography.

Yard.	Number of days' labor.	Cost of labor.	Average pay per day.	Remarks.
Portsmouth -	-	-	-	No returns—incon- siderable.
Boston -	6,701 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$10 702 74	\$1 58	
New York -	8,573 $\frac{1}{4}$	12,121 65	1 41 $\frac{1}{2}$	No returns—incon- siderable.
Philadelphia -	1,792	2 277 92	1 29	
Washington -	12,002 $\frac{1}{2}$	18,073 02	1 50 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Norfolk -	11,012 $\frac{1}{2}$	14,850 99	1 34 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Pensacola -	-	-	-	
Total -	40,081 $\frac{3}{4}$	58,026 32	1 44 $\frac{3}{4}$	

L. WARRINGTON.

F.

Estimate of the amount required for the naval service, under the head of "Hydrography," for the year ending 30th June, 1848.

For the purchase and repair of instruments for the navy -	\$8,000 00
For the purchase of books and charts -	6,000 00
For engraving, printing, backing and binding the same -	5,000 00
For pay of lithographer, and for working lithographic press, including chemicals, paper, &c. -	1,200 00
For fuel and lights -	1,500 00
For one messenger and watchman, at \$60 per month -	720 00
For one porter, at \$25 per month -	300 00
For workman to repair instruments -	720 00
For models and drawings -	1,000 00
For postage, stationery, freight, and drayage, and incidental expenses -	1,500 00
	<u>25,940 00</u>

Amount estimated and appropriated for year ending 30th June, 1847, \$35,900.

22

0.5

21,300 00

12-1-10

L. HARRINGTON

Statement of all contracts which have been made by the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography, during the year ending June 30, 1846.

Doc. No. 4.

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Names of contractors.	Articles contracted for.	Places of delivery.	Date of contract.	Expiration of contract.	Prices.	Amount of contract.
Cyrus Alger	60 32-pounder cannon, of 46 cwt. } 40 32-pounder cannon, of 27 cwt. }	At South Boston foundry -	Sept. 17, 1845	Sept. 17, 1846	6½ cents per lb.	\$27,955 20
Gouverneur Kemble	40 8-inch cannon, of 53 cwt. } 60 32-pounder cannon, of 27 cwt. }	At West Point foundry -	Sept. 18, 1845	Oct. 1, 1846	6½ cents per lb.	27,227 20
Knap & Totten	72 8-inch cannon, of 53 cwt. -	Fort Pitt foundry, Pittsburg -	Oct. 1, 1845	Oct. 1, 1846	6½ cents per lb.	27,780 48
J. R. Anderson	112 32-pounder cannon, of 32 cwt. -	Tredegear foundry, Richmond -	Oct. 1, 1845	Oct. 1, 1846	6½ cents per lb.	26,091 52
John Mason	60 32-pounder cannon, of 32 cwt. -	Columbia foundry, Georgetown -	Oct. 14, 1845	Oct. 1, 1846	6½ cents per lb.	13,977 60
Junius L. Archer	60 32-pounder cannon, of 32 cwt. -	Bellona foundry, near Richmond -	Oct. 18, 1845	Oct. 1, 1846	6½ cents per lb.	13,977 60
William Jenks	1,000 carbines, (patent) -	Boston, New York, and Norfolk -	Sept. 22, 1845	Sept. 22, 1846	\$15 50 each -	15,300 00
J. D. Stevenson	2,000 barrels of powder -	Norfolk, Virginia -	June 19, 1846	Nov. 1, 1846	\$13 50 per bbl.	27,000 00
Loomis, Swift, & Masters	2,000 barrels of powder -	Boston -	June 22, 1846	Nov. 1, 1846	\$13 50 per bbl.	27,000 00
J. P. Garesché	2,000 barrels of powder -	New York -	June 25, 1846	Nov. 1, 1846	\$13 50 per bbl.	27,000 00

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE AND HYDROGRAPHY, December 7, 1846.

L. WARRINGTON.

REPORT FROM BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, EQUIPMENT, AND REPAIRS.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, EQUIPMENT, AND REPAIRS,

November 7, 1846.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit, herewith, the estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1848, for such objects of expenditures as are required to be made by this bureau; made in conformity with your instructions, in relation to the objects and the number of persons proposed to be employed.

Other statements are annexed, showing the vessels which were in commission, in ordinary, or upon the stocks, on the first day of the present month.

The reported value of materials on hand at the different navy-yards, for increase and repairs, on the 1st of July, 1845, and the value of receipts and expenditures during the last, and value on hand at the commencement of the present fiscal year, and the number of days' labor performed, and the cost, at the respective navy-yards, during the same year, are shown in separate tables.

The compensation for a chief naval constructor, and for the engineer-in-chief, are estimated for in connexion with the bureau, this year, because Congress embraced their compensation in the civil appropriations for the Navy Department, at its last session.

The estimate for increase, repair, and equipment, is much larger than was presented at the commencement of the last session of Congress. At that time the country was at peace. After hostilities had commenced with Mexico, a part of the sum which was placed at the disposal of the President to meet the expenses of the war was assigned to the Navy Department, in aid of the ordinary appropriations.

The amount now asked is believed to be not greater than will be indispensable to meet the probable wants of the service, for the force on which the estimates are predicated.

The contingent expenses of the service will undoubtedly be increased by the increase of the amount of force to be employed; and the estimate of this bureau is, therefore, proportionably larger than was presented for the current year.

Since the last annual report from this bureau, the sloops Albany and Germantown have been launched, and are nearly ready for sea. Two small steamers and three small pilot-boat schooners have been purchased for the navy, and are on service in the Gulf of Mexico.

Repairs, varying in extent and character, have been given to one ship-of-the-line, one razee, four frigates, five sloops, two store-ships, one steamer, three brigs, and four smaller vessels.

The sloop-of-war Austin, brigs Wharton and Archer, and schooner San Bernard, formerly belonging to Texas, have been transferred to the navy of the United States.

The brig Truxtun has been wrecked on the Mexican coast, near Tuxpan. The sale of the brigs Wharton and Archer, and schooner San Bernard, and of the brig Lawrence, has been directed, under your order and the authority of the President, as it was not considered consistent with the public interest to repair them. The steamer General Taylor has been so much injured by fire, that the expediency of repairing her is considered very doubtful.

The hemp agent in Kentucky has been able to procure a small quantity of water-rotted hemp, of proper quality for naval use. The agent in Missouri has not been equally successful. About one hundred tons have been procured from other persons. Contracts have been made for eleven hundred and seventy tons; one third to be delivered on or before the 1st June in each of the years 1847, '48, and '49.

The agents in Missouri and Kentucky are authorized to purchase to supply probable deficiencies, when they can obtain it of proper quality and price.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. MORRIS.

Hon. J. Y. MASON,

Secretary of the Navy.

Schedule of estimates and reports.

- A.—Estimate for the expenses of the bureau.
- B.—Estimate for the pay of persons to be employed in vessels in commission.
- C.—Estimate for the increase, repair, &c., of the navy.
- D.—Estimate for enumerated contingent, &c.
- E.—Statement of the vessels in commission.
- F.—Statement of vessels in ordinary.
- G.—Statement of vessels on the stocks or building.
- H.—Statement of value of receipts and expenditures, &c.
- I.—Statement of number of days' labor performed, and its cost.

Estimate of the amount required for the expenses of the Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repairs, for the year ending June 30, 1848, as authorized by the acts of Congress, approved August 31, 1842, and March 3, 1815.

	Estimate for the year ending June 30, 1848.	Appropriated for the year ending June 30, 1847.
For salaries of the chief of the bureau, assistant constructor and draughtsman, clerks and messenger -	\$13,100 00	\$13,100 00
For a chief naval constructor -	3,000 00	
For the engineer-in-chief -	3,000 00	
	19,100 00	
<i>Contingent expenses of the bureau.</i>		
For blank books, binding, stationery, printing, and labor -	\$320 00	[Included in the appropriation for the Navy Department.]
For miscellaneous items -	180 00	
	500 00	

The compensation for the chief naval constructor and engineer-in-chief was placed with the general estimate of pay for vessels in commission for the present year; but having been transferred to the civil appropriations for the Navy Department, by Congress, they are placed in the same connexion in this estimate.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, EQUIPMENT, AND REPAIRS,
November 7, 1846.

B.

Estimate of the pay of the commission, warrant, and petty officers and seamen, including the engineer corps of the navy, which will be required for the vessels proposed to be kept in commission, including receiving vessels, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1848.

	Estimated for the year ending June 30, 1848.	Estimated for the year ending June 30, 1847.
For vessels in commission, including receiving vessels. - - -	\$2,554,650 00	See note.

NOTE.—The original estimate for vessels in commission for the year ending June 30, 1847, was for \$1,588,034, to which was added, during the session of Congress, the sum of \$989,943, making a total of \$2,577,977, exclusive of the receiving vessels, which are included in this estimate.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, EQUIPMENT, AND REPAIRS,
November 7, 1846.

C.

The amount which will be required for objects under the direction of this bureau, payable from the appropriation for increase, repairs, armament, and equipment of the navy, and for wear and tear of vessels in commission, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1848, is estimated as follows, viz:

	Estimated for the year ending June 30, 1848.	Estimated for the year ending June 30, 1847.
For repair of vessels in ordinary, and for wear and tear of vessels in com- mission, including fuel for steamers, and hemp - - -	\$2,500,000 00	\$1,050,000 00

NOTE.—In addition to the regular appropriation, under this head, of \$1,050,000, a part of the sum which was placed at the disposition of the President to meet the expenses of hostilities with Mexico was allotted for expenses which might be necessary in addition to the regular appropriation.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, EQUIPMENT, AND REPAIRS,
November 7, 1846.

D.

The amount which will be required to meet the expenditures under the head of "enumerated contingent," for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1848, for objects under direction of this bureau, is estimated at \$280,000 00

NOTE.—The estimate for the last year was \$210,000, before the increased number of men was authorized. The present addition is proportioned to the increased number of men.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, EQUIPMENT, AND REPAIRS,
November 7, 1846.

E.

Statement of the vessels belonging to the navy which were in commission on the 1st November, 1846.

Ships-of-the-line.

Columbus, in the Pacific ocean.
Pennsylvania, at Norfolk, as receiving ship.
North Carolina, at New York, as receiving ship.
Franklin, at Boston, as receiving ship.

Razee.

Independence, on her way to the Pacific ocean.

Frigates

United States, coast of Africa.
Potomac, Gulf of Mexico.
Columbia, Brazil station.
Congress, Pacific ocean.
Cumberland, Gulf of Mexico.
Savannah, Pacific squadron.
Raritan, Gulf of Mexico.

Sloops-of-war.

Saratoga, for the Pacific ocean.
 John Adams, Gulf of Mexico.
 Boston, repairing for the Gulf of Mexico.
 Vincennes, } Pacific ocean.
 Warren, }
 Falmouth, Gulf of Mexico.
 Cyane, }
 Levant, } Pacific ocean.
 Portsmouth, }
 St. Mary's, Gulf of Mexico.
 Albany, repairing for the Gulf of Mexico.
 Preble, Pacific ocean.
 Marion, coast of Africa.
 Dale, Pacific ocean.
 Ontario, receiving vessel at Baltimore.

Brigs.

Boxer, } coast of Africa.
 Dolphin, }
 Porpoise, } Gulf of Mexico.
 Somers, }
 Bainbridge, coast of Brazil.
 Perry, Gulf of Mexico.

Schooners.

Shark, Pacific ocean.
 Experiment, receiving vessel at Philadelphia.
 Flirt, for Gulf of Mexico.
 Wave, } Sent to coast survey.
 Phoenix, }
 Onkahye, repairing for coast of Florida.
 Bonito, }
 Petrel, } Gulf of Mexico.
 Reefer, }

Steamers.

Mississippi, } Gulf of Mexico.
 Princeton, }
 Michigan, on the upper lakes.
 General Taylor, Pensacola.
 Engineer, Norfolk.
 Spitfire, } Gulf of Mexico.
 Vixen, }

Store-ships.

Relief, Gulf of Mexico.
 Erie, } Pacific ocean.
 Lexington, }
 Southampton, African station.

RECAPITULATION.

Ships-of-the-line	-	-	-	-	4
Frigates	-	-	-	-	7
Sloops	-	-	-	-	15
Brigs	-	-	-	-	6
Schooners	-	-	-	-	9
Steamers	-	-	-	-	7
Store-ships	-	-	-	-	4
Razee	-	-	-	-	1
					<u>53</u>

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, EQUIPMENT, AND REPAIRS,
November 7, 1846.

F.

Statement of vessels belonging to the navy, which were in ordinary on the
1st November, 1846.

At Charlestown, Massachusetts.

Ohio, ship-of-the-line.
Constitution, frigate.
Jamestown, 1st class sloop.
Yorktown, 3d class sloop.

At Brooklyn, New York.

Macedonian, 2d class frigate.
Fulton, steamer.
Plymouth, 1st class sloop.

At Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Germantown, 1st class sloop.

At Washington, D. C.

Union, steamer.
Water Witch, iron steamer.

At Gosport, Virginia.

Delaware, ship-of-the-line.
Brandywine, 1st class frigate.
Constellation, 2d class frigate.
Fairfield, 2d class sloop.
Vandalia, 2d class sloop.
St. Louis, 2d class sloop.
Decatur, 3d class sloop.

At Pensacola, Florida.

Austin, 3d class sloop-of-war.

RECAPITULATION.

2 ships-of-the-line.

4 frigates.

9 sloops-of-war.

3 steamers.

18

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, EQUIPMENT, AND REPAIRS,
November 7, 1846.

G.

*Statement of vessels on the stocks at the several navy yards, or building at other places, on the 1st of November, 1846.**At Kittery, Maine.*

Alabama, ship-of-the-line.

Santee, frigate.

At Charlestown, Massachusetts.

Virginia, ship-of-the line.

Vermont, ship-of-the-line.

At Brooklyn, New York.

Sabine, frigate.

At Gosport, Virginia.

New York, ship of the-line.

St. Lawrence, frigate.

At Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

Alleghany, iron steamer.

At Hoboken, New Jersey.

An iron steamer has been contracted for, but the work suspended.

At Sackett's Harbor.

New Orleans, ship-of-the-line.

RECAPITULATION.

5 ships of the line.
3 frigates.
2 iron steamers.

10

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, EQUIPMENT, AND REPAIRS,
November 7, 1846.

Statement of the cost or estimated value of stores on hand at the several navy yards, July 1, 1845; of articles received and expended from June 30, 1845, to June 30, 1846; and of those remaining on hand July 1, 1846; under the direction of the Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repairs.

Navy yards.	On hand July 1, 1845.	Received.	Expended.	On hand July 1, 1846.
Portsmouth -	\$560,703 98	\$7,611 89	\$3,732 70	\$564,583 17
Charlestown -	1,768,376 85	462,780 71	527,081 15	1,704,076 41
New York -	1,284,619 81	300,616 56	176,793 97	1,408,442 40
Philadelphia -	457,971 89	59,416 34	84,252 24	433,135 99
Washington -	550,553 23	156,828 22	221,139 10	486,242 33
Gosport -	1,628,949 01	244,381 24	261,482 25	1,611,848 00
Pensacola -	71,652 29½	68,717 90½	50,088 59½	90,281 60½
Total -	6,322,827 06½	1,300,352 86½	1,324,570 00½	6,298,609 90½

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, EQUIPMENT, AND REPAIRS,
November 7, 1846.

RECAPITULATION.

Statement of the number of days' labor, and its cost, from July 1, 1845, to July 1, 1846, for the respective navy yards, for building, repairing, or equipping vessels of the navy, or in receiving or securing stores and materials for those purposes.

Navy yards.	Number days' labor.	Cost of labor.	Average per diem.
Portsmouth	487 $\frac{3}{4}$	\$507 45	\$1 04
Charlestown	81,481 $\frac{1}{2}$	136,123 92	1 67
New York	65,483 $\frac{1}{2}$	96,015 64	1 46.6
Philadelphia	21,593 $\frac{1}{4}$	30,981 63	1 43.4
Washington	51,857	72,669 87	1 40.1
Gosport	92,120 $\frac{1}{4}$	133,145 25	1 44.5
Pensacola	3,773 $\frac{2}{3}$	6,441 99	1 70.7
Total	316,797	475,885 75	1 50.2

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, EQUIPMENT, AND REPAIRS, November 7, 1846.				
Portsmouth	487 $\frac{3}{4}$	\$507 45	\$1 04	
Charlestown	81,481 $\frac{1}{2}$	136,123 92	1 67	
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Pensacola	3,773 $\frac{2}{3}$	6,441 99	1 70.7	
Total	316,797	475,885 75	1 50.2	

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, EQUIPMENT, AND REPAIRS,
November 7, 1846.

List of contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repairs, made and received from 22d November, 1845, to 22d November, 1846; prepared in conformity with the act of Congress of April 21, 1808.

Date.	Expira- tion.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Navy-yard where de- liverable.
1846. Jan. 14	1847. Jan. 14	Walker & Cook -	Lease of warehouse -	\$25 00 per annum -	Erie, Penn.
Jan. 3	May 1	John Tunis -	White pine timber -	38 75 per M sup. ft. -	Gosport, Va.
			15,000 superficial feet white ash timber, 2 inch -	36 00 do -	Do.
			White ash timber -	38 00 do -	Do.
			Black walnut timber -	40 00 do -	Do.
Jan. 2	July 1,	Christopher Hall & Co. -	300 quires blank books, ruled and bound, letter and foolscap size -	2 35 per quire -	Do.
			400 quires blank books, ruled and bound, medium and demy size -	2 40 do -	Do.
			10 quires blank books, ruled and bound, royal size -	2 00 do -	Do.
			400 quires blank forms, with printed headings, and perpendicular ruled or printed columns, on cap, medium, and demy size -	20 do -	Do.
			50 quires blank forms, with printed headings, and perpendicular ruled or printed columns, on royal and superroyal size -	1 00 do -	Do.
			80 quires printed forms, with and without perpendicular lines, on letter, cap, and demy size. -	1 25 do -	Do.
			40 reams letter paper, faint lined and plain -	1 75 per ream -	Do.
			40 reams foolscap paper, faint lined and plain -	2 75 do -	Do.
			60 quires enveloping paper -	30 per quire -	Do.
			20 quires blotting paper -	10 do -	Do.
			20 quires folio post -	25 do -	Do.
			55 sheets drawing paper, from medium to imperial size, inclusive. -	10 per sheet -	Do.
			55 sheets drawing paper, from Columbia to double elephant -	20 do -	Do.
			15 M quills, largest goose, best quality -	5 00 per M -	Do.
			100 bottles black ink, in pint bottles -	15 per bottle -	Do.
			30 bottles red ink, in pint bottles -	12 do -	Do.
			20 pounds sealing wax, best quality -	75 per pound -	Do.
			15 pounds wafers, best quality -	20 do -	Do.
			18 inkstands, cut glass -	50 each -	Do.
			50 inkstands, cork and slate -	6 do -	Do.

Contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Construction, &c.—Continued.

Date.	Expira- tion.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Navy-yard where de- liverable.
1846. Jan. 2	1847. July 1	C. Hall & Co.—Cont'd -	50 penknives, one and two blades - 30 desk knives - 30 dozen lead pencils - 20 erasers - 20 paper folders - 100 papers ink powders - 30 sand boxes - 20 pounce boxes, with pounce - 35 ounces India rubber - 30 dozen red tape - 100 memorandum books - 80 dozen steel pens -	\$0 50 each 12 do 1 00 per dozen 20 each 10 do 4 per paper 10 each 12 do 6 per ounce 50 per dozen 20 each 40 per dozen	Gosport, Va. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.
1845. Dec. 30	30 days fr. date con- tract.	Henry Thompson & Son	20 tons best American gray pig iron, No. 1 -	30 00 per ton; \$35 if navigation is closed.	Washington, D. C.
1846. Jan. 3	1846. May 1	James Scott	20,000 feet cypress timber - 15,000 feet elm timber - 3,848 oar rafters -	27 00 per M feet 32 00 do 31 per running ft.	Gosport, Va. Do. Do.
Jan. 3	May 1	H. V. Neimeyer	4,000 white oak pipe staves - 4,000 white oak hoghead staves - 5,000 white oak barrel staves - 5,000 white oak hoghead heading - 5,000 white oak barrel heading -	45 00 per M 35 00 do 25 00 do 40 00 do 30 00 do	Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.
Jan. 17	May 1	John Travers	50 bolts cotton canvass, No. 3 - 100 bolts cotton canvass, No. 4 - 100 bolts cotton canvass, No. 5 - 50 bolts cotton canvass, No. 6 - 50 bolts cotton canvass, No. 7 - 100 bolts cotton canvass, No. 8 - 100 bolts cotton hammock stuff - 150 bolts cotton hammock stuff -	10 50 per bolt 10 00 do 9 50 do 9 00 do 8 50 do 8 00 do 27 50 do 27 00 do	Charlestown, Mass. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Brooklyn, N. Y.

Date	Exhibitor	Quantity	Unit	Price	Location
Jan. 6	Wm. & Leighton	100	bols cotton canvass, No. 4	10 50	Gosport, Va.
		100	bols cotton canvass, No. 7	9 00	Do.
		10,000	pounds white lead	28 00	Do.
		2,000	pounds Spanish whiting	6 1/4	per pound
		1,000	pounds red lead	1	do
		500	pounds litharge	5 1/4	do
		500	gallons raw linseed oil	5 1/4	do
		30	gallons spirits turpentine	64	per gallon
		25,000	pounds white lead	55	do
		750	pounds litharge	6 1/4	per pound
		1,500	gallons raw linseed oil	5 1/2	do
		1,800	pounds lampblack	63	per gallon
		1,000	pounds red lead	6	per pound
		300	gallons spirits turpentine	5 1/2	do
		25,000	pounds white lead	55	per gallon
		6,000	pounds Spanish whiting	7	per pound
		1,000	pounds red lead	1 1/4	do
		5,000	pounds litharge	6	do
		2,000	pounds lampblack	6	do
		1,000	pounds yellow ochre	6	do
		2,000	gallons raw linseed oil	2	do
		240	gallons spirits turpentine	67	per gallon
		8,000	cubic feet white pine plank stocks	60	do
		20	sticks spruce pine timber	19 1/2	per cubic foot
		30	sticks spruce pine timber	4 69	per stick
		30	sticks spruce pine timber	5 99	do
		30	sticks spruce pine timber	7 49	do
		30	sticks spruce pine timber	9 99	do
		20	sticks spruce pine timber	11 94	do
		370	spruce pine spars	29	per inch
		75	spruce pine poles	39	per pole
		100	bols flax canvass, No. 2	15 25	per bolt
		100	bols flax canvass, No. 3	14 75	do
		100	bols flax canvass, No. 4	14 25	do
		50	bols flax canvass, No. 5	13 35	do
		100	bols flax canvass, No. 6	12 25	do
		100	bols flax canvass, No. 8	10 50	do
		100	bols flax canvass, No. 2	15 25	do
		200	bols flax canvass, No. 3	14 75	do
		100	bols flax canvass, No. 4	14 25	do
		100	bols flax canvass, No. 6	12 25	do
		250	bols flax canvass, No. 2	15 25	do
Jan. 29	Alpheus Forbes	1			Gosport, Va.
Jan. 30	Cameron & Brand	1			Charlestown, Mass.
Jan. 30		1			Brooklyn, N. Y.
Jan. 30		1			Gosport, Va.

Contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Construction, &c.—Continued.

Date.	Expira- tion.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Navy-yard where de- liverable.
1846. Jan. 30	May 1	Cameron & Brand-Cont'd	100 bolts flax canvass, No. 3	\$14 75 per bolt	Gosport, Va.
			100 bolts flax canvass, No. 4	14 25 do	Do.
			100 bolts flax canvass, No. 6	12 25 do	Do.
Jan. 30	July 1	Horatio N. Bucktrout	100 pieces yellow locust timber	50 per cubic foot	Do.
Feb. 3	July 1	Wm. C. Borroughs	10,000 feet white oak plank stocks	37 do	Do.
			10,000 feet yellow pine plank stocks	31½ do	Do.
Feb. 3	July 1	Jno. Petty	30,000 cubic feet white oak plank stocks	22½ do	Do.
			110 butt cuts of white oak timber	35 do	Do.
Feb. 6	July 1	Thos. Tatem	30,000 cubic feet yellow pine plank stocks	22 do	Do.
Feb. 27	April 1	Jno. Tunis	13,000 feet white pine boards	17 50 per M sup. ft.	Do.
			30 cypress posts	1 00 each	Do.
			25,000 shingles	5 25 per M	Do.
Mar. 9	April 20	Jas. K. Moorhead	2,000 tons bituminous coal	9 98 per ton	Pensacola, Fl.
April 21	July 1	L. T. Reno	300 tons bituminous coal	2 95 do	Cleveland, Ohio.
			300 tons bituminous coal	2 95 do	Erie, Penn.
Mar. 30	Aug. 1	B. R. McIlvaine	3 wrought-iron boilers	11 per pound	Brooklyn, N. Y.
July 10	Aug. 1	W. W. & G. Thompson	40 deck buckets	8 each	Philadelphia, Penn.
			30 mess breakers	1 25 do	Do.
			12 boat breakers	1 50 do	Do.
			1 scuttle butt	10 per gallon	Do.
			1 steep tub	3 50 do	Do.
			1 starting tub	3 50 do	Do.
			1 grog tub	3 50 do	Do.
			11 match tubs	87½ each	Do.
			3 pouch barrels	3 00 do	Do.
			78 casks	4½ per gallon	Do.
June 2	Sept. 1	Samuel Hanscom, jr.	20,000 superficial feet 3-inch white pine plank	15 75 per M sup. ft.	Portsmouth, N. H.
June 6	Aug. 1	Henry Thompson & Son	80 tons pig iron	31 00 per ton	Washington, D. C.
June 8	Aug. 1	Simeon P. Smith	50 sheets braziers' copper	26¼ per pound	Do.
June 8	Aug. 1	Homer & Leighton	1,500 pounds dry white lead	7 do	Do.
			600 pounds Spanish whiting	1½ do	Do.
			300 pounds litharge	6 do	Do.
			100 pounds Paris green	40 do	Do.

Date	Item	Quantity	Unit	Price	Total	Remarks
June 8	1,000 pounds Spanish brown steel	1	do	1 1/2	1 1/2	
	300 pounds red lead	3	do	0 6	1 80	
	300 pounds yellow ochre	3	do	0 3	0 90	
	20 pounds chrome yellow	25	do	0 3	0 75	
	400 gallons raw linseed oil	67	per gallon	0 1	0 67	
	100 gallons spirits turpentine	42	do	0 1	0 42	
	10 gallons japan varnish	50	do	0 1	0 50	
	20 gallons copal varnish	2	do	0 00	0 00	
	5,000 pounds English or India tin	23 1/2	per pound	0 1	2 37 1/2	
	2 boxes x x tin	12	do	0 00	1 20	
	2 boxes x tin	11	do	0 00	1 10	
	50 pounds coarse spelter solder	26 1/2	per pound	0 1	2 67 1/2	
	20 pounds borax	23	do	0 1	2 30	
	Plate and bar iron	5.45	do	0 1	5 45	
June 15	194,566 superficial feet white oak plank	4.3	per sup. foot	0 1	4 30	
	White oak knees	1	do	0 00	0 00	
	1,000 cubic feet white pine plank stocks	20	per foot	0 1	2 00	
	145,000 superficial feet white pine plank	37 75	per M feet	0 1	3 75	
	5,000 superficial feet white ash boards	3	per sup. foot	0 1	0 30	
	8,500 superficial feet white ash plank	3	do	0 1	0 30	
	500 superficial feet baywood mahogany	16	do	0 1	1 60	
	5,000 superficial feet white oak boat boards	4	do	0 1	0 40	
June 27	2,000 superficial feet elm boat boards	50	per M feet	0 1	5 00	
	700 superficial feet cypress boat boards	45	do	0 1	4 50	
	550 superficial feet cherry boards	50	do	0 1	5 00	
	1,050 superficial feet black walnut boards	50	do	0 1	5 00	
	60 hickory handspikes	25	each	0 1	2 50	
	36 hickory capstan bars	1	do	0 00	0 00	
	1,000 leager staves	150	per M	0 1	15 00	
	400 leager heading	150	do	0 1	15 00	
	3,000 demi-leager staves	80	do	0 1	8 00	
	1,500 demi-leager heading	80	do	0 1	8 00	
	2,000 hogshead staves	30	do	0 1	3 00	
	1,000 hogshead heading	30	do	0 1	3 00	
	1,000 pipe staves	45	do	0 1	4 50	
	10,000 running feet ash oar rafters	5	per foot	0 1	0 50	
	8,300 pounds flat iron, best American refined	4	per pound	0 1	0 40	
	1,800 pounds flat iron, best American refined	4 1/2	do	0 1	0 45	
	3,440 pounds American sheet iron	5 1/2	do	0 1	0 55	
	5,000 pounds best Russia sheet iron	11 1/2	do	0 1	1 12 1/2	

Date	Exhibit	Continued	Quantity	Unit	Description	Value	Do.
June 30 1840		Higgins & Helper	2 gross	flat files, 13-inch, cast-steel	-	4 25	Do.
			2 gross	flat files, 14-inch, cast-steel	-	5 00	Do.
			6 gross	handsaw files, 3 1/2-inch, cast-steel	-	80	Do.
			6 gross	handsaw files, 5-inch, cast-steel	-	85	Do.
			6 gross	handsaw files, 6-inch, cast-steel	-	1 25	Do.
			6 gross	handsaw files, 7-inch, cast-steel	-	1 75	Do.
			200 panes	crown glass, 12x14	-	30	per foot
			200 panes	crown glass, 14x18	-	51	do
			200 panes	crown glass, 13x19	-	51	do
			72 brass	hooks and eyes, assorted, for cabin doors	-	2 00	per dozen
			72 cast-steel	palm irons	-	25	do
			12 cast-steel	drawing knives	-	50	each
			6 cast-steel	drawing knives	-	50	do
			6 iron	glue kettles	-	30	do
			24	sail knives	-	10	do
			12 cheese	knives, 12 inches long	-	20	do
			2 anvils,	weighing 150 pounds each	-	12	per pound
			8 silver	boatswain's calls	-	3 00	each
			8 sets	firmer chisels, assorted, handled	-	3 00	per set
			2 dozen	3/4-inch socket chisels, handled	-	2 00	per dozen
			1 dozen	1-inch socket chisels, handled	-	2 00	do
			2 dozen	1 1/2-inch socket chisels, handled	-	3 00	do
			24 iron	teakettles, half of 5 and half of 6 quarts	-	1 25	each
			1 dozen	2-inch socket chisels, handled	-	3 50	per dozen
			1 dozen	2 1/2-inch socket chisels, handled	-	4 00	do
			1 dozen	3-inch socket chisels, handled	-	5 00	do
			4 sets	firmer gouges, 1/4 to 1 1/2-inch	-	2 50	per set
			1 dozen	3/4-inch socket gouges, handled	-	2 25	per dozen
			1 dozen	1-inch socket gouges, handled	-	2 25	do
			1 dozen	1 1/2-inch socket gouges, handled	-	2 50	do
			1 dozen	1 3/4-inch socket gouges, handled	-	2 75	do
			1 dozen	2-inch socket gouges, handled	-	2 75	do
			25 dozen	4 1/2-inch iron cupboard locks	-	4 50	do
			9 dozen	3-inch iron drawer locks	-	3 04	do
			8 dozen	2 1/2-inch iron drawer locks	-	3 00	do
			8 dozen	2 1/4-inch iron drawer locks	-	3 00	do
			2 gross	iron keys, for drawer and cupboard, assorted	-	2 00	per gross
			2,000	sewing needles, Nos. 1 and 2	-	70	per M.
			36	frying pans, with handles, No. 9	-	50	each
			12	iron pots, 8 to 10 gallons each	-	75	do
			4 dozen	wood rasps, 12 inches, cabinet and rough	-	4 50	per dozen
			24	dozen bake pans, (of No. 2 iron)	-	30	each

Sept. 1	Oct. 1	Homer & Leighton	25 hand lead lines, 12 thread, 30 fathoms each	1 62 each	Do.
June 22	Sept. 1		12 deep s a lines, 1 1/2 thread, 150 fathoms each	19 00 do	Do.
			500 sheets sand-paper, Nos. 1 and 2	2 40 per ream	Do.
			3 paint stones and mullers	5 00 each	Do.
			18 short-handled dusting-brushes, No. 1	20 do	Do.
			50 long-handled tar-brushes	25 do	Do.
			16 pieces worsted binding	35 do	Do.
			6 smiths' bellows	7 50 do	Do.
			6 rolls sheet lead, 8 pounds	25 per pound	Do.
			6 rolls sheet lead, 7 pounds	7 do	Do.
			2 rolls sheet lead, 6 pounds	4 50 per hide	Do.
			3 rolls sheet lead, 5 pounds	2 25 per side	Do.
			150 pounds drawn lead pipe	10 50 per hide	Do.
			50 hides rigging leather	75 per skin	Do.
			100 sides bellows leather	25 each	Do.
			50 hides hose leather	57 do	Do.
			24 skins buff leather	87 1/2 per gross	Do.
			118 chalk-lines	50 each	Do.
			8 clamp-screws, of wood	50 per pound	Do.
			21 gross wove lamp-wicks	7 00 per box	Do.
			4 gauging rods	7 50 do	Do.
			50 pounds assorted thread, linen	8 00 do	Do.
			20 boxes x tin	30 per pound	Do.
			15 boxes xxx tin	8 1/2 do	Do.
			15 boxes xxxx tin	15 do	Do.
			50 pounds brass solder	6 00 each	Do.
			2,000 pounds hard white tallow, in kegs	2 00 do	Do.
			256 pounds packing yarn	75 do	Do.
			6 mill-saws, best cast steel, 6 feet 6 inches long	1 50 do	Do.
			5 axes, broad, handled	1 50 do	Do.
			10 axes, narrow, handled	1 50 do	Do.
			3 axes, coopers', handled	1 25 do	Do.
			3 adzes, carpenters', handled	1 50 do	Do.
			3 adzes, coopers', handled	3 do	Do.
			2 adzes, hollow, handled	2 do	Do.
			25 awls, brad, handled	5 00 do	Do.
			50 awls, brad, handled	2 00 do	Do.
			5 brace-bits, 48 bits each	50 do	Do.
			3 brace iron bits, 20 bits each	1 00 do	Do.
			5 bevils, steel-tongued	33 do	Do.
			3 bung-borers		Do.
			3 tap-borers		Do.

Charlestown, Mass.

2 marking irons	50 do	Do.
3 jackscrews -	15 50 do	Do.
3 cooper's jointers, long	3 00 do	Do.
3 cooper's jointers, short	2 50 do	Do.
6 shoemaker's knives	8 do	Do.
6 drawing knives	50 do	Do.
6 pallet knives	42 do	Do.
6 putty knives	12 do	Do.
3 rounding knives	1 00 do	Do.
3 hollow knives	75 do	Do.
22 sail knives	12 do	Do.
12 butcher's knives	17 do	Do.
3 cheese knives	25 do	Do.
3 pitch kettles	50 do	Do.
12 copper teakettles	4 00 do	Do.
6 iron teakettles	75 do	Do.
4 fish kettles -	2 50 do	Do.
10 dozen iron padlocks, 3-inch, keys to differ	2 50 per dozen	Do.
5 dozen extra brass padlocks, keys to differ -	6 00 do	Do.
4 dozen iron cupboard locks, 4-inch, keys to differ	3 00 do	Do.
2 dozen iron drawer locks, 2½-inch, keys to differ	2 00 do	Do.
3 dozen iron chest locks, 6-inch, keys to differ	4 00 do	Do.
1 set lathe tools complete	2 00 do	Do.
100 papers assorted sewing needles	2 per paper	Do.
500 seaming needles -	2 each	Do.
125 4-thread needles -	3 do	Do.
50 6-thread needles -	5 do	Do.
36 8-thread needles -	10 do	Do.
500 sail needles -	6 do	Do.
100 pounds 3d iron cut nails -	4½ per pound	Do.
500 pounds 4d iron cut nails -	3½ do	Do.
100 pounds 6d iron cut nails -	3½ do	Do.
200 pounds 8d iron cut nails -	3½ do	Do.
500 pounds 10d iron cut nails	3½ do	Do.
200 pounds 12d iron cut nails	3½ do	Do.
500 pounds 20d iron cut nails	3½ do	Do.
300 pounds 30d iron cut nails	3½ do	Do.
200 pounds 4d iron cut nails -	3½ do	Do.
200 pounds 8d finishing nails	4½ do	Do.
6 pairs pincers	21 each	Do.
6 pairs pliers	25 do	Do.
10 smoothing planes	50 do	Do.

June 30	Sept.	1	George A. Bissell	3,000 pounds patent deck spikes	-	-	-	-	-	5 per pound	Do.
June 30	Sept.	1	George A. Bissell	4 Turkey oilstones	-	-	-	-	-	50 each	Do.
June 30	Sept.	1	George A. Bissell	6 trying squares	-	-	-	-	-	60 do	Do.
June 30	Sept.	1	George A. Bissell	3 brass squares	-	-	-	-	-	75 do	Do.
June 30	Sept.	1	George A. Bissell	6 iron squares	-	-	-	-	-	42 do	Do.
June 30	Sept.	1	George A. Bissell	6 spokeshaves	-	-	-	-	-	30 do	Do.
June 30	Sept.	1	George A. Bissell	2 bucketshaves	-	-	-	-	-	63 do	Do.
June 30	Sept.	1	George A. Bissell	2 canshaves	-	-	-	-	-	75 do	Do.
June 30	Sept.	1	George A. Bissell	2 inshaves	-	-	-	-	-	75 do	Do.
June 30	Sept.	1	George A. Bissell	6 sawsets	-	-	-	-	-	67 do	Do.
June 30	Sept.	1	George A. Bissell	6 bread shovels	-	-	-	-	-	50 do	Do.
June 30	Sept.	1	George A. Bissell	2 large tin scales, with sets of weights	-	-	-	-	-	4 00 do	Do.
June 30	Sept.	1	George A. Bissell	2 small tin scales, with sets of weights	-	-	-	-	-	2 00 do	Do.
June 30	Sept.	1	George A. Bissell	2 flat tin scales, with sets of weights	-	-	-	-	-	2 00 do	Do.
June 30	Sept.	1	George A. Bissell	4 butcher's steels	-	-	-	-	-	30 do	Do.
June 30	Sept.	1	George A. Bissell	100 gross iron screws, 1/4-inch to 2-inch, assorted Nos.	-	-	-	-	-	30 per gross	Do.
June 30	Sept.	1	George A. Bissell	25 gross brass screws, 1/4-inch to 2-inch, assorted Nos.	-	-	-	-	-	75 do	Do.
June 30	Sept.	1	George A. Bissell	3 boxes D x tin	-	-	-	-	-	9 00 per box	Do.
June 30	Sept.	1	George A. Bissell	3 boxes I x tin	-	-	-	-	-	9 00 do	Do.
June 30	Sept.	1	George A. Bissell	5 boxes xx tin	-	-	-	-	-	10 50 do	Do.
June 30	Sept.	1	George A. Bissell	3 boxes D xx tin	-	-	-	-	-	10 75 do	Do.
June 30	Sept.	1	George A. Bissell	4 boxes S D xx tin	-	-	-	-	-	15 00 do	Do.
June 30	Sept.	1	George A. Bissell	4 boxes 12 xx 12 tin	-	-	-	-	-	10 00 do	Do.
June 30	Sept.	1	George A. Bissell	5 M copper tacks, 1/2, 3/4, 1, and 1 1/2-inch	-	-	-	-	-	25 per M	Do.
June 30	Sept.	1	George A. Bissell	100 M tinned tacks, 1/2 to 1-inch	-	-	-	-	-	25 do	Do.
June 30	Sept.	1	George A. Bissell	3,500 pounds square cast-steel, 1/4 to 3-inch, equal quantities each size	-	-	-	-	-	13 1/2 per pound	Do.
June 30	Sept.	1	George A. Bissell	1,500 pounds square cast-steel, 1/2 to 1-inch	-	-	-	-	-	15 do	Do.
June 30	Sept.	1	George A. Bissell	2,100 pounds round cast-steel, 1/2 to 2-inch	-	-	-	-	-	10 do	Do.
June 30	Sept.	1	George A. Bissell	4 pairs shovels and tongs	-	-	-	-	-	60 each	Do.
June 30	Sept.	1	George A. Bissell	2 large bench vices	-	-	-	-	-	5 00 do	Do.
June 30	Sept.	1	George A. Bissell	4 small bench vices	-	-	-	-	-	2 50 do	Do.
June 30	Sept.	1	George A. Bissell	6 hand vices	-	-	-	-	-	50 do	Do.
June 30	Sept.	1	George A. Bissell	2 cooper's vices	-	-	-	-	-	17 do	Do.
June 30	Sept.	1	George A. Bissell	30 yards black cotton velvet	-	-	-	-	-	30 per yard	Do.
June 30	Sept.	1	George A. Bissell	4 sets lead weights, 1 ounce to 1 pound	-	-	-	-	-	75 per set	Do.
June 30	Sept.	1	George A. Bissell	8 wrench hammers	-	-	-	-	-	1 25 each	Do.
June 30	Sept.	1	George A. Bissell	20 pounds mop yarn	-	-	-	-	-	20 per pound	Do.
June 30	Sept.	1	George A. Bissell	5,000 cubic feet white oak timber, 12 to 15 feet long	-	-	-	-	-	40 per cubic foot	Do.
June 30	Sept.	1	George A. Bissell	2,500 cubic feet white oak timber, 10 to 30 feet long	-	-	-	-	-	50 do	Do.
June 30	Sept.	1	George A. Bissell	150 cubic feet white oak butts, 6 feet long	-	-	-	-	-	40 do	Do.
June 30	Sept.	1	George A. Bissell	150 cubic feet white oak butts 7 feet long	-	-	-	-	-	40 do	Do.

Complete index of the Bureau of Construction 22 - Continued

June 18	Sept. 1	Charles P. Emmons	40 spruce inch spars, 27 feet long	9	do	Do.
			40 spruce inch spars, 25 feet long	8	do	Do.
			50 spruce inch spars, 20 feet long	7	do	Do.
			35 memorandum books	5	each	Do.
			4 paper folders	7	do	Do.
			1 case mathematical instruments	15	00	Do.
			7 pint bottles black ink	8	per bottle	Do.
			22 1/2-pint bottles black ink	4	do	Do.
			6 1/2-pint bottles red ink	5	do	Do.
			25 ink powders	3	per dozen	Do.
			14 inkstands	6	each	Do.
			11 pieces India rubber	2	per piece	Do.
			10 reams foolscap paper	50	per ream	Do.
			3 reams letter paper	75	do	Do.
			2 reams envelope paper	75	do	Do.
			1 ream blotting paper	40	do	Do.
			3 reams cartridge paper	5	00	Do.
			20 sheets drawing paper	1	per sheet	Do.
			8 penknives	75	each	Do.
			14 camel's hair pencils	1	do	Do.
			300 slate pencils	5	per 100	Do.
			8 dozen black-lead pencils	10	per dozen	Do.
			2 boxes water colors	25	per box	Do.
			40 cards pens	20	per card	Do.
			4 pounce-boxes and pounce	5	each	Do.
			1,165 quills	4	50 per M	Do.
			3 ruling rulers	12	each	Do.
			2 large parallel rulers	1	25 do	Do.
			2 round rulers	25	do	Do.
			2 flat rulers	5	do	Do.
			12 pounds black sand	1	per pound	Do.
			2 seals	3	each	Do.
			8 sand-boxes	5	do	Do.
			7 s'ates	10	do	Do.
			5 double log-slates	75	do	Do.
			2 Gunter's scales	45	do	Do.
			11 dozen red tape	25	per dozen	Do.
			16 balls taste	15	each	Do.
			3 pounds wafers	50	per pound	Do.
			3 pounds sealing wax	70	do	Do.
			200 hickory brooms	15	each	Do.
			400 corn brooms	15	do	Do.
June 18	Sept. 1	Horton, Cordis, & Co.				

June 23	Sept.	1	Daniel A. Chamberlin	100 ship scrapers	-	-	-	-	-	25 each	Do.
June 16	Sept.	1	Haynard & Hamilton	3 paint and muller stones	-	-	-	-	-	1 50 do	Do.
				20 pounds assorted thread	-	-	-	-	-	63 per pound	Do.
				10 pounds shoe thread	-	-	-	-	-	42 do	Do.
				1,000 pounds tallow	-	-	-	-	-	7½ do	Do.
				100 pounds seine twine	-	-	-	-	-	30 do	Do.
				100 pounds whipping twine	-	-	-	-	-	32 do	Do.
				1,000 gallons raw linseed oil	-	-	-	-	-	62 per gallon	Do.
				14,000 pounds dry white lead	-	-	-	-	-	6½ per pound	Do.
				3,000 pounds Spanish whiting	-	-	-	-	-	do	Do.
				1,200 pounds pure lampblack	-	-	-	-	-	5 do	Do.
				600 pounds red lead	-	-	-	-	-	5½ do	Do.
				500 pounds Venetian red	-	-	-	-	-	3½ do	Do.
				500 pounds litharge	-	-	-	-	-	5½ do	Do.
June 20	Sept.	1	William Lang	3,000 pounds ¾-inch round iron	-	-	-	-	-	4 do	Do.
				1,000 pounds 5-16ths-inch round iron	-	-	-	-	-	4½ do	Do.
				1,000 pounds 1-inch round iron	-	-	-	-	-	5 do	Do.
				3,500 pounds thimble iron	-	-	-	-	-	4½ do	Do.
				500 pounds spike rods	-	-	-	-	-	4½ do	Do.
				500 pounds horse nail rods	-	-	-	-	-	4½ do	Do.
				20,000 pounds oakum	-	-	-	-	-	7½ do	Do.
June 20	Sept.	1	Charles A. Seor & Co.	15 pieces light ravens duck	-	-	-	-	-	6 50 per piece	Do.
				500 pounds tarred marline	-	-	-	-	-	11 per pound	Do.
				100 pounds white marline	-	-	-	-	-	13 do	Do.
				500 pounds tarred houseline	-	-	-	-	-	11 do	Do.
				500 pounds tarred hambroline	-	-	-	-	-	11 do	Do.
				50 gallons fish oil	-	-	-	-	-	37½ per gallon	Do.
				50 gallons tar oil	-	-	-	-	-	30 do	Do.
				10 gallons neatsfoot oil	-	-	-	-	-	60 do	Do.
				20 gallons Florence oil	-	-	-	-	-	80 do	Do.
				50 barrels tar	-	-	-	-	-	2 00 per barrel	Do.
				80 barrels pitch	-	-	-	-	-	1 00 do	Do.
				20 barrels white turpentine	-	-	-	-	-	3 00 do	Do.
				30 dozen corn brooms	-	-	-	-	-	2 50 per dozen	Do.
				6 dozen hickory brooms	-	-	-	-	-	1 00 do	Do.
				3 pieces green worsted binding	-	-	-	-	-	50 per piece	Do.
				20 pieces wide white bunting	-	-	-	-	-	6 40 do	Do.
				20 pieces wide blue bunting	-	-	-	-	-	6 76 do	Do.
				20 pieces scarlet bunting	-	-	-	-	-	7 56 do	Do.
				5 pieces green bunting	-	-	-	-	-	7 50 do	Do.
				5 pieces yellow bunting	-	-	-	-	-	6 76 do	Do.
				40 pieces narrow white bunting	-	-	-	-	-	3 50 do	Do.

Contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Construction, &c.—Continued.

[illegible]

June 16 Sept. 1 Wm. N. Cleur -

6 dozen log lines	-	-	-	2 00	per dozen	Do.
4 dozen flax cod lines, 50 fathoms each	-	-	-	2 75	do	Do.
2 dozen flax fishing lines, 50 fathoms each	-	-	-	2 00	do	Do.
9 lamps with reflectors	-	-	-	3 00	each	Do.
12 deck lights, 3½ by 11	-	-	-	1 25	do	Do.
30 yards white muslin	-	-	-	15	yer yard	Do.
30 yards black muslin	-	-	-	15	do	Do.
150 marline needles	-	-	-	4 00	per 100	Do.
150 roping needles	-	-	-	2 00	do	Do.
2,000 sail needles	-	-	-	85	do	Do.
500 seaming needles	-	-	-	1 00	do	Do.
500 sewing needles, No. 1	-	-	-	10	do	Do.
10 dozen mounted palms	-	-	-	1 50	per dozen	Do.
1 seine, 45 fathoms long	-	-	-	50 00	-	Do.
2 grindstones, 200 pounds each	-	-	-	1½	per pound	Do.
3 dozen ship scrapers, C. S. iron handles	-	-	-	4 00	per dozen	Do.
650 pounds packing yarn	-	-	-	10	per pound	Do.
100 bath bricks	-	-	-	1	each	Do.
200 pounds chalk	-	-	-	½	per pound	Do.
12 brass bit cocks, 1-inch	-	-	-	50	each	Do.
10,000 pounds sheet lead, 4½, 5, and 6 pounds	-	-	-	5	per pound	Do.
12 shoe awls, handled	-	-	-	36	per dozen	Do.
24 C. S. wood axes, handled	-	-	-	12 00	do	Do.
3 C. S. cooper's adzes, handled	-	-	-	2 00	each	Do.
12 iron braces and bitts, 48 in set	-	-	-	3 00	do	Do.
12 plugging bits	-	-	-	-	-	Do.
12 brass buttons, 1-inch	-	-	-	19	per dozen	Do.
12 carpenters' C. S. compasses	-	-	-	2 00	do	Do.
5 sets firmer chisels, assorted	-	-	-	2 00	per set	Do.
2 dozen cabinet rasps	-	-	-	5 75	per dozen	Do.
3 dozen wood rasps, ½ round	-	-	-	3 00	do	Do.
1 dozen wood rasps, flat	-	-	-	3 00	do	Do.
6 dozen fine saw files	-	-	-	75	do	Do.
3 dozen handsaw files, 4½-inch	-	-	-	81	do	Do.
2 dozen handsaw files, 5-inch	-	-	-	1 06	do	Do.
2 dozen handsaw files, 7-inch	-	-	-	1 75	do	Do.
3 dozen whipsaw files	-	-	-	1 25	do	Do.
4 dozen cross-cut saw files	-	-	-	2 25	do	Do.
3 dozen flat ward files, 3-inch	-	-	-	69	do	Do.
3 dozen flat ward files, 4-inch	-	-	-	69	do	Do.
2 dozen half round files, 4-inch	-	-	-	69	do	Do.
5 dozen half round files, 14-inch	-	-	-	4 50	do	Do.

the cognizance of the Bureau

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40 cents; 13, 44 cents; 14, 48 cents; 15, 53 cents; 16, 60 cents; 17, 65 cents; 18, 70 cents	-	-	-	Do.
1 gross iron screws, 1½ inch each, 6, 30 cents; 7, 31 cents; 8, 32 cents; 9, 34 cents; 10, 36 cents; 11, 39 cents; 12, 43 cents; 13, 46 cents; 14, 53 cents; 15, 60 cents; 16, 66 cents; 17, 73 cents; 18, 80 cents	-	-	-	Do.
1 gross iron screws, 1½ inch each, 8, 38 cents; 9, 39 cents; 10, 40 cents; 11, 43 cents; 12, 48 cents; 13, 53 cents; 14, 60 cents; 15, 66 cents; 16, 73 cents; 17, 80 cents; 18, 88 cents	-	-	-	Do.
1 gross iron screws, 2 inches each, 10, 43 cents; 11, 48 cents; 12, 54 cents; 13, 60 cents; 14, 66 cents; 15, 73 cents; 16, 80 cents; 17, 88 cents; 18, 95 cents	-	-	-	Do.
1 gross brass screws, ¼ inch each, 4, 53 cents; 5, 53 cents; 6, 55 cents; 7, 61 cents	-	-	-	Do.
1 gross brass screws, ½ inch each, 4, 53 cents; 5, 53 cents; 6, 55 cents; 7, 60 cents; 8, 66 cents; 9, 72 cents; 10, 80 cents	-	-	-	Do.
1 gross brass screws, ¾ inch each, 4, 53 cents; 5, 53 cents; 6, 55 cents; 7, 61 cents; 8, 66 cents; 9, 72 cents; 10, 80 cents; 11, 87 cents; 12, 96 cents	-	-	-	Do.
1 gross brass screws, 1 inch each, 6, 63 cents; 7, 68 cents; 8, 75 cents; 9, 83 cents; 10, 92 cents; 11, \$1 03; 12, \$1 16; 13, \$1 31; 14, \$1 47; 15, \$1 65; 16, \$1 81; 17, \$2; 18, \$2 20	-	-	-	Do.
1 gross brass screws, 1¼ inch each, 6, 68 cents; 7, 75 cents; 8, 83 cents; 9, 92 cents; 10, \$1 09; 11, \$1 24; 12, \$1 40; 13, \$1 56; 14, \$1 72; 15, \$1 90; 16, \$2 10; 17, \$2 35; 18, \$2 60	-	-	-	Do.
1 gross brass screws, 1½ inch each, 6, 90 cents; 7, \$1; 8, \$1 9; \$1 12; 10, \$1 23; 11, \$1 38; 12, \$1 54; 13, \$1 72; 14, \$1 94; 15, \$2 20; 16, \$2 48; 17, \$2 80; 18, \$3 12	-	-	-	Do.
1 gross brass screws, 1¾ inch each, 8, \$1 35; 9, \$1 40; 10, \$1 44; 11, \$1 56; 12, \$1 73; 13, \$1 95; 14, \$2 21; 15, \$2 52; 16, \$2 88; 17, \$3 30; 18, \$3	-	-	-	Do.
1 gross brass screws, 2 inches each, 10, \$1 78; 11, \$1 80; 12, \$1 91; 13, \$2 22; 14, \$2 53; 15, \$2 84; 16, \$3 15; 17, \$3 47; 18, \$3 77	-	-	-	Do.
5 dozen spike gimlets	-	75 per dozen	-	Do.
1 dozen carpenter's gauges	-	1 50	do	Do.
3 dozen C. S. claw hammers, handled	-	4 00	do	Do.
1 dozen C. S. cooper's hammers, handled	-	3 00	do	Do.

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Contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Construction, &c.—Continued.

Date.	Expira- tion.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Navy-yard where de- liverable.
1846. June 8	1846. Sept. 1	John Stull—Continued	250 heading, 17 inches long	\$0 6 each	Philadelphia.
June 3	Sept. 1	Pidgeon & Hoffman	1 white pine mast	72 00	Do.
			1 Norway pine yard	70 00	Do.
			1 Norway pine yard	60 00	Do.
			1 Norway pine yard	80 00	Do.
			2 Norway single sticks	50 00	Do.
			1 Norway single stick	22 00	Do.
			1 spruce piece stick	12 00	Do.
			7 spruce piece sticks	77 00	Do.
			4 spruce piece sticks	40 00	Do.
			2 spruce piece sticks	16 00	Do.
			8 spruce inch spars	64 00	Do.
			3 spruce inch spars	21 00	Do.
			4 spruce inch spars	14 00	Do.
			11 spruce inch spars	33 00	Do.
			6 spruce inch spars	14 70	Do.
			6 spruce inch spars	10 80	Do.
			2 spruce inch spars	2 50	Do.
			2,500 pounds dry white lead	7½ per pound	Do.
			2,000 pounds whiting	1 do	Do.
			200 pounds litharge	6 do	Do.
			300 pounds red lead	6 do	Do.
			300 pounds dry yellow ochre	1 do	Do.
			10 pounds umber	6 do	Do.
			20 pounds dry chrome yellow	30 do	Do.
			18 pounds dry chrome green	45 do	Do.
			10 pounds terra de seine	12 do	Do.
			12 pounds sugar lead	18 do	Do.
			4 pounds dry Prussian blue	1 00 do	Do.
			300 pounds Spanish brown	6½ do	Do.
			30 gallons drying Japan	1 10 per gallon	Do.
			15 gallons best copal varnish	1 85 do	Do.
			50 gallons spirits turpentine	50 do	Do.
June 3	Sept. 1	Harris & Dungan			

June 3 Sept. 1 Bowlby & Brenner

250 gallons linseed oil	-	-	1	10	per gal'n, if boiled	Do.
30 gallons bright varnish	-	-	1	00	per gal., if raw	Do.
2 boxes, 50 feet each, 10 by 16 double thick glass	-	-	7	00	per gallon	Do.
2 boxes, 50 feet each, 10 by 14 double thick glass	-	-	6	50	do	Do.
2 boxes, 50 feet each, 10 by 12, double thick glass	-	-	6	00	do	Do.
5 dozen 4 1/2 by 3-inch upright mortise knob locks	-	-	18	00	per dozen	Do.
3 dozen 2 1/4-inch closet mortise locks	-	-	3	50	do	Do.
1 dozen 6-inch knob locks	-	-	13	50	do	Do.
1 dozen 6-inch dead locks	-	-	8	00	do	Do.
4 dozen 4-inch doublefaced closet locks	-	-	5	25	do	Do.
1 dozen 2 3/4-inch bookcase locks	-	-	3	50	do	Do.
3 dozen 2 3/4-inch draw locks	-	-	5	00	do	Do.
4 dozen 4-inch chest locks	-	-	5	00	do	Do.
1 dozen 3-inch brass padlocks, assorted keys	-	-	21	00	do	Do.
1 dozen 2 3/4-inch brass padlocks, assorted keys	-	-	12	00	do	Do.
2 dozen 3-inch iron padlocks, assorted keys	-	-	4	50	do	Do.
8 dozen 2 1/4-inch iron padlocks, assorted keys	-	-	3	75	do	Do.
3 dozen sets bureau locks	-	-	2	40	do	Do.
2 dozen pairs 4 by 3 1/2-inch brass slip-pin butt hinges, and screws	-	-	10	50	do	Do.
4 dozen pairs 3 1/2 by 3-inch brass slip-pin butt hinges, and screws	-	-	9	00	do	Do.
2 dozen pairs 3 by 2-inch brass butts and screws	-	-	6	00	do	Do.
4 dozen pairs 2 1/4 by 2-inch brass butts and screws	-	-	5	25	do	Do.
2 dozen pairs 2 1/4 by 1 1/4-inch brass butts and screws	-	-	5	00	do	Do.
2 dozen pairs 2 by 1 1/4-inch brass butts and screws	-	-	3	50	do	Do.
2 dozen pairs 2 by 4 brass table hinges	-	-	6	50	do	Do.
2 dozen pairs 3 1/4-inch iron butts and screws	-	-	1	37	do	Do.
4 dozen pairs 3-inch iron butts and screws	-	-	1	12 1/2	do	Do.
2 dozen pairs 2 1/2-inch iron butts and screws	-	-	87 1/2	do	do	Do.
2 dozen pairs 2-inch iron butts and screws	-	-	70	do	do	Do.
1 dozen pairs 1 1/2-inch iron table hinges and screws	-	-	1	62	do	Do.
2 dozen pairs 16-inch iron chest hinges and screws	-	-	4	50	do	Do.
1 dozen pairs 14-inch iron chest hinges and screws	-	-	3	75	do	Do.
3 dozen iron-joint hasps and staples	-	-	5	00	do	Do.
6 pairs 18-inch composition chest hinges, with joints, hasps, and staples	-	-	3	50	per pair	Do.
7 dozen 2-inch brass buttons and screws	-	-	60	per dozen	Do.	Do.
6 dozen 1 1/2-inch brass buttons and screws	-	-	50	do	Do.	Do.
4 dozen 1-inch brass buttons and screws	-	-	31	do	Do.	Do.

Contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Construction, &c.—Continued.

[illegible]

5 gross 1 1/4-inch iron screws, No. 13 -	67	do	Do.
5 gross 1 1/4-inch iron screws, No. 13 -	58	do	Do.
5 gross 1 1/4-inch iron screws, No. 12 -	48	do	Do.
6 gross 1-inch iron screws, No. 11 -	38	do	Do.
5 gross 1-inch iron screws, No. 9 -	33	do	Do.
4 gross 1-inch iron screws, No. 6 -	25	do	Do.
4 gross 1-inch iron screws, No. 9 -	19	do	Do.
200 pounds 12d cut copper nails	37	per pound	Do.
200 pounds 10d cut copper nails	37	do	Do.
200 pounds 8d cut copper nails	37	do	Do.
200 pounds 6d cut copper nails	37	do	Do.
200 pounds 4d cut copper nails	37	do	Do.
50 pounds 3d cut copper nails	37	do	Do.
6 M 24-ounce copper nails -	70	per M	Do.
20 M 16-ounce copper nails -	55	do	Do.
12 M 12-ounce copper nails -	40	do	Do.
20 M 4-ounce copper nails -	18	do	Do.
200 pounds 20d wrought iron nails, American make	10 1/4	per pound	Do.
200 pounds 12d wrought iron nails, American make	10 1/4	do	Do.
200 pounds 10d wrought iron nails, American make	11	do	Do.
200 pounds 8d wrought iron nails, American make	11	do	Do.
200 pounds 6d wrought iron nails, American make	14	do	Do.
100 pounds 4d wrought iron nails, American make	16	do	Do.
25 pounds 1 1/2-inch clump-head nails -	25	do	Do.
200 pounds 6-inch cut spikes -	4 1/2	do	Do.
200 pounds 40d cut nails -	4 1/2	do	Do.
200 pounds 30d cut nails -	4 1/2	do	Do.
500 pounds 20d cut nails -	4 1/2	do	Do.
500 pounds 12d cut nails -	4 1/2	do	Do.
800 pounds 10d cut nails -	4 1/2	do	Do.
600 pounds 8d cut nails -	4 1/2	do	Do.
400 pounds 6d cut nails -	4 1/2	do	Do.
200 pounds 4d cut nails -	4 1/2	do	Do.
100 pounds 3d cut nails -	5 1/2	do	Do.
30 M 18-ounce iron tacks -	8	per M	Do.
20 M 16-ounce iron tacks -	7	do	Do.
10 M 8-ounce iron tacks -	6	do	Do.
20 M 1 1/4-inch sprigs -	18	do	Do.
20 M 1-inch sprigs -	14	do	Do.
20 M 1-inch sprigs -	10	do	Do.
20 M 1-inch sprigs -	8	do	Do.
20 M 1-inch sprigs -	6	do	Do.

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July 22	Sept. 1847.	1	George Adams -	4 dozen 00 brushes -	-	-	-	-	7 00	do	-	Do.
June 12	June 20	20	Lewis Hayes -	4 dozen sash tools -	-	-	-	-	1 40	do	-	Do.
May 27	Jan.	1	William N. Peck -	101 dozen sable tools -	-	-	-	-	1 25	do	-	Do.
June 4	Jan.	1	Thomas. S. Armistead -	1 dozen fine varnish brushes -	-	-	-	-	4 00	do	-	Do.
June 19	1846.	1	Clover Hill Railroad Co., of Virginia.	70 pounds best glue -	-	-	-	-	16	per pound	-	Do.
June 22	Dec.	1	James H. Cox -	2,500 gallons winter strained sperm oil -	-	-	-	-	94½	per gallon	-	Charlestown, Mass.
June 22	Sept.	1	James H. Cox -	400 white oak knees—100, \$9; 100, \$7; 200, \$5 25, per knee -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Portsmouth, N. H.
June 26	June 1849.	1	American Hemp Company	18,000 cubic feet yellow pine timber -	-	-	-	-	38	per cubic foot	-	Do.
June 30	Dec. 1846.	1	Boyd & Frothingham	20,000 cubic feet white oak plank-stocks -	-	-	-	-	36	do	-	Do.
July 1	May 1847.	1	Grant & Barton -	500 tons bituminous coal -	-	-	-	-	6 40	per ton	-	Charlestown, Mass.
				2,000 tons bituminous coal -	-	-	-	-	9 50	do	-	Pensacola, Florida.
				500 tons bituminous coal -	-	-	-	-	6 50	do	-	Charlestown, Mass.
				750 tons American water-rotted hemp -	-	-	-	-	235 00	per ton	-	Charlestown, Mass.
					-	-	-	-	210 00	do	-	Louisville, Ky., or St. Louis.
					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Pensacola, Fla.
					-	-	-	-	7 75	do	-	Charlestown, Mass.
					-	-	-	-	14 75	per bolt	-	Do.
					-	-	-	-	14 50	do	-	Do.
					-	-	-	-	13 75	do	-	Do.
					-	-	-	-	12 50	do	-	Do.
					-	-	-	-	11 25	do	-	Do.
					-	-	-	-	9 75	do	-	Do.
					-	-	-	-	14 75	do	-	Brooklyn, N. Y.
					-	-	-	-	14 50	do	-	Do.
					-	-	-	-	13 75	do	-	Do.
					-	-	-	-	11 25	do	-	Do.
					-	-	-	-	9 75	do	-	Do.
					-	-	-	-	14 75	do	-	Gosport, Va.
					-	-	-	-	14 50	do	-	Do.
					-	-	-	-	13 75	do	-	Do.
					-	-	-	-	12 50	do	-	Do.
					-	-	-	-	11 25	do	-	Do.
					-	-	-	-	10 00	do	-	Do.
					-	-	-	-	9 75	do	-	Do.
July 9	May	1	Gambriel, Carroll, & Co. -	250 pounds cotton twine -	-	-	-	-	21	per pound	-	Charlestown, Mass.
				50 bolts cotton canvass, No. 2 -	-	-	-	-	10 75	per bolt	-	Brooklyn, N. Y.

Date.	Expira- tion.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Navy-yard where de- liverable.
1846. July 9	1847. May 1	Gambriel, Carroll, & Co.— Continued.	100 bolts cotton canvass, No. 3 150 bolts cotton canvass, No. 4 150 bolts cotton canvass, No. 5 75 bolts cotton canvass, No. 6 50 bolts cotton canvass, No. 9 50 bolts cotton canvass, No. 10 250 pounds cotton twine - 50 bolts cotton canvass, No. 2 100 bolts cotton canvass, No. 3 150 bolts cotton canvass, No. 4 150 bolts cotton canvass, No. 5 75 bolts cotton canvass, No. 6 100 bolts cotton canvass, No. 7 50 bolts cotton canvass, No. 8 50 bolts cotton canvass, No. 10 250 pounds cotton twine - 50 bolts cotton canvass, No. 2 100 bolts cotton canvass, No. 3 150 bolts cotton canvass, No. 4 150 bolts cotton canvass, No. 5 75 bolts cotton canvass, No. 6 50 bolts cotton canvass, No. 8 50 bolts cotton canvass, No. 10 200 bolts hammock stuff - 150 bolts bag stuff -	\$10 25 per bolt 10 00 do 9 75 do 9 50 do 8 75 do 8 50 do 21 per pound 10 75 per bolt 10 25 do 10 00 do 9 75 do 9 50 do 9 25 do 9 00 do 8 50 do 21 per pound 11 25 per bolt 10 50 do 10 00 do 9 50 do 9 00 do 8 00 do 7 50 do 7 00 do 28 00 do 20 50 do	Brooklyn, N. Y. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Gosport, Va. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Charlestown, Mass. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Louisville, Ky. Gosport, Va. Do. Do. Brooklyn, N. Y.
July 11	May 1	John H. Pearson	90 tons water-rotted American hemp	200 00 per ton	Louisville, Ky.
July 13	June 1	Gideon J. Pillow	100 bolts hammock stuff 150 bolts bag stuff 1,000 pounds flax twine 150 bolts hammock stuff	30 25 per bolt 22 75 do 26½ per pound 29 50 per bolt	Gosport, Va. Do. Do. Brooklyn, N. Y.
July 14	Dec. 31	John Travers	-	-	-

July 15	1847.	June 30	Thompson & Sapham	-	100 bolts bag stuff	-	-	-	22 00 do	Do.
July 15	June 30	George Adams	-	-	1,000 pounds flax twine	-	-	-	26 per pound	Do.
July 16	June 30	Jos. Jackson & Son	-	-	1,600 pounds flax twine	-	-	-	26½ do	Charlestown, Mass.
Aug. 15	1846.	Sept. 10	J. R. Anderson	-	For round, flat, and square iron, during fiscal year ending 30th June, 1847	-	-	-	4 do	Portsmouth, N. H.
Aug. 18	1847.	Jan. 1	Robert Carson	-	For round, flat, and square iron, during fiscal year ending 30th June, 1847	-	-	-	4 do	Philadelphia & Washington, D. C.
Aug. 19	June 30	Phelps, Dodge, & Co.	-	-	For round, flat, and square iron, during fiscal year ending 30th June, 1847	-	-	-	3½ do	Charlestown, Mass., Brooklyn, N. Y., and Gosport, Va.
Aug. 20	Jan. 1	William Williamson	-	-	Hull and boiler iron	-	-	-	5½ do	Washington, D. C.
Aug. 26	June 30	J. Davis, jr.	-	-	Wrought iron bars	-	-	-	3.98 do	Do.
Aug. 29	1849.	June 1	George W. Billings	-	3,000 cubic feet white oak timber	-	-	-	23¼ per cubic foot	Gosport, Va.
					5,000 cubic feet yellow pine timber	-	-	-	22 do	Do.
					For bolt and sheet copper, during fiscal year ending 30th June, 1847	-	-	-	23½ per pound	Philadelphia, Gosport, & Washington, D. C.
					6,000 feet white oak timber	-	-	-	20 per cubic foot	Gosport, Va.
					7,000 feet yellow pine timber	-	-	-	19 do	Do.
					For bolt and sheet copper, during fiscal year ending 30th June, 1847	-	-	-	23¼ per pound	Portsmouth, N. H.
					330 tons water-rotted American hemp— ¼ deliverable by 1st June, 1847 ¼ deliverable by 1st June, 1848 ¼ deliverable by 1st June, 1849	-	-	-	23 do	Charlestown, Mass.
Sept. 1	1847.	June 30	Phelps, Dodge, & Co.	-	For bolt and sheet copper, during fiscal year ending 30th June, 1847	-	-	-	220 00 per ton	Louisville, Ky.,
Sept. 10	Jan. 1	John Petty	-	-	6,000 cubic feet white oak plank-stocks	-	-	-	210 00 do	St. Louis, or
Oct. 10	May 1	Moorhead & Johnson	-	-	5,000 cubic feet yellow pine plank stocks	-	-	-	200 00 do	Charlestown, Mass.
					1,500 tons bituminous lump coal— For such portion as shall be delivered by 1st Feb., 1847 For such portion as shall be delivered by 1st May, 1847	-	-	-	23½ per pound	Do.
						-	-	-	25 per cubic foot	Brooklyn, N. Y.
						-	-	-	25 do	Gosport, Va.
Sept. 21	1846.	Oct. 31	Samuel Findley	-	1,000 bushels best quality charcoal	-	-	-	13 00 per ton	Pensacola, Fla.
Oct. 5	Oct. 31	Francis Cox	-	-	40 tons Manilla hemp	-	-	-	12 00 do	Do.
						-	-	-	10 per bushel	Gosport, Va.
						-	-	-	127 10 per ton	Charlestown, Mass.

Contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Construction, &c.—Continued.

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ABSTRACT OF OFFERS
 TO FURNISH NAVAL SUPPLIES,
 UNDER THE COGNIZANCE
 OF THE
 BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, EQUIPMENT, AND REPAIRS;
 EXHIBITING,

In scales from No. 1 to No. 32, inclusive, those which were accepted as well as those which were rejected, between November 22, 1845, (date of last report,) and November 22, 1846: reported in obedience to act of Congress of March 3, 1843.

SCALE No. 1.

Scale of offers to furnish flax and cotton canvass and hammock stuff, under advertisement from the bureau Nov. 14, 1845, (deliveries to be made by May 1, 1846.)

CHARLESTOWN, MASS.									
No of bolts of flax canvass.		Mayhew & Hamlen, of Boston.		Lewis Timberlake, of New York.		Cameron & Brand, of New York.			
		Price per bolt.	Amount.	Price per bolt.	Amount.	Price per bolt.	Amount.		
100 of No. 2	-	\$14 25	\$1,425 00	\$17 00	\$1,700 00	\$15 25	\$1,525 00		
100 of No. 3	-	12 50	1,250 00	16 50	1,650 00	14 75	1,475 00		
100 of No. 4	-	12 00	1,200 00	16 00	1,600 00	14 25	1,425 00		
50 of No. 5	-	11 00	550 00	15 50	775 00	13 35	667 50		
100 of No. 6	-	10 95	1,095 00	15 00	1,500 00	12 25	1,225 00		
100 of No. 8	-	10 25	1,025 00	14 00	1,400 00	10 50	1,050 00		
			*6,545 00		8,625 00		+7,367 50		

* Declined.

† Accepted.

SCALE No. 1—Continued.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

No. of bolts of flax canvass.	Mayhew & Hamlen, of Boston.		Lewis Timberlake, of New York.		John Travers, of Paterson, N. J.		Cameron & Brand, of New York.	
	Price per bolt.	Amount.	Price per bolt.	Amount.	Price per bolt.	Amount.	Price per bolt.	Amount.
100 of No. 2	\$14 25	\$1,425 00	\$16 50	\$1,650 00	\$13 00	\$1,300 00	\$15 25	\$1,525 00
200 of No. 3	12 50	2,500 00	16 00	3,200 00	12 50	2,500 00	14 75	2,950 00
100 of No. 4	12 00	1,200 00	15 50	1,550 00	12 00	1,200 00	14 25	1,425 00
100 of No. 6	10 95	1,095 00	14 50	1,450 00	11 00	1,100 00	12 25	1,225 00
		*6,220 00		7,850 00		*6,100 00		*7,125 00

No. of bolts of flax canvass,

Doc. No. 4.

507

SCALE No. 1—Continued.

GOSPORT, VA.

No. of bolts of flax canvass.

	Mayhew & Hamlen, of Boston.		Lewis Timberlake, of New York.		Cameron & Brand, of New York.		William Brand, of New York.	
	Price per bolt.	Amount.	Price per bolt.	Amount.	Price per bolt.	Amount.	Price per bolt.	Amount.
250 of No. 2	\$14 50	\$3,625 00	\$17 00	\$4,250 00	\$15 25	\$3,812 50	\$13 85	\$3,462 50
100 of No. 3	12 75	1,275 00	16 50	1,650 00	14 75	1,475 00	13 35	1,335 00
100 of No. 4	12 25	1,225 00	16 00	1,600 00	14 25	1,425 00	12 85	1,285 00
100 of No. 6	11 20	1,120 00	15 00	1,500 00	12 25	1,225 00	11 85	1,185 00
		*7,245 00		9,000 00		*7,937 50		*7,267 50

100 of No. 2
100 of No. 3
100 of No. 4
100 of No. 6

* Declined.

* Accepted.

No. of bolts of flax canvass

100 of No. 2	10 32	1,032 00	14 20	1,420 00	11 00	1,100 00	13 32	1,332 00
100 of No. 3	12 00	1,200 00	12 20	1,220 00	13 00	1,300 00	14 22	1,422 00
100 of No. 4	12 20	1,220 00	12 00	1,200 00	13 20	1,320 00	14 22	1,422 00
100 of No. 6	11 20	1,120 00	12 20	1,220 00	13 00	1,300 00	14 22	1,422 00
		*7,245 00		9,000 00		*7,937 50		*7,267 50

ВООКТАИ' И' А'

SCALE No. 1—Continued

SCALE No. 1—Continued.

Cotton canvass and hammock stuff.

CHARLESTOWN, MASS.

Bolts.		John Travers, president, &c., Paterson, N. J.	
		Price per bolt.	Amount.
50 of No. 3 cotton canvass	-	\$10 50	\$525 00
100 of No. 4 do	-	10 00	1,000 00
100 of No. 5 do	-	9 50	950 00
50 of No. 6 do	-	9 00	450 00
50 of No. 7 do	-	8 50	425 00
100 of No. 8 do	-	8 00	800 00
100 of hammock stuff	-	27 50	2,750 00
			*6,900 00

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Bolts.		John Travers, president, &c., Paterson, N. J.	
		Price per bolt.	Amount.
150 of hammock stuff -	-	\$27 00	*\$4,050 00

GOSPORT, VA.

Bolts.		John Travers, president, &c., Paterson, N. J.	
		Price per bolt.	Amount.
100 of No. 4 cotton canvass	-	\$10 50	\$1,050 00
50 of No. 7 do	-	9 00	450 00
100 of hammock stuff -	-	28 00	2,800 00
			*4,300 00

* Accepted.

SCALE No. 2.

Scale of offers to furnish paints and oils, under advertisement of Nov. 14, 1845, (deliveries to be made by May 1, 1846.)

Paints, &c.	CHARLESTOWN, MASS.							
	John Wetherill, jr.*		Homer & Leighton.		C. A. Browne.		Alpheus Fobes.	
	Price.	Amount.	Price.	Amount.	Price.	Amount.	Price.	Amount.
10,000 pounds dry white lead	-	-	\$0 06½	\$625 00	\$0 06½	\$650 00	\$0 07½	\$775 00
2,000 pounds dry Spanish whiting	-	-	1	20 00	†	5 00	1½	25 00
1,000 pounds dry red lead	-	-	5½	57 50	6	60 00	6½	67 50
500 pounds dry litharge	-	-	5½	28 75	5	25 00	6½	33 75
500 gallons raw linseed oil	\$0 75	\$375 00	6½	320 00	70	350 00	75	375 00
30 gallons spirits turpentine	-	-	55	16 50	75	22 50	80	24 00
				\$1,067 75		1,112 50		1,300 25

* Informal.

† Accepted.

SCALE No. 2—Continued.

CHARLESTOWN, MASS.

[illegible]

SOLVE NO. 8—Continued.

CHARLESTOWN, MASS.

[illegible]

CHATELAIN, WYBIE

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

SCALE No. 2—Continued.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Paints, &c.

33

Doc. No. 4.

513

[illegible]

20716 No. 5—Continued.

SCALE No. 2—Continued.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.									
Paints, &c.	T. M. Smith.*		Blair M. Toland.*		E. A. Hoskins.		John K. Graham.		
	Price.	Amount.	Price.	Amount.	Price.	Amount.	Price.	Amount.	
25,000 pounds dry white lead	-	-	-	-	\$0 08	\$2,000 00	\$0 07½	\$1,937 50	
750 pounds dry litharge	-	-	-	-	6	45 00	6½	46 87½	
1,500 gallons raw linseed oil	\$0 73	\$1,095 00	\$0 75	\$1,125 00	69	1,035 00	70	1,050 00	
1,800 pounds dry lampblack	-	-	-	-	6	108 00	7	126 00	
1,000 pounds dry red lead	-	-	-	-	7	70 00	6½	62 50	
300 gallons spirits turpentine	-	-	-	-	90	270 00	80	240 00	
		\$3,330 00		\$3,413 00		3,528 00		3,462 87½	
300 gallons spirits turpentine	\$2 25	100 00	20	232 00	20	540 00	2	542 00	
1,000 pounds dry white lead	24	24 00	1	20 00	6½	10 00	0	00 00	
1,500 gallons raw linseed oil	0	100 00	1	150 00	10	150 00	2	30 00	
1,800 pounds dry lampblack	63	540 00	15	1,125 00	23	1,132 00	20	1,020 00	
1,000 pounds dry red lead	24	41 52	6	32 00	6½	40 00	0	00 00	
300 gallons spirits turpentine	\$0 00½	\$1,250 00	\$0 01	\$1,120 00	\$0 01	\$1,250 00	\$0 01	\$1,250 00	
	Balance	Amount	Balance	Amount	Balance	Amount	Balance	Amount	
Balance &c	Home & Gilchrist		E. T. Haggard & Co.		Viburne Lopez		Adrian Gray		

[illegible]

СОВЕТ № 2—Соприпод.

SCALE No. 2—Continued.

GOSPORT, VA.					
	William Lang.		T. M. Smith.*		J. Wetherill, jr.*
	Price.	Amount.	Price.	Amount.	
Paints, &c.	\$0 07½	\$1,937 50	-	-	\$0 07½
25,000 pounds dry white lead	1½	75 00	-	-	1½
6,000 pounds dry Spanish whiting	7	70 00	-	-	6½
1,000 pounds dry red lead	7	35 00	-	-	6½
500 pounds dry litharge	7	140 00	-	-	5
2,000 pounds dry lampblack	5	50 00	-	-	1½
1,000 pounds dry yellow ochre	25	125 00	-	-	25
100 pounds dry verdigris	75	1,500 00	\$0 73	\$1,460 00	
2,000 gallons raw linseed oil	80	192 00	-	-	
240 gallons spirits turpentine		4,024 50	-	-	
	* Informal.				
	Bills	Vouchers	Bills	Vouchers	Bills
	E J Higgins & Bro		E V Hogue		Town K Carpenter
	Total \$		Total \$		Total \$

20VTE 140: 8-Continued.

SCALE No. 2—Continued.

GOSPORT, VA.						
Paints, &c.	E. J. Higgins & Bro.		E. A. Hoskins.		John K. Graham.*	
	Price.	Amount.	Price.	Amount.	Price.	Amount.
25,000 pounds dry white lead	\$0 06.99	\$1,747 50	\$0 08	\$2,000 00	\$0 07 1/4	\$1,937 50
6,000 pounds dry Spanish whiting	2 1-16	123 75	1 1/2	90 00	1	60 00
1,000 pounds dry red lead	6	60 00	7 1/2	75 00	6 1/2	65 00
500 pounds dry litharge	7	35 00	6	30 00	6 1/2	32 50
2,000 pounds dry lampblack	5	100 00	6	120 00	7	140 00
1,000 pounds dry yellow ochre	3 1/4	37 50	1 1/2	15 00	1	10 00
100 pounds dry verdigris	20	20 00	70	70 00	25	25 00
2,000 gallons raw linseed oil	75	1,500 00	69	1,380 00	70	1,400 00
240 gallons spirits turpentine	69	165 60	90	216 00		
		3,789 35		3,996 00		
	1 * Informal.					
	Price.	Amount.	Price.	Amount.	Price.	Amount.

SCALE No. 2—Continued.

GOSPORT, VA.						
Paints, &c.	J. & L. K. Bridge.*		J. A. H. Bell.		James McCullough.*	
	Price.	Amount.	Price.	Amount.	Price.	Amount.
25,000 pounds dry white lead	-	-	\$0 07½	\$1,875 00	\$0 06½	\$1,625 00
6,000 pounds dry Spanish whiting	-	-	1	60 00	-	55 00
1,000 pounds dry red lead	-	-	6½	65 00	5½	27 50
500 pounds dry litharge	-	-	6½	32 50	5½	-
2,000 pounds dry lampblack	-	-	4½	90 00	-	30 00
1,000 pounds dry yellow ochre	-	-	3½	35 00	3	20 00
2,100 pounds dry verdigris	-	-	25	25 00	20	-
2,000 gallons raw linseed oil	\$0 75	\$1,500 00	73	1,460 00	-	-
240 gallons spirits turpentine	-	-	73	175 20	-	-
				3,817 70		

* Informal.

SCALE No. 3.

Scale of offers to furnish lumber, under advertisement by the bureau of November 14, 1845, (deliveries to be made by May 1, 1846.)

NAVY YARD AT GOSPORT, VA.					
Quantities and description of the lumber.		Alpheus Fobes, of New York.*		John Tunis, of Norfolk.	
		Price per 1,000 ft.	Amount.	Price per 1,000 ft.	Amount.
9,000 superficial feet of 3-inch clear white pine plank	-	\$55 00	\$495 00	\$38 75	\$348 75
6,000 do 2½-inch	-	55 00	330 00	38 75	232 50
10,000 do 2-inch	-	-	-	38 75	387 50
10,000 do 1½-inch	-	55 00	550 00	38 75	387 50
100,000 do 1-inch	-	55 00	5,500 00	38 75	3,875 00
6,000 do ¾-inch	-	45 00	330 00	38 75	232 50
15,000 do 2-inch clear white ash pl'k, 12 to 16 in. wide, and 12 to 16 ft. long	-	45 00	675 00	36 00	540 00
10,000 do 1½-inch	-	45 00	450 00	38 00	380 00
8,000 do 1¼-inch	-	45 00	360 00	38 00	304 00
6,000 do 1-inch	-	45 00	270 00	38 00	228 00
6,000 do 1-inch black walnut, 18 to 20 inches wide, and 12 to 16 feet long -	-	70 00	420 00	40 00	240 00
					\$7,155 75
					\$9,097 50

Quantities and description of the lumber.

* Informal, omitting the 3d item.

† Accepted.

GOSPORT, VA.

SCALE No. 3-Continued

SCALE No. 4.

Scale of offers to furnish navy timber, under advertisement by the bureau of December 5, 1845; offers opened January 10, 1846, at the navy yard at Gosport, Va.; (deliveries to be made by July 1, 1846.)

Bidders.	White oak.							Yellow pine.	
	110 butt cuts.							30,000 cubic feet of yellow pine plank stocks.	
	30,000 cubic feet of white oak plank stocks.	20	20	35	35	pieces feet long in. wide in. thick			
	Price per cubic foot.	Amount.	Price per foot—660 feet.	Price per foot—488 feet.	Price per foot—700 feet.	Price per foot—393 feet.	2,241 feet in all. Amount.	Price per cubic foot.	Amount.
			Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.			
Sam'l P. Browne Dan'l M. Howard James Maget	40 cts. 10,000 ft.	-	-	-	-	-	-	25 cents	\$7,500
Alpheus Fobes	24½ cents	\$7,425	36½	36½	36½	36½	\$763 56	24½ do	7,425
Thomas Smith	40 cts. 15,000 ft.	-	55	55	55	55	1,232 55		
John K. Cooke	-	-	588-10	588-10	588-10	588-10	1,317 70		
Ed. H. Herbert	26 cents	7,800	31	31	31	31	694 71	23 do	6,900
John Tunis	-	-							
John Petty	22½ do	6,750	35	35	35	35	784 35		
Wm. Yeaton	-	-							
Wm. Easby	36 do	10,800	50	50	50	50	1,120 50		
W. Browne	-	-							
Thomas Tatem	24 do	7,200	20	20	20	20	448 20	22 do	6,600
Nath'l Hamlen	-	-							
Geo. W. Darling	-	-							
H. N. Bucktrout	25 cts. 5,000 ft.	-	-	-	-	-	-	24 do 5,000 ft.	
J. S. Garrison, jr.	-	-	45	45	45	45	1,008 45		
John B. McCloud	-	-							

Thomas Tatem
Wm. E. Harrod
John B. McCloud
Fraser & Emery
Alpheus Fobes

John Petty for the white oak
Thomas Tatem for the yellow pine
Alpheus Fobes for the yellow pine and white oak
H. N. Bucktrout for the white oak
W. C. Harrod for the white oak and yellow pine

SCALE No. 4—Continued.

White pine and spruce timber.								
Bidders.	8,000 cubic feet of white pine plank stocks.		Spruce pine sticks.					sticks } feet long.
			20 45 to 50	30 50 to 55	30 55 to 60	20 60 to 65	20 65 to 70	
	Price per foot.	Amount.	Price per stick.	Price per stick.	Price per stick.	Price per stick.	Price per stick.	Amount.
	Cents.							
Samuel P. Browne	-	-	\$5 00	\$7 00	\$10 00	\$13 00	\$17 00	\$1,210 00
Dan'l M. Howard	37½	\$3,000	4 00	7 00	10 00	13 00	18 00	1,210 00
James Maget	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alpheus Fobes	19½	1,580	4 69	5 99	7 49	9 99	11 94	936 80
Thomas Smith	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
John K. Cooke	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ed. H. Herbert	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
John Tunis	35	2,800	-	-	-	-	-	-
John Petty	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
William Yeaton	20	1,600	10 00	11 00	12 00	13 00	14 00	1,430 00
William Easby	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
W. Browne	37½	3,000	5 00	8 00	10 00	13 00	18 00	1,260 00
Thomas Tatem	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nath'l Hamlen	65	5,200	7 00	9 00	12 00	14 00	21 00	1,470 00
Geo. W. Darling	-	-	10 00	15 00	20 00	25 00	35 00	2,450 00
H. N. Bucktrout	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
J. S. Garrison, jr.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
John B. McCloud	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

SCALE No. 4—Continued.

Bidders.	White pine and spruce timber.						Locust.	
	Spruce pine spars.					Poles.	100 pieces of yellow locust.	
	50 of 9	65 of 8	75 of 7	85 of 6	100 of 5	spars } inch's diameter.	75 poles, each 20 feet long.	
	Price per inch.	Price per inch.	Price per inch.	Price per inch.	Price per inch.	2,505 inches. Amount.	Price per pole.	Amount.
Samuel P. Browne	Cts. 23	Cts. 23	Cts. 23	Cts. 23	Cts. 23	\$576 15	Cts. 25	\$18 75
Dan'l M. Howard	20	20	20	20	20	501 00	20	15 00
James Maget	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alpheus Fobes	29	29	29	29	29	726 45	39	29 25
Thomas Smith	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
John K. Cooke	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75
Ed. H. Herbert	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
John Tunis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
John Petty	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
William Yeaton	20	20	20	20	20	501 00	All at	30 00
William Easby	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
W. Browne	20	20	20	20	20	501 00	20	15 00
Thomas Tatem	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65
Nath'l Hamlen	27	27	27	27	27	76 35	35	26 25
Geo. W. Darling	20	20	20	20	20	501 00	30	22 50
H. N. Bucktrout	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
J. S. Garrison, jr.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
John B. McCloud	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95
							To be delivered at the navy yard at Portsmouth, N. H.	
							10,000 feet white oak stocks.	10,000 feet yellow pine stocks.
Thomas Tatem	-	-	-	-	-	-	38 cents per foot	34 cents per foot.
W. C. Borroughs	-	-	-	-	-	-	37 do	36 1/2 do
John B. McCloud	-	-	-	-	-	-	39 do	37 do
Frazer & Emery	-	-	-	-	-	-	40 do	40 do
Alpheus Fobes	-	-	-	-	-	-	43 do	39 do

Accepted—

John Petty, for the white oak,
 Thomas Tatem, for the yellow pine,
 Alpheus Fobes, for the white pine and spruce,
 H. N. Bucktrout, (by lot,) for the locust,
 W. C. Borroughs, for the oak and pine, at Portsmouth, N. H.

At Gosport.

SCALE No. 5.

Scale of offers to furnish supplies at the navy yard at Gosport, Va., under advertisement by George Loyall, navy agent.

Blank books, blank forms, and stationery generally, that may be required for the use of the navy on that station during 1846, and any additional quantities that may be required, to June 30, 1847.

Bidders.	Total amount of offer.
* C. Hall & Co. - - - - -	\$1,003 20
R. C. Barclay - - - - -	1,546 10

* Accepted.

GEORGE LOYALL, Navy Agent.

DECEMBER 26, 1845.

SCALE No. 5—Continued.

Cypress and elm lumber, staves and heading, and oar rafters; deliverable, one-half on or before the 1st of March, and the other half by the 1st of May, 1846.

Bidders.	Cypress.	Elm.	Oars, &c.	Staves, &c.
	Amount of bids.	Amount of bids.	Amount of bids.	Amount of bids.
H. V. Niemeyer - - - - -	\$690 00	\$525 00	\$1,932 00	\$796 00
James Scott - - - - -	540 00	480 00	-	-
John Tunis - - - - -	632 50	-	-	847 50
Wm. C. Burroughs - - - - -	920 00	-	-	872 00
Randall Bracy - - - - -	-	-	2,208 00	-
John Nash - - - - -	-	-	2,484 00	-
John K. Cooke - - - - -	-	-	2,760 00	805 00
Ed. H. Herbert - - - - -	-	-	-	985 00
John Petty - - - - -	-	903 00	-	-

H. V. Niemeyer's offer accepted for oars, staves, &c.; and James Scott's offer accepted for cypress and elm timber.

GEORGE LOYALL, Navy Agent.

DECEMBER 24, 1845.

SCALE No. 6.

Scale of offers to furnish twenty tons of pig iron at the navy yard at Washington, D. C., under advertisement of Wm. B. Scott, navy agent, of November 10, 1845. (To be delivered by the 29th of January, 1846.)

Bidders.	Price per ton.
S. & T. P. Ellicott, of Baltimore - - - - -	\$40 00
Hy. Thompson & Son, of Baltimore - - - - -	33 00; or \$35 50 if navigation closes.
Simeon P. Smith, of New York - - - - -	38 50

Hy. Thompson & Son's offer accepted.

W. B. SCOTT, Navy Agent.

DECEMBER 11, 1845.

SCALE No. 7.

Scale of offers to furnish 2,000 tons of bituminous coal at the navy yard at Pensacola, under advertisement by Lieut. Hunter, under directions of bureau, of January 22, 1846. (Required to be delivered by the 20th of April, 1846.)

Bidders.	Price per ton, of 2,240 lbs.
James K. Moorhead, by the 20th of April - - - - -	\$9 98
Michael Drave, by the 20th of April - - - - -	10 00
John L. McCormick, by the 20th of April - - - - -	12 00
Barnes Ford, by the 20th of April - - - - -	14 00
Or 500 tons by the 20th of April, 1846 - - - - -	11 75
500 tons by the 20th of May, 1846 - - - - -	11 75
1,000 tons by the 20th of June, 1846 - - - - -	11 75

Accepted the offer of James K. Moorhead.

WM. W. HUNTER,
Lieutenant U. S. Navy.

PITTSBURG, February 16, 1846.

SCALE No. 8.

Scale of offers to furnish and deliver three wrought iron boilers at the Brooklyn yard, under circular letter from the bureau of February 21, 1846.

From whom offers were invited.	Rate per pound.	Time of delivery.	Remarks.
Merrick & Towne, of Philadelphia -	13½ cents	4 to 5 weeks	Not to exceed six weeks. Asking payment of half the value as the work progresses. Asking payment of a part as the work progresses.
B. R. McIlvaine, treas'r of the Allaire Works, of N. York -	11 do	About 3 months	
Hogg & Delameter, for Phoenix foundry, of New York -	13 do	Sept. 1, 1846	
Stillman, Allen, & Co., for Novelty Iron Works, of N. York -	12½ do	3 months after receipt of order.	
T. F. Secor & Co., of New York -	11½ do	3 months after receipt of order.	Declines, the senior partner being "conscientiously opposed to the promotion of the cause of war, by constructing machinery for the furtherance of that object." Declines, "having engaged to make as many boilers as it will be possible for him to do for the succeeding three months." Draughts of boilers required.
J. P. Morris & Co. -	-	-	
Jabez Coney -	-	-	
Wm. Kemble, agent West Point Foundry Association, of New York.	12½ cents	3 months from date of order.	

Accepted the offer of B. R. McIlvaine, treasurer Allaire Works, (to be delivered by August 1, 1846,) payable when the boilers should be delivered and accepted. MARCH 6, 1846.

SCALE No. 9.

Scale of offers to furnish six hundred tons bituminous coal for the United States steamer Michigan, under advertisement by the bureau of February 26, 1846.—(Deliveries to be made by July 1, 1846.)

Bidders.	300 tons, deliverable at Erie, Pennsylvania.			300 tons, deliverable at Cleveland, Ohio.			Aggregate.	Remarks.
	Tons offered.	Rate per ton of 2,240 pounds.	Amount.	Tons offered.	Rate per ton of 2,240 pounds.	Amount.		
Curtis & Boyce, of Pennsylvania	300	\$3 25	\$975 00	300	\$3 25	\$975 00		
David Todd, of Ohio	300	4 33	1,299 00	300	3 33	999 00		
Wm. N. Gallagher, of Pennsylvania	300	2 50	750 00	300	3 50	1,050 00		
J. M. Power, of Pennsylvania	300	3 50	1,050 00	300	4 00	1,200 00		
John Hearn, of Pennsylvania	300	2 50	750 00	300	3 50	1,050 00		
L. T. Reno, of Pennsylvania	300	2 95	885 00	300	2 95	885 00		
							\$1,950 00	Briar Hill coal for Cleveland, and Sharon coal for Erie.
							2,298 00	Briar Hill coal.
							1,800 00	Sharon coal.
							2,250 00	Sharon coal.
							1,800 00	Sharon or Briar Hill coal.
							1,770 00	

* Accepted the offer of L. T. Reno for both places.

APRIL 13, 1846.

SCALE No. 10.

*Scale of offers to furnish lumber at the navy yard at Gosport, Virginia,
under advertisement by George Loyall, navy agent.*

Bidders.					13,000 feet white pine boards.	30 cypress posts, 18 feet long.	25,000 shingles, 22-inch.	Total amount.
John Tunis	-	-	-	-	\$17 50	\$1 00	\$5 25	\$388 75
James Scott	-	-	-	-	18 00	75	6 00	406 50
Thomas Williams	-	-	-	-	29 75	1 62	4 00	535 35

Accepted the offer of John Tunis—deliveries to be made by April 1, 1846.

GEORGE LOYALL, *Navy Agent.*

FEBRUARY 26, 1846.

Name of bidder.	Quantity of lumber offered.	Price per unit.	Total amount.	Remarks.
John Tunis	13,000 feet white pine boards.	\$17 50	\$227 50	
James Scott	13,000 feet white pine boards.	18 00	234 00	
Thomas Williams	13,000 feet white pine boards.	29 75	386 75	
John Tunis	30 cypress posts, 18 feet long.	\$1 00	\$30 00	
James Scott	30 cypress posts, 18 feet long.	75	22 50	
Thomas Williams	30 cypress posts, 18 feet long.	1 62	48 60	
John Tunis	25,000 shingles, 22-inch.	\$5 25	\$131 25	
James Scott	25,000 shingles, 22-inch.	6 00	\$150 00	
Thomas Williams	25,000 shingles, 22-inch.	4 00	\$100 00	
Total			\$388 75	

the price of lumber at Gosport, Virginia, for the year 1846.—(Deliveries to be made by April 1, 1846.)

SCALE No. 11.

Scale of offers to furnish American water-rotted hemp, under advertisement by the bureau of April 7, 1846.

Vineyard Hemp Class No. 1.		Remarks.			
Bidders.	Tons offered.	Rate.		Tons offered.	Rate.
		Charlestown, Mass.	Louisville, Ky.		
J. Vincent Browne, agent American Hemp Company. George W. Billings Thos. N. McCurry An offer not signed Gideon J. Pillow	750	\$245 235 225	\$320 210 200	Or, 750	\$220 210 200
	-	-	220	Or, 750	220
	100	\$175	225	-	-
	-	-	200	-	-
One-third to be delivered by the 1st of June, 1847. One-third to be delivered by the 1st of June, 1848. One-third to be delivered by the 1st of June, 1849. The offers are required to be "for all the periods, and may be for any quantity not less than 10 tons for each period."		St. Louis, Mo.			
One-third at each period. By June 1, 1847. By June 1, 1848. By June 1, 1849. One-third at each period.		Or such part as may not be given to other bidders.			
One-third at each period. By June 1, 1847. By June 1, 1848. By June 1, 1849. One-third at each period.		Or such part as may not be given to other bidders.			
One-third at each period. By June 1, 1847. By June 1, 1848. By June 1, 1849. One-third at each period.		One-third at each period.			

Accepted—Gideon J. Pillow for 90 tons, and George W. Billings for 330 tons, by lot, between him and the American Hemp Company.

SCALE No. 11—Continued.

Bidders.		Class No. 2.		Remarks.	
James B. Hubert Thos. N. McCurry George W. Billings J. Vincent Browne, agent American Hemp Company.		One-third to be delivered by the 1st of June, 1847. One-third to be delivered by the 1st of June, 1848. One-third to be delivered by the 1st of June, 1849. The offers are required to be for deliveries "in the same proportions, within the same periods, and at the same places, mentioned for the offers in class No. 1. But the offers for this class must be for the whole quantity of 750 tons."		One-third at each period. One-third at each period. By June 1, 1847. } With privilege of either St. By June 1, 1848. } Louis or Louisville. By June 1, 1849. } One-third at each period, with privilege to deliver at either St. Louis or Louisville.	
Accepted—J. V. Browne, agent American Hemp Company, for 750 tons.		St. Louis, Mo.			

Accepted—J. V. Browne, agent American Hemp Company, for 750 tons.

Scale of offers to furnish coal, under advertisement by the bureau of the 24th of April, 1846.—(Deliveries to be made by the 1st of December, 1846.)

	Charlestown, Mass.				Pensacola.		Remarks.
	Required— 1,000 tons bituminous coal. 250 tons anthracite coal.	Required— 2,000 tons bituminous coal. 750 tons anthracite coal.	Required— 2,000 tons bituminous coal. 750 tons anthracite coal.	Required— 2,000 tons bituminous coal. 750 tons anthracite coal.	Required— 2,000 tons bituminous coal. 750 tons anthracite coal.	Required— 2,000 tons bituminous coal. 750 tons anthracite coal.	
	Bituminous.	Anthracite.	Bituminous.	Anthracite.	Bituminous.	Anthracite.	
	Tons offered.	Price.	Tons offered.	Price.	Tons offered.	Price.	
1	George W. Johnson, of Petersburg, Va.	1,000	\$6 75	2,000	\$15 00	-	Tippecanoe coal.
2	Collins H. Minge, of Mobile	1,000	6 98	-	-	-	Pictou coal.
3	Homer & Leighton, of Boston	1,000	10 00	-	-	-	Black Heath coal.
4	A. Y. D. Gifford, of Richmond, Va.	1,000	9 00	2,000	11 00	-	Cumberland.
5	Th. M. McCubbin, of Alexandria	1,000	7 00	-	-	-	Beaver Hill and Lehigh.
6	Baily Loring, of Boston	1,000	8 50	250	\$6 50	-	Midlothian.
7	A. Wooldridge, president, &c., of Richmond	1,000	{ *7 00 8 00 }	-	{ *9 00 10 00 }	-	(* Pictou, or) Sidney, English.
8	Th. Tremlet, of Boston	1,000	{ *8 00 9 90 }	250	6 50	-	Stone House coal.
9	John J. Worth & Co., of Richmond	1,000	{ *8 00 8 50 }	-	-	-	(* Scotch, or) Liverpool.
10	Greggs & Forbes, of Boston	1,000	8 00	2,000	14 00	-	Cumberland.
11	W. Young, of Frostburg, Md.	1,000	8 00	-	15 00	-	Sidney.
12	Boyd & Frothingham, of Boston	1,000	6 69	250	5 99	-	Pittsburg.
13	J. K. Moorhead, of Pittsburg	1,000	7 75	2,000	8 49	-	Sidney or Broad Mountain.
14	Nathaniel Hamlen, of Boston	1,000	-	2,000	9 90	-	Cumberland.
15	Wm. W. Davis, of Washington	1,000	-	2,000	9 48	-	-

SCALE No. 12—Continued.

SCALE No. 12—Continued.									
Charlestown, Mass.				Pensacola.					
Required— 1,000 tons bituminous coal. 250 tons anthracite coal.				Required— 2,000 tons bituminous coal. 750 tons anthracite coal.					
Bituminous.		Anthracite.		Bituminous.		Anthracite.			
Tons offered.	Price.	Tons offered.	Price.	Tons offered.	Price.	Tons offered.	Price.		
1,000	\$6 50	-	-	750	\$11 85				
-	-	-	-	-	-				
-	-	-	-	2,000	\$11 50				
-	-	-	-	2,000	9 50				
500	6 40	-	-	-	-				
-	-	-	-	2,000	10 00				
1,000	8 00	-	-	-	-				
-	-	-	-	2,000	{ 9 50 10 50	as usual in casks			
-	-	-	-	2,000	13 50				
-	-	-	-	-	-	750	11 50		
-	-	250	\$5 98	-	-	-	-		
-	-	250	6 50	-	-	-	-		
-	-	-	-	-	-	750	7 75		
-	-	-	-	-	-	750	11 25		
Bidders.									
B. M. Derringer, of Georgetown				Sugar loaf.					
J. H. Cox, president, &c., of Richmond				Clover Hill.					
Joseph Grice, of New York				Cumberland.					
J. H. Cox, president, &c., of Richmond				Clover Hill.					
Clover Hill Railroad Company, of Richmond.				Beaver Pitt.					
do				Blair's.					
H. W. Bostick, of New York				Bear creek.					
James Boyd, of Indiana				Cannelton. } If in casks, on the Missis-					
Prentiss & Cox, of Washington				Hawsville. } sippi, \$8 50.					
Joseph Grice, of New York									
Homer & Leighton, of Boston									
Boyd & Frothingham, of Boston				Beaver and Broad Mountain coal.					
do				Broad Mountain, Raven's vein.					
Wm. H. Todd, of Philadelphia				Broad Mountain, Raven's vein.					

Accepted—No. 20. The Clover Hill Railroad Company, for 500 tons bituminous, at Charlestown, Mass.

No. 17. James H. Cox, president, &c., for 500 tons bituminous, at Charlestown, Mass.

No. 26. Homer & Leighton, for 250 tons anthracite, at Charlestown, Mass.

No. 19. James H. Cox, president, &c., (because of the superior quality of coal over Nos. 6, 8, 14, and 23,) for 2,000 tons bituminous, at Pensacola.

No. 28. Boyd & Frothingham, for 750 tons anthracite, at Pensacola.

SCALE No. 13.

Scale of offers to furnish flax canvass, under advertisement by the bureau of May 14, 1846.—(Deliveries to be made by May 1, 1847.)

CHARLESTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS.									
No. of bolts.	Grant & Barton—first offer.		Grant & Barton—second offer.		N. Hamlen.		Cameron & Brand.		
	Price per bolt.	Amount.	Price per bolt.	Amount.	Price per bolt.	Amount.	Price per bolt.	Amount.	
250 bolts No. 1	\$15 75	\$3,937 50	\$14 75	\$3,687 50	\$16 47	\$4,117 50	\$15 50	\$3,875 00	
250 bolts No. 2	15 50	3,875 00	14 50	3,625 00	15 50	3,875 00	15 00	3,750 00	
200 bolts No. 3	14 75	2,950 00	13 75	2,750 00	13 40	2,680 00	14 50	2,900 00	
150 bolts No. 4	12 50	1,875 00	12 50	1,875 00	12 00	1,800 00	14 00	2,100 00	
120 bolts No. 6	11 50	1,380 00	11 25	1,350 00	11 00	1,320 00	12 00	1,440 00	
150 bolts No. 8	10 00	1,500 00	9 75	1,462 50	9 00	1,350 00	10 00	1,500 00	
300 bolts No. 3	-	15,517 50	12 20	*14,750 00	12 20	15,142 50	14 00	15,565 00	
300 bolts No. 1	-	-	10 20	-	10 20	-	14 20	-	
* Accepted.									
No. of bolts.	Accepted.		Amount.		Price per bolt.		Amount.		Price per bolt.
	Price per bolt.		Amount.		Price per bolt.		Amount.		Price per bolt.
Total.									
CHURCHES, LOMAN, WESS, VCHORSELLS.									

SCALE No. 13—Continued.

CHARLESTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS.									
John Travers.				A. Briggs & Co.		L. Timberlake.			
Price per bolt.		Amount.		Price per bolt.		Amount.		Price per bolt.	
\$16 50		\$4,125 00		\$16 50		\$4,125 00		\$14 50	
15 50		3,875 00		15 50		3,875 00		14 00	
14 50		2,900 00		14 50		2,900 00		13 50	
13 50		2,025 00		13 50		2,025 00		13 00	
12 00		1,440 00		12 00		1,440 00		12 00	
11 00		1,650 00		11 00		1,650 00		11 00	
14 20		16,015 00		12 20		16,015 00		12 00	
\$17 12				\$12 12				\$12 20	

SCALE No. 13—Continued.

Doc. No. 4.

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[illegible]

SCALF No. 13—Continued.

SCALE No. 13—Continued.

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.									
No. of bolts.	John Travers.		A. Briggs & Co.		L. Timberlake.				
	Price per bolt.	Amount.	Price per bolt.	Amount.	Price per bolt.	Amount.			
100 bolts No. 1	-	-	\$16 00	\$1,600 00	\$16 00	\$1,600 00	\$14 50	\$1,450 00	
250 bolts No. 2	-	-	15 00	3,750 00	15 00	3,750 00	14 00	3,500 00	
200 bolts No. 3	-	-	14 00	2,800 00	14 00	2,800 00	13 50	2,700 00	
120 bolts No. 6	-	-	11 50	1,380 00	11 50	1,380 00	12 00	1,440 00	
150 bolts No. 8	-	-	10 50	1,575 00	10 50	1,575 00	11 00	1,650 00	
				11,105 00		11,105 00		10,740 00	
120 bolts No. 9	-	-	10 00	1,200 00	9 00	1,080 00	10 00	1,200 00	
170 bolts No. 9	-	-	11 20	1,904 00	11 00	1,870 00	13 00	2,210 00	
300 bolts No. 3	-	-	14 12	4,236 00	13 10	3,930 00	14 20	4,260 00	
320 bolts No. 5	-	-	12 20	3,904 00	12 20	3,872 00	12 00	3,840 00	
100 bolts No. 1	-	-	\$12 12	\$1,212 00	\$12 12	\$1,212 00	\$12 20	\$1,220 00	
			price per bolt	amount	price per bolt	amount	price per bolt	amount	
No. of price			Cash & Balance—paid	Cash & Balance—received	price per bolt	amount	Cash & Balance	amount	

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK

ВООКЛИ' ДЕМ' ДОНК'

SCOTT No. 13—Continued.

SCALE No. 13—Continued.

No. of bolts.		Grant & Barton—first offer.		Grant & Barton—second offer.		N. Hamlen.		Cameron & Brand.	
		Price per bolt.	Amount.	Price per bolt.	Amount.	Price per bolt.	Amount.	Price per bolt.	Amount.
250 bolts	No. 1	\$15 75	\$3,937 50	\$14 75	\$3,687 50	\$16 47	\$4,117 50	\$15 50	\$3,875 00
300 bolts	No. 2	15 50	4,650 00	14 50	4,350 00	15 50	4,650 00	15 00	4,500 00
300 bolts	No. 3	14 75	4,425 00	13 75	4,125 00	13 40	4,020 00	14 50	4,350 00
150 bolts	No. 4	12 50	1,875 00	12 50	1,875 00	12 00	1,800 00	14 00	2,100 00
120 bolts	No. 6	11 50	1,380 00	11 25	1,350 00	11 00	1,320 00	12 00	1,440 00
200 bolts	No. 7	10 50	2,100 00	10 00	2,000 00	10 25	2,050 00	11 00	2,200 00
300 bolts	No. 8	10 00	2,000 00	9 75	1,950 00	9 00	1,800 00	10 00	2,000 00
			20,367 50		*19,337 50		19,757 50		20,465 00
		* Accepted.							
				Price per bolt.		Price per bolt.		Price per bolt.	
				Amount.		Amount.		Amount.	
				Price per bolt.		Price per bolt.		Price per bolt.	
				Amount.		Amount.		Amount.	
				Price per bolt.		Price per bolt.		Price per bolt.	
				Amount.		Amount.		Amount.	
				Price per bolt.		Price per bolt.		Price per bolt.	
				Amount.		Amount.		Amount.	
				Price per bolt.		Price per bolt.		Price per bolt.	
				Amount.		Amount.		Amount.	
				Price per bolt.		Price per bolt.		Price per bolt.	
				Amount.		Amount.		Amount.	
				Price per bolt.		Price per bolt.		Price per bolt.	
				Amount.		Amount.		Amount.	
				Price per bolt.		Price per bolt.		Price per bolt.	
				Amount.		Amount.		Amount.	
				Price per bolt.		Price per bolt.		Price per bolt.	
				Amount.		Amount.		Amount.	
				Price per bolt.		Price per bolt.		Price per bolt.	
				Amount.		Amount.		Amount.	
				Price per bolt.		Price per bolt.		Price per bolt.	
				Amount.		Amount.		Amount.	
				Price per bolt.		Price per bolt.		Price per bolt.	
				Amount.		Amount.		Amount.	
				Price per bolt.		Price per bolt.		Price per bolt.	
				Amount.		Amount.		Amount.	
				Price per bolt.		Price per bolt.		Price per bolt.	
				Amount.		Amount.		Amount.	
				Price per bolt.		Price per bolt.		Price per bolt.	
				Amount.		Amount.		Amount.	
				Price per bolt.		Price per bolt.		Price per bolt.	
				Amount.		Amount.		Amount.	
				Price per bolt.		Price per bolt.		Price per bolt.	
				Amount.		Amount.		Amount.	
				Price per bolt.		Price per bolt.		Price per bolt.	
				Amount.		Amount.		Amount.	
				Price per bolt.		Price per bolt.		Price per bolt.	
				Amount.		Amount.		Amount.	
				Price per bolt.		Price per bolt.		Price per bolt.	
				Amount.		Amount.		Amount.	
				Price per bolt.		Price per bolt.		Price per bolt.	
				Amount.		Amount.		Amount.	
				Price per bolt.		Price per bolt.		Price per bolt.	
				Amount.		Amount.		Amount.	
				Price per bolt.		Price per bolt.		Price per bolt.	
				Amount.		Amount.		Amount.	
				Price per bolt.		Price per bolt.		Price per bolt.	
				Amount.		Amount.		Amount.	
				Price per bolt.		Price per bolt.		Price per bolt.	
				Amount.		Amount.		Amount.	
				Price per bolt.		Price per bolt.		Price per bolt.	
				Amount.		Amount.		Amount.	

PAGE No. 13--Continued.

SCALE No. 13—Continued.

GOSPORT, VIRGINIA.									
No. of bolts.	John Travers.		A. Briggs & Co.		L. Timberlake.				
	Price per bolt.	Amount.	Price per bolt.	Amount.	Price per bolt.	Amount.			
250 bolts No. 1	\$16 75	\$4,187 50	\$16 75	\$4,187 50	\$14 50	\$3,625 00			
300 bolts No. 2	15 75	4,725 00	15 75	4,725 00	14 00	4,200 00			
300 bolts No. 3	14 75	4,425 00	14 75	4,425 00	13 50	4,050 00			
150 bolts No. 4	13 75	2,062 50	13 75	2,062 50	13 00	1,950 00			
120 bolts No. 6	12 25	1,430 00	12 25	1,430 00	12 00	1,440 00			
200 bolts No. 7	11 75	2,350 00	11 75	2,350 00	11 50	2,300 00			
200 bolts No. 8	11 25	2,250 00	11 25	2,250 00	11 00	2,200 00			
200 bolts No. 1	10 00	21,430 00	10 52	21,430 00	11 00	19,765 00			
150 bolts No. 2	11 52	1,728 00	11 00	1,728 00	13 00	3,150 00			
120 bolts No. 3	13 22	1,586 40	13 00	1,586 40	14 00	3,360 00			
300 bolts No. 4	13 32	4,032 00	13 40	4,032 00	14 20	4,320 00			
300 bolts No. 5	14 20	4,320 00	12 20	4,320 00	12 00	4,200 00			
320 bolts No. 1	214 12	68,921 20	212 42	68,921 20	212 20	68,922 00			
No. of bolts.	Price per bolt.	Amount.	Price per bolt.	Amount.	Price per bolt.	Amount.			
No. of bolts.	Price per bolt.	Amount.	Price per bolt.	Amount.	Price per bolt.	Amount.			

GOSPORT, VIRGINIA.									
No. of bolts.	John Travers.		A. Briggs & Co.		L. Timberlake.				
	Price per bolt.	Amount.	Price per bolt.	Amount.	Price per bolt.	Amount.			
250 bolts No. 1	\$16 75	\$4,187 50	\$16 75	\$4,187 50	\$14 50	\$3,625 00			
300 bolts No. 2	15 75	4,725 00	15 75	4,725 00	14 00	4,200 00			
300 bolts No. 3	14 75	4,425 00	14 75	4,425 00	13 50	4,050 00			
150 bolts No. 4	13 75	2,062 50	13 75	2,062 50	13 00	1,950 00			
120 bolts No. 6	12 25	1,430 00	12 25	1,430 00	12 00	1,440 00			
200 bolts No. 7	11 75	2,350 00	11 75	2,350 00	11 50	2,300 00			
200 bolts No. 8	11 25	2,250 00	11 25	2,250 00	11 00	2,200 00			
200 bolts No. 1	10 00	21,430 00	10 52	21,430 00	11 00	19,765 00			
150 bolts No. 2	11 52	1,728 00	11 00	1,728 00	13 00	3,150 00			
120 bolts No. 3	13 22	1,586 40	13 00	1,586 40	14 00	3,360 00			
300 bolts No. 4	13 32	4,032 00	13 40	4,032 00	14 20	4,320 00			
300 bolts No. 5	14 20	4,320 00	12 20	4,320 00	12 00	4,200 00			
320 bolts No. 1	214 12	68,921 20	212 42	68,921 20	212 20	68,922 00			
No. of bolts.	Price per bolt.	Amount.	Price per bolt.	Amount.	Price per bolt.	Amount.			
No. of bolts.	Price per bolt.	Amount.	Price per bolt.	Amount.	Price per bolt.	Amount.			

SAGE No. 13—Continued.

SCALE No. 14.

Scale of offers to furnish cotton canvass, under advertisement by the bureau of May 14, 1846. — (Deliveries to be made by May 1, 1847.)

CHARLESTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS.						
No. of bolts.	John Travers.		Gambrill, Carroll, & Co.		John H. Pearson.	
	Price per bolt.	Amount.	Price per bolt.	Amount.	Price per bolt.	Amount.
50 bolts No. 2	\$13 00	\$650 00	\$10 75	\$537 50	\$11 25	\$562 50
100 bolts No. 3	12 50	1,250 00	10 25	1,025 00	10 50	1,050 00
150 bolts No. 4	12 00	1,800 00	10 00	1,500 00	10 00	1,500 00
150 bolts No. 5	11 50	1,725 00	9 75	1,462 50	9 50	1,425 00
75 bolts No. 6	11 00	825 00	9 50	712 50	9 00	675 00
50 bolts No. 8	10 00	500 00	9 00	450 00	8 00	400 00
50 bolts No. 9	9 50	475 00	8 75	437 50	7 50	375 00
50 bolts No. 10	9 00	450 00	8 50	425 00	7 00	350 00
		7,675 00		6,550 00		*6,337 50

* Accepted.

SCALE No. 14—Continued.

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.					
No. of bolts.		John Travers.		Gambrill, Carroll, & Co.	
		Price per bolt.	Amount.	Price per bolt.	Amount.
50 bolts No. 2	-	\$12 50	\$625 00	\$10 75	\$537 50
100 bolts No. 3	-	12 00	1,200 00	10 25	1,025 00
150 bolts No. 4	-	11 50	1,725 00	10 00	1,500 00
150 bolts No. 5	-	11 00	1,650 00	9 75	1,462 50
75 bolts No. 6	-	10 50	787 50	9 50	712 50
50 bolts No. 9	-	9 00	450 00	8 75	437 50
50 bolts No. 10	-	8 50	425 00	8 50	425 00
			6,862 50	*6,100 00	

SCALE No. 14—Continued.

GOSPORT, VIRGINIA.					
No. of bolts.		John Travers.		Gambrill, Carroll, & Co.	
		Price per bolt.	Amount.	Price per bolt.	Amount.
50 bolts No. 2	-	\$13 25	\$662 50	\$10 75	\$537 50
100 bolts No. 3	-	12 75	1,275 00	10 25	1,025 00
150 bolts No. 4	-	12 25	1,837 00	10 00	1,500 00
150 bolts No. 5	-	11 75	1,762 50	9 75	1,462 50
75 bolts No. 6	-	11 25	843 75	9 50	712 50
100 bolts No. 7	-	10 75	1,075 00	9 25	925 00
50 bolts No. 8	-	10 25	512 50	9 00	450 00
50 bolts No. 10	-	9 25	462 50	8 50	425 00
			8,431 25	*7,037 50	

* Accepted.

SCALE No. 15.

Scale of offers to furnish hammock and bag stuff and flax and cotton twine, under advertisement by the bureau of May 14, 1846.—(Deliveries to be made by May 1, 1847.)

	Charlestown, Mass.		Brooklyn, N. Y.		Gosport, Va.	
	John Travers, President Phenix Manufacturing Company.		John H. Pearson.		John Travers, President, &c.	
Hammock stuff	\$30 00	per bolt	\$28 00	per bolt	\$29 50	per bolt
Bag stuff	22 50	do	20 50	do	22 00	do
					\$30 25	per bolt.
					22 75	do

CHARLESTOWN, MASS.				
	John Travers, President, &c.	Gambrill, Carroll, & Co.	J. H. Pearson.	Lewis Timberlake.
Flax twine	26½ cts. per lb.	-	27 cts. per lb.	30 cts. per lb.
Cotton twine	-	21 cts. per lb.	27 do	28½ cts. per lb.
				27 do

	BROOKLYN, N. Y.				GOSPORT, VA.			
	John Travers, President, &c.	Gambrill, Carroll, & Co.	Lewis Timberlake.	E. J. Higgins & Brother.	John Travers, President, &c.	Gambrill, Carroll, & Co.	Lewis Timberlake.	E. J. Higgins & Brother.
Flax twine	Per lb. 26 cents	Per lb. -	Per lb. 30 cents	Per lb. 28 cents	Per lb. 26½ cts.	Per lb. -	Per lb. 30 cents	Per lb. 27 cents.
Cotton twine	-	21 cents	-	26½ do	-	21 cents	-	26 do

Quantities accepted for.

	Charlestown, Mass.		Brooklyn, N. Y.		Gosport, Va.	
	Hammock.	Bag.	Hammock.	Bag.	Hammock.	Bag.
	Bolts.	Bolts.	Bolts.	Bolts.	Bolts.	Bolts.
John H. Pearson	200	150	-	-	-	-
John Travers, president, &c.	-	-	150	100	100	150
John Travers, president, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Flax twine.	Cotton twine.	Flax twine.	Cotton twine.	Flax twine.	Cotton twine.
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
John Travers, president, &c.	1,600	-	1,000	-	1,000	-
Gambrill, Carroll, & Co.	-	250	-	250	-	250

SCALE No. 16.

Scale of offers to furnish bolt and sheet copper, under advertisement by the bureau of May 23, 1846, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1847.

[illegible]

Accepted—

Revere Copper Company, for Portsmouth, N. H., and Charlestown, Mass.
Phelps, Dodge, & Co., for Brooklyn, N. Y., Philadelphia, Washington, and Gosport, Va.

SCALE No. 17.

Scale of offers to furnish round, flat, and square iron, under advertisement by the bureau of May 23, 1846, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1847.

	Portsmouth, N. H.	Charlestown, Mass.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Philadelphia.	Washington.	Gosport, Va.	Remarks.
	Price per lb.	Price per lb.	Price per lb.	Price per lb.	Price per lb.	Price per lb.	
Charles J. Homer, of Boston	Cents. round, 3½ flat, 4 square, 4½ for all, 4	Cents. round, 3½ flat, 3½ square, 4½ for all, 3.95	Cents. round, 3½ flat, 3½ square, 4½ for all, 3.95	Cents. round, 3½ flat, 3½ square, 4 for all, 4	Cents. round, 4 flat, 4 square, 5 for all, 4	Cents. round, 4½ flat, 4½ square, 5 for all, 4½	Informal, in asking several prices.
George Adams, of Boston	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Spalding & Parrott, of Portsmouth, N. H.	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Thompson & Lapham, of Boston	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Jos. Jackson & Son, of New Jersey	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Do do	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Do do	-	-	-	-	-	-	
D. M. Wilson & Co., of New York	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Thompson & Lapham, of Boston	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Jos. Tuckerman, of New York	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Do do	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Do do	-	-	-	-	-	-	
J. R. Anderson, of Richmond	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Accepted—Thompson & Lapham, (by lot,) for Portsmouth, N. H.; Jos. Jackson & Son, for Charlestown, Brooklyn, and Gosport; and George Adams, for Philadelphia.

SCALE No. 18.

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Doc. No. 4.

Scale of offers to furnish hull and boiler iron at the navy-yard at Washington, under letters of July 9, 1846. (Required for the United States steamer "Water Witch.")

	Boiler.		Hull.			Remarks.
	Plate, per lb.	Bolt, per lb.	Plate, per lb.	Bolt, per lb.	Rivet, per lb.	
Oneh & Campbell, of Philadelphia	6 cents	6 cents	5 1/2 cents	5 1/2 cts.	5 cents	Can deliver in sixty days.
Joseph S. Paul, of Philadelphia	5 1/2 do	5 1/2 do	4 1/2 do	4 1/2 do	5 1/2 do	Can deliver in two weeks.
Morris & Jones, of Philadelphia	6 1/2 do	6 1/2 do	5 do (straight)	4 do	5 1/2 do	Can deliver in four weeks.
E. J. Ewing & Brother, of Philadelphia	5 1/2 do	5 1/2 do	5 1/2 do (flange)	4 do	4 do	Can deliver the plate iron in ten or twelve days.
J. R. Anderson, of Richmond	5 1/2 do	5 1/2 do	5 1/2 do	5 1/2 do	5 1/2 do	Can deliver all in three weeks—part in one.
E. J. Ewing & Brother, of Philadelphia	4 1/2 do	4 1/2 do	4 1/2 do	-	-	Best puddled iron.
William Kemble, of New York	5 1/2 do	5 do	-	-	-	Will deliver in one month.
J. R. Anderson, of Richmond	-	-	-	-	3.98 cts. (bars.)	

J. R. Anderson's offer for boiler and hull iron (being most favorable) was accepted; to be delivered by the 10th of September, 1846.
Iron tubes.—Wm. Kemble, of New York, offered to furnish at \$1 15 per foot; Morris, Tasker, & Morris, of Philadelphia, offered to furnish at \$1 08 per foot. The latter offer was accepted.

Scale of offers to furnish hull and boiler iron at the navy-yard at Washington, under letters of July 9, 1846.

Scale of offers to furnish hull and boiler iron at the navy-yard at Washington, under letters of July 9, 1846.

SCALE No. 19.

Scale of offers to furnish white pine plank and white oak knees at the navy yard at Portsmouth, N. H., under advertisement by the navy agent.

Bidders.	20,000 superficial feet 3-inch white pine plank— From 20 to 40 feet long; average length, 25 feet; average width, 14 inc's.	100 white oak knees— Body 7 feet; arm 5 feet; net siding 9 inches square—out square and in square.	100 white oak knees— Body 6 feet; arm 4 feet 6 inches; net siding 8 inches square—out square and in square.	200 white oak knees— Body 6 feet; arm 4 feet 6 inches; net siding 7 inches square—out square and in square.
S. P. Daw	\$22 00 per 1,000 feet.			
John Wathes	21 66½			\$5 25 per knee.
Lewis Hayes	20 00			7 50 do
Samuel Hansum, jr.	15 75			7 00 do
Isaac P. Yeaton	22 00			8 17 do
Joseph L. Ross	20 00			
Barker & Adams	25 00			
Mark F. Goodwin	17 00			
James Pickering & Co.	21 00			
Amos Hatte	22 00			
Lewis Hayes	-	\$9 00 per knee	\$7 00 per knee	
Josiah Knowlton and Fred. Fifield	-	10 00 do	8 00 do	
Joseph L. Ross	-	11 25 do	9 33 do	
Amos Hatte	-	12 00 do	10 00 do	

Accepted—Samuel Hansum, jr.'s, offer for white pine plank; delivery by September 1, 1846. Lewis Hayes's offer for all the white oak knees; delivery by June 20, 1847.

SCALE No. 20.

Scale of offers to furnish circular glass plates and sperm oil at the navy yard at Charlestown, Mass., under advertisement by navy agent.

Bidders.	500 plates, 7 1-16 inches diameter, 1 1-2 inch thick.	100 plates, 10 inches diameter, 1 1-2 inch thick.
<i>Glass plates.</i>		
Joseph N. Howe, jr., agent of the New England Glass Company	\$2 00 each	\$3 56 each.
Joseph H. Lord and Smith & Tarbell	2 25 do	6 50 do
Deming Jarvis, agent of the Boston & Sandwich Glass Company	2 25 do	3 90 do

Bidders.	2,500 gallons, and such further quantity as may be required during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1847.
<i>Sperm oil.</i>	
George Adams -	94 1/2 cents per gallon.
Nathaniel Hamlen	97 do
Wild & Walker	109 do
George S. Greenhough	110 do

Offer of J. N. Howe, jr., agent of the New England Glass Company, accepted for glass plates, deliverable by August 1, 1846.

Offer of George Adams accepted for the sperm oil.

SCALE No. 21.

Scale of offers to furnish supplies during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1847, at the navy yard at Charlestown, Mass., under the navy agent's advertisement of April 22, 1846.

	Bidders.	Aggregate amount of offers.
<i>White oak and white pine timber.</i>		
William Lang	- - - - -	\$4,125 00
J. L. Ross	- - - - -	*4,100 00
W. P. Riddle	- - - - -	5,861 25
D. Wiswell	- - - - -	(t)
<i>Braziers' copper.</i>		
Revere Copper Company	- - - - -	*1,282 50
D. U. Chamberlain	- - - - -	1,266 00
William Lang	- - - - -	1,296 00
<i>Lumber.</i>		
Joseph L. Ross	- - - - -	*1,332 50
<i>Spirits of turpentine, tar, &c.</i>		
William Lang	- - - - -	*1,550 00
Gregerson & Sumner	- - - - -	1,937 50
Hayward & Hamilton	- - - - -	1,706 25
D. U. Chamberlain	- - - - -	1,562 50
<i>Spruce spars.</i>		
G. W. Browne	- - - - -	*813 40
Warren Browne	- - - - -	853 20
J. Richards	- - - - -	909 30
E. A. Ward & B. G. Blanchard	- - - - -	1,653 40
William Lang	- - - - -	2,608 80
<i>Stationery.</i>		
E. P. Emmons	- - - - -	*114 90
John Marsh	- - - - -	123 34
<i>Ship chandlery.</i>		
William Lang	- - - - -	1,949 91
Horton, Cordis, & Co.	- - - - -	*1,579 42
Homer & Leighton	- - - - -	1,701 04
Gregerson & Sumner	- - - - -	2,100 64
<i>Hardware.</i>		
Homer & Leighton	- - - - -	*2,342 31
Horton, Cordis, & Co.	- - - - -	2,474 47
William Lang	- - - - -	2,747 46
F. E. Wellington	- - - - -	3,062 00
R. B. Edes & Co.	- - - - -	3,062 04
Charles Scudder & Co.	- - - - -	2,733 32
C. W. & S. J. M. Homer	- - - - -	2,557 69
<i>Linseed oil.</i>		
Stone & Simpson	- - - - -	750 00
Gregerson & Sumner	- - - - -	648 75
Charles Allen Browne	- - - - -	640 00
William Lang	- - - - -	640 00
Hayward & Hamilton	- - - - -	630 00
Daniel U. Chamberlain	- - - - -	*620 00
* Accepted.	+ Informal.	‡ Deined.

SCALE No. 22.

Scale of offers to furnish supplies during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1847, at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., under advertisement by the navy agent of May 11, 1846.

Bidders.						Aggregate amount of offers.
<i>Ship chandlery.</i>						
Ch. A. Secor & Co.	-	-	-	-	-	*\$3,082 53
E. J. Higgins & Bro.	-	-	-	-	-	3,394 35
<i>Hardware.</i>						
William N. Clem	-	-	-	-	-	*1,596 68
Frederick R. Lee	-	-	-	-	-	1,787 38
Folger, Alford, & Co.	-	-	-	-	-	1,670 75
E. J. Higgins & Bro.	-	-	-	-	-	1,916 37
<i>Iron and steel.</i>						
John Acosta	-	-	-	-	-	664 00
Kemeyes, Breese, & Sampson	-	-	-	-	-	597 77
G. W. Shields & Co.	-	-	-	-	-	*568 38
Sherman, Atwater, & Co.	-	-	-	-	-	675 00
D. M. Wilson & Co.	-	-	-	-	-	738 25
<i>Paints, &c.</i>						
John A. Kennedy	-	-	-	-	-	*3,753 79
Nathaniel Jarvis	-	-	-	-	-	*3,715 71
John Laidlow	-	-	-	-	-	3,813 21
Cornelius V. S. Gibbs	-	-	-	-	-	3,933 33
<i>Timber and lumber.</i>						
Joseph Grice	-	-	-	-	-	*2,885 00
Campbell & Moody	-	-	-	-	-	3,090 00
Nathaniel Jarvis	-	-	-	-	-	*2,865 00
<i>Sperm oil and candles.</i>						
Isaac F. Kerby	-	-	-	-	-	3,920 00
Cornelius V. S. Gibbs	-	-	-	-	-	3,951 25
John Acosta	-	-	-	-	-	4,055 62
D. A. Kingsland & Co.	-	-	-	-	-	4,055 00
Caleb Smith & Co.	-	-	-	-	-	*3,770 00
<i>Stationery.</i>						
William A. Wheeler	-	-	-	-	-	507 16
Lambert & Lane	-	-	-	-	-	*436 97
M. Speiden	-	-	-	-	-	485 03
<i>Oak wood.</i>						
John Mezletts	-	-	-	-	-	250 00
John Kerringan	-	-	-	-	-	275 00
William M. Concklin	-	-	-	-	-	275 00
Charles S. Andrews	-	-	-	-	-	275 00
Thomas Nicholson	-	-	-	-	-	*249 00
Cornelius V. S. Gibbs	-	-	-	-	-	400 00

* Accepted.

† Informal.

‡ Withdrawn.

SCALE No. 23.

Scale of offers to furnish circular glass plates at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., under advertisement by the navy agent.

Bidders.	500 plates 7 1-16 inches diameter, 1 1/2 inch thick.	100 plates 10 inches diameter, 1 1/2 inch thick.
P. C. Dumer & Co. - - - - -	\$2 50 each	\$4 50 each.
P. Morton, agent of the Brooklyn Flint Glass Company	*25 per lb.	*25 per lb.
Thomas D. Moore & Co. - - - - -	2 50 each	4 50 each.

* 10 cents extra for surfaces ground; and if polished, extra charge.

The offer of Thomas D. Moore & Co., accepted June 10, 1846, to be delivered by August 1, 1846.

001 00	-	-	-	-	-	John A. Acosta
007 77	-	-	-	-	-	Remond, Brumfield & Co.
008 22	-	-	-	-	-	G. W. Shields & Co.
009 00	-	-	-	-	-	Whitman, Alwater & Co.
009 22	-	-	-	-	-	D. M. Wilson & Co.
Paints, &c.						
008 22	-	-	-	-	-	John A. Kennedy
008 77	-	-	-	-	-	Richard Jarvis
008 81	-	-	-	-	-	John Laidlow
008 82	-	-	-	-	-	Cornelius V. S. Gibbs
Timber and labor.						
008 22	-	-	-	-	-	Joseph Grier
009 00	-	-	-	-	-	Campbell & Moody
009 22	-	-	-	-	-	Richard Jarvis
Spirits oil and candles.						
009 00	-	-	-	-	-	James H. Kirby
009 22	-	-	-	-	-	Cornelius V. S. Gibbs
009 22	-	-	-	-	-	John Acosta
009 00	-	-	-	-	-	D. A. Richardson & Co.
009 22	-	-	-	-	-	James Smith & Co.
Stationery.						
007 16	-	-	-	-	-	William A. Wheeler
008 97	-	-	-	-	-	Lambert & Lane
008 03	-	-	-	-	-	M. Spalden
Oat meal.						
009 00	-	-	-	-	-	John Meritt
009 00	-	-	-	-	-	John Richardson
009 00	-	-	-	-	-	William M. Conklin
009 00	-	-	-	-	-	Charles S. Andrews
009 00	-	-	-	-	-	Thomas Nicholson
009 00	-	-	-	-	-	Cornelius V. S. Gibbs

* Accepted. * Informal. * Withdrawn.

SCALE No. 24.

Scale of offers to furnish supplies during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1847, at the navy yard at Philadelphia, under navy agent's advertisement of April 24, 1846.

Bidders.										Aggregate amount of offers.
<i>White oak plank.</i>										
John Stull	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,080 00
R. & G. W. Churchman	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,170 00
Joseph Grice	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*990 00
<i>White pine plank.</i>										
John Stull	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	800 00
Williams & Baily	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500 00
R. & G. W. Churchman	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*390 00
John Nolan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	450 00
Joseph Grice	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	560 00
<i>Lumber.</i>										
John Stull	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,175 00
Williams & Baily	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*2,612 00
Joseph Grice	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,270 00
<i>Staves and heading.</i>										
John Stull	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*205 80
William Easty	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	285 40
<i>Mast timber.</i>										
John P. Donaldson	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	710 00
Pidgeon & Hoffman	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*659 40
Joseph Grice	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	670 00
<i>Paints.</i>										
Harris & Dungan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*669 71
<i>Hardware.</i>										
Bowlby & Brenner	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*2,708 55
Baxter & Brother, †	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>Ships' augers, &c.</i>										
Baxter & Brother	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	568 38
Bowlby & Brenner	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	631 65
J. J. Shipman	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*566 26
Paul J. Field	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	599 16
John Hill, †	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Peter Ambruster †	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

* Accepted.

† Informal; not offering for all.

SCALE No. 24—Continued.

Scale of offers to furnish various articles of cooperage, under agent's advertisement of June 3, 1846.

Articles.	W. W. & George Thompson.*	John Easby.	Henry Apple.
40 deck buckets - - -	\$0 80 each	\$0 90 each	\$0 80 each
30 mess breakers - - -	1 25 do	1 25 do	1 75 do
12 boat breakers - - -	1 50 do	1 50 do	1 75 do
1 scuttle butt - - -	10 per gall.	10 per gall.	
1 steep tub - - -	3 50	4 00	5 25
1 starting tub - - -	3 50	4 00	4 25
1 grog tub - - -	3 50	4 00	3 25
11 match tubs - - -	87½ each	90 each	1 25 each
3 pouch barrels - - -	3 00	3 00	2 50
Labor (per gallon) for making casks -	4½	5	5½
* Accepted.			

* Accepted.

* Accepted.

SCALE No. 25.

Scale of offers to furnish supplies during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1847, at the navy yard at Washington, D. C., under advertisement by navy agent, April 25, 1846.

Bidders.	Price per lb.	Aggregate amount of bids.
<i>Pig iron.</i>		
Simeon P. Smith -	-	\$2,880 00
Homer & Leighton -	-	2,536 00
F. B. Dean -	-	2,560 00
Alpheus Fobes -	-	3,200 00
Stickney & Noyes -	-	2,960 00
E. Pratt & Bro. -	-	2,800 00
Lemmon & Glenn -	-	2,800 00
George Adams -	-	2,800 00
Henry Thompson & Son -	-	*2,480 00
<i>Braziers' copper.</i>		
Simeon P. Smith -	-	*564 11
H. E. Thompson -	-	632 80
Homer & Leighton -	-	566 90
Alpheus Fobes -	-	738 27
S. Pleasants -	-	685 53
John Clifton -	-	635 90
George Adams -	-	611 71
<i>Paints, oils, &c.</i>		
Harris & Dungan -	-	751 00
Alpheus Fobes -	-	684 60
N. Hamlen -	-	670 20
William McCrea -	-	693 32
Samuel Pleasants -	-	754 61
James Clifton -	-	725 47
S. P. Smith -	-	698 00
Z. D. Gilman -	-	595 40
T. P. Morgan -	-	624 50
Homer & Leighton -	-	*574 00
H. E. Simpson -	-	697 74
<i>Tin, &c.</i>		
S. P. Smith -	-	1,366 40
Alpheus Fobes -	-	*1,201 35
Homer & Leighton -	-	1,207 75
George Adams -	-	1,227 00
H. E. Simpson -	-	1,392 67
S. Pleasants -	-	1,513 48
James Clifton -	-	1,447 50
<i>Camboose iron.</i>		
Alpheus Fobes -	\$0 07	
H. Thompson & Son -	5½	
T. B. Denn -	5½	
J. R. Anderson -	5½	
J. H. & B. H. Ellicott -	*5.45	
Homer & Leighton -	5½	

* Accepted.

SCALE No. 26.

Scale of offers to furnish supplies during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1847, at the navy yard at Gosport, Va., under navy agent's advertisement of May 20, 1846.

Bidders.							Aggregate amount of offers.
<i>Gun carriage plank.</i>							
William H. Southall	-	-	-	-	-	-	*\$8,366 33
G. B. Schnabell	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,380 74
John West	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,653 50
C. C. Robinson	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,755 50
Thomas Williamson	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,815 26
John Petty	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,241 88
John K. Cooke	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,533 76
J. M. Willis	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,728 30
Thomas Evans	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,624 25
A. S. Mooring	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,821 50
C. Kidder	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,565 20
<i>White oak limb knees.</i>							
R. Bracy	-	-	-	-	-	-	*2,128 00
John K. Cooke	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,192 00
A. S. Mooring	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,192 00
Thomas Evans	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,930 80
<i>Lumber.</i>							
John Tunis	-	-	-	-	-	-	*6,358 75
James Scott	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,597 50
Joseph Grice	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,774 00
<i>Boat boards, staves, oar rafters, &c.</i>							
John K. Cooke	-	-	-	-	-	-	*1,751 00
H. V. Niemayer	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,813 80
<i>Iron.</i>							
Keymess, Bruce, & Sampson	-	-	-	-	-	-	*2,066 08
A. Forbes	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,172 87
J. R. Anderson	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,220 76
S. P. Smith	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,484 99
D. M. Wilson & Co.	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,635 30
Bonsal & Brother	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,866 00
<i>Sperm oil and candles.</i>							
R. A. Warrell	-	-	-	-	-	-	*5,545 00
G. W. Gibbs	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,700 00
William Robinson	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,820 00
E. J. Higgins & Bro.	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,920 00
T. P. Morgan	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,920 00
S. P. Smith	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,095 00
<i>Paints.</i>							
E. J. Higgins & Bro.	-	-	-	-	-	-	*733 70
S. P. Smith	-	-	-	-	-	-	804 13
T. P. Morgan	-	-	-	-	-	-	804 70

* Accepted.

SCALE No. 26—Continued.

Bidders.										Aggregate amount of offers.
<i>Hardware.</i>										
E. J. Higgins & Bro.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*2,076 00
Bonsal & Brother	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,333 78
S. P. Smith	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,397 06
R. A. Worrell	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,408 54
A. B. Wood	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,045 98
<i>Naval stores.</i>										
E. J. Higgins	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*435 00
S. P. Smith	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	524 50
<i>Firewood.</i>										
M. Herbert	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*972 00
H. N. Bucktrout	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	992 00
Thomas Wynne	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,180 00
W. H. Gardner	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,200 00
<i>Ship chandlery.</i>										
E. J. Higgins & Bro.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*2,731 53
S. P. Smith	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,147 46
Bonsal & Brother	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,297 90

* Accepted.

SCALE No. 27.

Scale of offers to furnish white oak and yellow pine plank stocks at the navy yard at Gosport, Va., under letter to navy agent of May 13, 1846.

Bidders.	White oak required— 20,000 cubic feet.			Yellow pine required— 20,000 cubic feet.		
	Cubic feet offered.	Price per cubic foot.	Amount.	Cubic feet offered.	Price per cubic foot.	Amount.
		Cts.			Cts.	
Edward H. Herbert - - -	10,000	25	\$2,500 00			
H. N. Bucktrout - - -	5,000	30	1,500 00	5,000	30	\$1,500 00
John Petty - - -	6,000	25	1,500 00	from 10,000 to 20,000.	25	5,000 00
John B. McCloud - - -	-	-	-	10,000	22	2,200 00
Edward H. Herbert - - -	-	-	-	15,000	23	3,450 00

Accepted the offer of John Petty, for 6,000 feet white oak and 5,000 feet yellow pine, at 25 cents per cubic foot, to be delivered by January 1, 1847, and of dimensions prescribed by the commandant, which were larger than the other offers.

John T. Young
James H. Bond
James H. Bond

Accepted

Half boards, staves, and rafters, &c.

John K. Cooke
H. V. Newman

Iron

Keynes, Bonds, & Sampson
A. Forbes
J. H. Anderson
S. P. Smith
D. M. Wilson & Co.
Bennet & Brother

Spirit oil and candles.

R. A. Warrell
G. W. Gibbs
William Robinson
E. J. Higgins & Bro.
T. P. Morgan
A. P. Smith

Paints.

R. A. Warrell & Bro.
A. P. Smith
T. P. Morgan

Accepted

SCALE No. 28.

Scale of offers to make and deliver at the navy yard, Washington, D. C., two cast iron condensers, two cast iron air pumps, and two cast iron channel plates adapted to the same, under letters from the bureau addressed to Joseph White, navy agent at Baltimore, September 8 and 11, 1846.

Bidders.	For what object.	Rates.	Remarks.
John Watchman.	Condensers and air pumps— Loam castings - - - Sand castings - - - Facing, turning, and boring pumps Pattern makers - - - Drilling and fitting - - - Condensers, air ports, and channel plates, according to drawings, including rough boring of air pumps - - - Facing flanges and drilling holes - - -	\$0 05 per pound 4½ per pound 2 per square inch 2 12½ per day 1 50 per day 5½ per pound 3 persuperfi' inch of faced surface 4 per pound 3 per square inch 2 per square inch 12½ per hole	Can finish in 4 to 5 weeks. Can finish in 60 days. Can finish in 40 days.
A. & C. Reeder	Castings - - - Facing - - - Boring - - - Drilling - - - Charging railroad freight from Baltimore to Washington.	- - - - -	- - - - -
Wells & Miller	Castings - - - Facing - - - Boring - - - Drilling - - - Charging railroad freight from Baltimore to Washington.	- - - - -	- - - - -

September 18, 1846. — Accepted the offer of Wells & Miller, that being the lowest on an estimate, by the engineer-in-chief, of the probable cost of each description of work.

SCALE No. 29.

Scale of offers to furnish, at the navy yard at Charlestown, Massachusetts, forty tons Manilla hemp, and additional quantities required during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1847, under agent's advertisement of August 31, 1846.

Bidders.						Rate.
Francis Cox	-	-	-	-	-	\$127 10 per ton of 2,000 pounds.
Thomas Robinson	-	-	-	-	-	127 50 do do
Thomas Robinson	-	-	-	-	-	142 80 per ton of 2,240 pounds.
George Adams	-	-	-	-	-	64 per pound.

OCTOBER 1, 1846.

Accepted the offer of Francis Cox.

SCALE No. 30.

Scale of offers to furnish one thousand bushels of charcoal at the navy yard at Gosport, Va., under navy agent's advertisement of August 12, 1846.

Bidders.						Rate.
Samuel Findley	-	-	-	-	-	10 cents per bushel.
Daniel J. Turner	-	-	-	-	-	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ do
Myer Myers	-	-	-	-	-	12 do
W. D. Roberts, jr.	-	-	-	-	-	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ do
Calvin Jones	-	-	-	-	-	15 do

Accepted the offer of Samuel Findley; to be delivered by October 31, 1846.

SEPTEMBER 15, 1846.

SCALE No. 31.

Scale of offers to furnish 2,000 tons bituminous coal at the navy yard at Pensacola, under advertisement by Lieut. Wm. W. Hunter, at Pittsburg; Pa., of September 12, 1846, under instructions from the bureau.

The offer of Messrs. J. K. Moorhead and C. Ihmsen (the only one received) was transmitted to the bureau by Lieutenant Hunter, with his letter of September 15, 1846, proposing to deliver the 2,000 tons at \$14 per ton; and, on the 10th of October, 1846, contract entered into by Messrs. Moorhead & Ihmsen for 1,500 tons, (2,240 pounds each,) at \$13 per ton for such portion as may be delivered before the 1st of February, 1847; and at \$12 per ton for such portion as may be delivered after that period, but before the 1st May, 1847.

SCALE No. 32.

Scale of offers to furnish white oak and yellow pine timber, under advertisement of January 5, 1846.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.												
Bidders.	White oak.				Yellow pine.							
	1st class, to average 45 feet long.		2d class, butt cuts, 12 to 35 feet long.		3d class, to average 45 feet long.		4th class, to average 60 feet long.		5th class, to average 40 feet long.			
	Cubic feet offered.	Price per cubic foot.	Cubic feet offered.	Price per cubic foot.	Cubic feet offered.	Price per cubic foot.	Cubic feet offered.	Price per cubic foot.	Cubic feet offered.	Price per cubic foot.		
Ed. H. Herbert	10,000	40 cents	10,000	50 cents	10,000	35 cents	10,000	\$0 60	10,000	40 cents.		
Thomas Tatem	15,000	40 do	30,000	35 do	30,000	35 do	5,000	1 00	10,000	45 do		
Th. S. Armistead	25,000	40 do	30,000	35 do	60,000	34 do	5,000	1 00	20,000	45 do		
William Tatem	30,000	38 do	30,000	35 do	60,000	34 do	10,000	1 00	25,000	45 do		
Richard Carson	10,000	37 do	10,000	50 do								
W. C. Borroughs	30,000	36½ do	10,000	49 do								
W. M. Peck	20,000	36 do	10,000	48 do	30,000	40 do			30,000	43 do		
Alpheus Fobes	3,000	38 do	5,000	31½ do	5,000	35½ do	5,000	1 09½	4,000	49 do		
Jacob Badger	10,000	37 do	4,000	53 do	10,000	33 do	10,000	49	18,000	38 do		
R. & G. W. Churchman	20,000	41 do	-	-	20,000	39 do	8,000	57	5,000	39½ do		
	7,000	42 do	-	-	6,000	39½ do	3,000	59	5,000	39½ do		
	7,000	42 do	-	-	6,000	39½ do	3,000	59	5,000	39½ do		
	7,000	42 do	-	-	8,000	39½ do	3,000	59	5,000	39½ do		
	20,000	43 do	-	-	22,000	41 do	12,000	62	15,000	41 do		
	10,000	55 do										
	5,000	55 do										
	10,000	50 do										

Accepted—Wm. M. Peck, (class No. 5,) 18,000 cubic feet, at 38 cents per cubic foot; Thomas S. Armistead, (class No. 1,) 20,000 cubic feet, at 36 cents per cubic foot. Periods of delivery, by July 1, 1846; October 1, 1846; December 31, 1846.

SCALE No. 32—Continued.

	GOSPORT, VA.									
	White oak.					Yellow pine.				
	1st class, to average 45 feet long.	2d class, butt cuts, 12 to 35 feet long.	3d class, to average 45 feet long.	4th class, to average 60 feet long.	5th class, to average 40 feet long.					
	Cubic feet offered.	Price per cubic foot.	Cubic feet offered.	Price per cubic foot.	Cubic feet offered.	Price per cubic foot.	Cubic feet offered.	Price per cubic foot.	Cubic feet offered.	Price per cubic foot.
Ed. H. Herbert	10,000	26 cents	10,000	35 cents	10,000	24 cents	10,000	40 cents	10,000	26 cents.
William Tatam	30,000	28 do	5,000	18 do	30,000	25 do	5,000	95 do	30,000	30 do
Richard Carson	3,000	23½ do	2,000	36 do	5,000	22 do	5,000	30 do		
John R. Sutton	2,000	35 do		32 do	15,000	24 do				
John Nash	No quant'y	56 do	No quant'y	48 do	5,000	24 do				
J. Schnable	10,000	45 do								
J. E. Helpey	5,000	45 do								
R. & G. W. Churchman	10,000	45 do								
Parker & Funston	No quant'y	54 do	No quant'y	49 do						
C. Etheredge										
John Petty	10,000	25 do	2,000	40 do	5,000	19 do	6,000	38 do	6,000	30 do
W. Williamson	6,000	20 do			15,000	23 do				
Th. Williams						19 do				
Sidney Sanford						24½ do				
John E. Moore						24½ do				
Jos. G. Polk	1,000	30 do	1,000	30 do		25 do				

Accepted—Wm. Williamson, (classes Nos. 1 and 3,) 6,000 feet white oak, at 20 cents, and 7,000 feet yellow pine, at 19 cents; Richard Carson, (classes Nos. 1 and 3,) 3,000 feet white oak, at 23½ cents, and 5,000 feet yellow pine, at 22 cents; C. Etheredge, (class No. 3,) 5,000 feet yellow pine, at 19 cents. Periods of delivery, by July 1, 1846; October 1, 1846; December 31, 1846.

REPORT FROM BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.

BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,

November 18, 1846.

SIR: I respectfully submit, herewith, estimates in triplicate for the naval service for the ensuing fiscal year, with such statements and details as are deemed necessary to a faithful exhibit of the condition of this bureau, and a correct understanding of its affairs.

The operations of the bureau do not involve, except to a limited extent, a final expenditure of money on the part of the government: the purchases of clothing and small stores are in the nature of an advance to the seamen, which is by them returned. The estimates submitted are for provisions, (marked A.) and for the expenses of the bureau, (marked B.)

The appropriation for provisions covers not only the first cost of all articles included in the navy ration, but provides for contingent losses, transportation, and other incidental expenses. The estimated cost of the navy ration is twenty cents, while the actual first cost is perhaps one-quarter less; but to the first cost is to be added the expense of transportation, coo- perage, drayage, extra prices paid in foreign ports, losses from leakage, evaporation, condemnations, &c. It is also estimated that, under the operation of the regulation authorizing the crews to commute the spirit part of the ration at nearly three times its original cost, there is drawn from this appropriation, with the present estimated force, not less than \$30,000 over and above the actual cost: in other words, were the government to insist on furnishing this part of the ration, or no more than its actual equivalent in money, it would result in a saving to the government of the amount stated. In addition to ordinary losses, the service has sustained, during the past year, loss from a fire which occurred at Porto Praya on the 13th of May last, when one of the storehouses containing supplies for the African squadron was burnt, with \$2,116.82 of provisions and \$151.99 of small stores, as reported by the naval storekeeper. By the wreck of the "Truxtun" near Tuspan, Mexico, on the 14th of August last, it is estimated there were lost provisions valued at \$804, clothing \$1,450, and small stores \$200. Owing to a want of sufficient clerical force in the bureau, I am unable to classify and state the precise amount of losses from condemnations and casualties during the year.

No appropriation was made last year for clothing, nor is any at this time required. The sum of \$570,000, which has, at different periods, been appropriated by Congress, and committed to the department as a fund to provide clothing for the navy, will, it is believed, prove sufficient for the operations of the bureau, while the advance of ten per cent. on the first cost which is charged on all issues will, unless there should be unforeseen losses, enable the fund to sustain itself, and, if judiciously managed, preserve undiminished the original appropriations. Some innovations have been made on this fund by diverting the proceeds of sales made under condemnations to the treasury, instead of permitting the amounts to revert to the clothing fund, where they properly belong. It is recommended that a practice so manifestly at variance with the intentions of Congress in creating the fund, and which may, if continued, furnish an apology for its diminution, be corrected.

The numerous contracts for small stores, involving purchases to a large amount, require, like the clothing contracts, no specific appropriation. Prior

to 1842, pursers were allowed to charge from 25 to 50 per centum on all issues of clothing and small stores. The present system relieves the seamen of most of this tax upon their purchases, and allows them the benefit of the favorable contract prices, at an advance of 10 per cent. only, by which they are supplied with clothing and necessaries on terms highly advantageous, while the government experiences no burden in consequence.

I embrace the opportunity to transmit herewith, in conformity with the act of March 3, 1843, an abstract of offers made to furnish naval supplies coming under the cognizance of this bureau during the past year, marked E. In submitting this abstract, which exhibits in part the operations of the bureau it affords me pleasure to state that the contractors, generally, have promptly fulfilled their engagements. With but one exception, all whose contracts terminated with the last fiscal year met, without delay, the requisitions upon them. In one other instance the contractor failed to make his deliveries within the time stipulated, but has continued to keep the navy abundantly supplied, so that the service has suffered no detriment from his failure.

One of the persons offering to contract for provisions the present year, whose proposal was accepted, has declined to execute a bond and enter into contract, agreeable to his proposal, and the proposition still remains open. In this case, whatever may be paid for supplies beyond the proposition of the original bidder will be charged up against him and his guarantors, agreeable to the provisions of the act of the 10th of August last.

All supplies furnished by contractors are subject to a rigid inspection before they are received. This, with frequent surveys, secures to the service stores of good quality and condition; and it has been the intention, as it is the duty of the bureau, not only to provide for, but, so far as possible, to anticipate the wants of our squadrons on every station. Constant vigilance is necessary in order to have at every point a sufficient supply of every article requisite for the subsistence and clothing of the seamen, and yet not accumulate at times, and especially on foreign and distant stations, an excess. Some of our depots are in climates where provisions suffer from rapid deterioration, and where, if there is a superabundance, there must be loss.

Although the utmost care is taken to procure provisions of the best quality, the government is subjected to heavy losses from condemnations, which are too frequently made, it is apprehended, without just cause. Intrusted as the public property must be, especially on remote stations, to the care and guardianship of the officers in service, losses will be inevitable if the surveys and sales are carelessly and improvidently conducted. Negligence or remissness in these particulars is often attended with other evils than a sacrifice of public property. Supplies forwarded for the service, and intended for its subsistence, are dissipated by hasty and improvident condemnations and sales.

I annex to this communication a statement, (marked C,) which exhibits the amount of provisions, clothing, and small stores on hand at the different stations at the date of the last returns received at the bureau. Believing there is, especially at some of the foreign depots, an unnecessarily large supply of clothing, the bureau has recently shipped but a limited amount abroad.

There having been no squadron in the Mediterranean for some time past, and the Spanish government having ordered the depot at Mahon to be discontinued, Commodore Read, of the African squadron, is instructed to despatch the store-ship Southampton for supplies at that station, when the

wants of his command shall require them. For the last two years the African squadron has had two depots—one at Port Praya, the other at Monrovia. As the two are not necessary, and the squadron is attended by a store-ship, Commodore Read has been directed to discontinue, at his discretion, one of these stations. No advices have yet been received of his action under either of these instructions.

In the month of January last, two thousand three hundred and twenty-four barrels of stores were shipped for the African squadron; and in the month of July there were forwarded to the same squadron one thousand three hundred and forty barrels of provisions by the bark "Lenox," of Boston. No returns of the last shipment have been received at the date of this communication; and from the long period that has intervened, it is feared the vessel has met with some disaster.

Extensive stores have been forwarded within the last few years to Macao, in the expectation that a large squadron might be continued on the China station. These stores have been increased by an accumulation of remnants from former depots at Manilla and Singapore, so that the storekeeper returns a large aggregate amount on hand. With a view to reduce the quantity, and perhaps break up the station, which is one of great expense to the government, Commodores Biddle and Shubrick have received special instructions, and the latter is authorized to send one of the store-ships attached to the Pacific squadron to Macao, for those supplies.

A permanent naval station on the western coast of North America would be attended with many advantages to the service, in supplying our squadron in the Pacific. Many of the supplies formerly sent to the Pacific may be obtained on the western coast at much more favorable prices than they can be shipped from our Atlantic ports. Transportation to that squadron must continue to be expensive and protracted, as well as attended with hazard: it is therefore extremely desirable that the government should avail itself of the most eligible situation for a naval depot in that region. The station at Honolulu is represented as unfavorable for the preservation of stores, as well as that at Macao; and whenever a depot shall be established on the western coast of this continent, both of these may, as a matter of economy, be discontinued.

A shipment of three thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight barrels of provisions was made to our squadron in the Pacific in the month of May last; and a further shipment being necessary in the course of the summer, a store-ship was placed at the disposal of the bureau for this service; but the order in relation to the store-ship was subsequently countermanded—she being wanted for another service—and the ship "Mount Vernon" was chartered as a substitute. Six thousand eight hundred and fifty-four barrels of stores were despatched by this vessel, and stores are in preparation for another shipment for that squadron, to be made the ensuing winter.

Three thousand nine hundred and twenty-five barrels of provisions, clothing, and small stores, were forwarded to Rio de Janeiro, for our Brazilian squadron, in January last; and a charter party was executed on the 5th of the present month for the transportation of stores, to the amount of three thousand five hundred barrels, to the same station.

Supplies have been provided for the squadron in the Gulf of Mexico, and placed, as required, at Pensacola, where the vessels of Commodore Conner's command have repaired for stores as they were wanted. Details of these shipments are found in table D.

The act of June 17th, 1844, directing that "the Secretary of the Navy shall order a competent commissioned or warrant officer of the navy to take charge of the naval stores for foreign squadrons, in the place of naval storekeepers, at each of the foreign ports where said stores may be deposited, and where a naval storekeeper is necessary," provided he "shall give a bond," &c., is believed to be in its operation detrimental to the public interest. It will be difficult, if not impossible, to find in all cases faithful and competent officers (and none others should be selected for the trust) willing to accept of this appointment, and give the required bond. A modification of the law, therefore, so as to permit the selection of naval storekeepers abroad to be made from among all our citizens, would, it is believed, be advantageous to the government.

In conformity with the requirements of the act of March 3d, 1843, annual contracts have been made for every article procured under the authority of the bureau, by advertising for and accepting the lowest proposals, when time would permit, except for cheese and butter used on distant voyages and in tropical climates. Cheese and butter manufactured in the ordinary manner, though of an excellent quality, and, when newly made, capable of passing inspection, will rapidly deteriorate in tropical climates. Large quantities (one-half, it has been estimated) were formerly thrown away, and lost, on distant voyages. To prevent these frequent condemnations and losses, and at the same time to furnish our seamen abroad with these very acceptable portions of the ration, contracts were made for a term of years, before the passage of the act of 1843, for the delivery of cheese and butter manufactured expressly for foreign service. Under these contracts our crews have been furnished with excellent and wholesome butter and cheese, that have preserved sweet for years in every climate, and the condemnations, if any, have been of small amount. These contracts expire, one in December, the other in May next; and it becomes a question whether these articles destined for long voyages and distant stations shall, under such regulations as Congress may please to impose, be exempt from the operations of the act of 1843, or whether we shall advertise for them as for other supplies, accept of the lowest offer, and receive such as will pass present inspection. Economy and the best interests of the service, as well as the comfort of the seamen, would, I am convinced, be best consulted by so amending the act as to authorize the bureau, under the sanction of the Secretary of the Navy, to contract for these articles in open market, and for a term of years.

The necessity of additional clerical force, in order that the bureau may discharge its duties with efficiency and accuracy, has been repeatedly urged by my predecessors. I beg leave to refer to their communications, and to the fact that it has been found necessary to employ temporary clerks heretofore, as well as that we are now in arrears, to confirm the propriety of the request for an addition to the force of the bureau. The property accounts are numerous, involving a multiplicity of detail; and, although much of the business of the bureau makes no draft on the treasury, its duties are thereby increased rather than diminished. Convinced that an additional clerk could be usefully employed, and that his services are necessary, an estimate to that effect is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

GIDEON WELLES.

Hon. JOHN Y. MASON,

Secretary of the Navy.

A.

Estimate from the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, for that portion of the United States naval service coming under its cognizance, during the year commencing July 1, 1847, and terminating June 30, 1848.

ESTIMATE FOR PROVISIONS FOR 10,000 MEN.

One ration per day, for 10,000 men, for the year, would be 3,660,000 rations; which, at 20 cents each ration, is equal to \$732,000 00

ESTIMATE FOR 1,018 OFFICERS.

One ration per day, for 1,018 commission and warrant officers, "attached to vessels for sea service," would be 372,588 rations; which, at 20 cents each, is equal to 74,517 60

ESTIMATE FOR 1,113 MARINES.

One ration per day, for 1,113 marines attached to vessels for sea service, would be 407,358 rations; which, at 20 cents each, is equal to 81,471 60

Aggregate amount required for provisions, equal to 887,989 20

Appropriated for the year ending June 30, 1847, for provisions \$869,722 00

Asked to be appropriated for the year ending June 30, 1848, for provisions 887,989 20

BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,
November 18, 1846.

GIDEON WELLES.

B.

Estimate of the expense of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1847, and ending June 30, 1848.

For compensation to the chief of the bureau	\$3,000 00
For compensation to the chief clerk of the bureau	1,400 00
For compensation to one clerk, at \$1,200 per annum	1,200 00
For compensation to one clerk, at \$800 per annum	800 00
For compensation to one messenger, at \$700 per annum	700 00

The above salaries are provided by the act of August 31, 1842, reorganizing the Navy Department.

For compensation to a clerk, provided by the act of March 3, 1845, at \$1,200 per annum	1,200 00
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SUBMITTED.

For compensation to one additional clerk, at \$1,000 per annum	1,000 00
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9,300 00

CONTINGENT.

For printing, blank books, binding, and stationery	\$450 00
For miscellaneous items	200 00
For one laborer, at \$10 per month	120 00

770 00

APPROPRIATED FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1847.

For compensation to the chief of the bureau, clerks, and messenger, provided by law	\$8,300 00
For contingent, included in the general estimate for the Navy Department	770 00

9,070 00

ASKED TO BE APPROPRIATED FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1848.

For compensation to the chief of the bureau, clerks, and messenger	\$9,300 00
Contingent	770 00

10,070 00

BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,
November 18, 1846.

GIDEON WELLES.

C.

Statement showing the value of provisions, clothing, and small-stores on hand, at the last dates received from the different United States naval stations, at home and abroad.

Station.	Date.	Provisions.	Clothing.	Small-stores.
1846.				
Portsmouth, New Hampshire -	October 1	\$17 21	\$1,009 89	\$139 52
Boston, Massachusetts -	October 1	51,998 05	96,073 52	1,471 39
New York, N. Y. -	October 1	48,307 77	39,174 15	3,405 55
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania -	October 1	132 02	471 72	76 83
Washington, District of Columbia -	October 1	194 60	1,344 19	313 02
Norfolk, Virginia -	October 1	53,655 86	68,225 13	6,047 76
Pensacola, Florida -	October 1	26,517 33	23,285 93	420 31
Macao, China -	July 1	26,592 72	62,160 24	3,832 08
Porto Praya, Cape de Verds -	July 1	2,099 55	9,994 75	2,149 43
Monrovia, coast of Africa -	April 1	511 15	-	92 84
Mahon, Mediterranean -	April 1	17,862 02	51,932 49	4,717 87
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil -	July 1	15,322 87	25,791 76	2,409 28
Honolulu, Sandwich Islands -	April 1	22,981 36	43,531 47	2,597 67
Total -	-	266,192 51	422,995 24	37,673 55

BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,
November 18, 1846.

GIDEON WELLES.

D.

Statement showing the value, &c., &c., of shipments made by the bureau to the respective squadrons on foreign stations, since the 1st of January, 1846.

Station.	Date.	Value of provisions.	Value of clothing.	Value of sm. stores.	No. of barrels.	Freight pr. bbl.
1846.						
African squadron -	January -	\$15,442 55	\$3,084 29	\$1,268 93	2,324	\$1 12½
African squadron -	July -	4,635 70	-	-	1,340	94
Brazil squadron -	January -	18,823 33	8,470 00	1,748 64	3,925	77
Pacific squadron -	May -	19,412 27	-	-	3,838	1 87½
Pacific squadron -	Sept'r -	26,807 23	5,988 93	5,283 33	6,854	1 75
Gulf squadron -	March -	14,373 79	-	-	1,881	37½
Gulf squadron -	April -	6,405 93	1,174 50	-	2,094	33
Gulf squadron -	May -	3,655 24	5,632 00	374 88	971	37½
Gulf squadron -	July -	*4,746 98	*3,084 25	-	-	-
Gulf squadron -	August -	14,629 75	-	-	2,511	70
Gulf squadron -	Sept'r -	11,629 19	-	-	1,442	70
Gulf squadron -	Sept'r -	2,494 16	-	-	912	70

* Per United States store-ship Relief.

BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,
November 18, 1846.

GIDEON WELLES.

Abstract of proposals received for furnishing "navy supplies" at the navy yard at Charlestown, Massachusetts, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1847, under an advertisement of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, dated March 20, 1846.

Names.	Residence.	Flour.	Biscuit.		Whiskey.	Tea.	Rice.
			Tight casks.	Flour bbls.			
		Bbl.	100 lbs. * \$3 66	100 lbs. * \$3 36	Gal.	Lb.	100 lbs.
Thomas Brown	Georgetown, D. C.	-	3 86	3 48	-	-	-
Leland & Luke	Cambridgeport, Mass.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robert A. Mayo	Richmond, Va.	-	-	-	-	-	-
S. Clayton & Sons	Baltimore, Md.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peter Hewitt	Alexandria, D. C.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jos. H. Curtis	Boston, Mass.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wells, Miller, & Provost	New York	6 20	-	-	-	-	-
Wm. Yeaton	Alexandria, D. C.	-	-	-	-	-	-
W. R. Myers	Richmond, Va.	5 96	-	-	-	-	-
C. V. S. Gibbs	New York	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bucklin & Crane	New York	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barstow, Emanuel, & Co.	New York	-	-	-	-	-	-
Duckworth & Haviland	New York	-	-	-	-	-	-
E. J. Higgins & Bro.	Norfolk, Va.	6 75	-	-	-	-	-
John Doughty	Philadelphia, Pa.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peter Kernan	Baltimore, Md.	-	4 56	-	-	-	-
Brawley & Wesjoham	Cincinnati, Ohio	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poitiaux Robinson	Richmond, Va.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Francis D. Todd	New York	-	6 00	-	-	-	-
John Acosta	New York	5 69	-	-	-	-	-
John K. Graham	Philadelphia, Pa.	6 00	-	-	-	-	-
William Lang	Boston, Mass.	5 40	-	-	-	-	-
Gurdon K. Tyler	Baltimore, Md.	-	4 72	-	-	-	-
Alpheus Fobes	New York	5 55	4 00	-	-	-	-
Eben. G. Brown	Georgetown, D. C.	6 39	-	-	-	-	-
George W. Shaw	Boston, Mass.	5 87 1/4	3 71	-	-	-	-

* Accepted.

Abstract—Continued.

Names.	Residence.	Butter.	Molasses.	Beans.	Vinegar.	Pickles.	Raisins.	Dried apples.	Tobacco.
		Lb.	Gal.	Bush.	Gal.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
Thomas Brown	Georgetown, D. C.	-	-	3 33	-	-	-	-	-
Leland & Luke	Cambridgeport, Mass.	-	-	-	\$0 09½	-	-	-	\$0 18½
Robert A. Mayo	Richmond, Va.	-	-	2 10	-	-	-	\$0 05½	-
S. Clayton & Sons	Baltimore, Md.	\$0 16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peter Hewitt	Alexandria, D. C.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jos. H. Curtis	Boston, Mass.	-	-	\$1 75	-	\$0 05	-	-	-
Wells, Miller, & Provost	New York	-	-	-	-	3½	-	5	18½
Wm. Yeaton	Alexandria, D. C.	-	\$0 31	1 60	10	-	-	-	22
W. R. Myers	Richmond, Va.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.74
C. V. S. Gibbs	New York	-	33½	1 61	8 11-16	3.96	\$0 10.47	5½	-
Bucklin & Crane	New York	16.74	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0 11½
Barstow, Emanuel, & Co.	New York	-	-	-	* 8	-	43 11-12	-	-
Duckworth & Haviland	New York	17½	-	-	20 50	40 01 20	\$0 20	-	* 16
E. J. Higgins & Bro.	Norfolk, Va.	-	-	-	-	* 3.62½	-	-	-
John Doughty	Philadelphia, Pa.	-	-	3 71	-	-	-	-	-
Peter Kernan	Baltimore, Md.	-	3 80	-	21	-	-	-	25
Brawley & Wesjoham	Cincinnati, Ohio	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poitiaux Robinson	Richmond, Va.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
Francis D. Todd	New York	-	-	-	92	-	10½	* 4½	-
John Acosta	New York	19.85	30.95	1 80	9½	3.98	-	-	16
John K. Graham	New York	-	-	1 50	9	3½	* 8½	5	-
William Lang	Philadelphia, Pa.	* 14	* 26	* 1 37	-	-	-	-	-
Gurdon K. Tyler	Boston, Mass.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alpheus Fobes	Baltimore, Md.	-	34	1 54	9	4	10½	5½	21
Eben. G. Brown	New York	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cocor
George W. Shaw	Georgetown, D. C.	-	-	1 75	12½	-	-	-	-
	Boston, Mass.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* Accepted.

NOTE.—In the several instances where a proposal appears lower than the accepted offer, the individual making such offer either positively declined, failed to enter into contract, or to comply with the conditions of the advertisement, when the supply was offered to the next lowest bidder, according to law; and where two or more bids were equal, it was decided by lot.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, November 2, 1846.

E—Continued.

Abstract of proposals received for furnishing "navy supplies" at the navy yard at Brooklyn, N. Y., during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1847, under an advertisement of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, dated March 30, 1846.

Names.	Residence.	Flour.	Biscuit.		Whiskey.	Sugar.	Tea.	Coffee.	Cocoa.
			Tight casks.	Flour barrels.					
Thomas Brown	Georgetown, D. C.	-	100 lbs.	100 lbs.	-	-	-	-	-
Leland & Luke	Cambridgeport, Mass.	\$5 87	\$3 65	\$3 46	-	-	-	\$0 08½	Lb.
Robert A. Mayo	Richmond, Va.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S. Clayton & Sons	Baltimore, Md.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peter Hewitt	Alexandria, D. C.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wells, Miller, & Provost	New York	-	3 86	3 47	\$0 29	\$0 07.80	\$0 50	8½	-
William Yeaton	Alexandria, D. C.	6 15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
William R. Myers	Richmond, Va.	5 63	-	-	-	8.47	43 11-16	8 7-17	\$0 11 4-5
C. V. S. Gibbs	New York	-	-	-	-	-	44	-	-
Bucklin & Crane	New York	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barstow, Emanuel, & Co.	New York	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Duckworth & Haviland	New York	6 20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E. J. Higgins & Bro.	Norfolk, Va.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
John Doughty	Philadelphia, Pa.	-	4 46	3 95	10 26	83-16	*42	*8	*11½
Peter Kernan	Baltimore, Md.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brawley & Wesjoham	Cincinnati, O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poitiaux Robinson	Richmond, Va.	-	6 00	5 00	-	-	-	-	-
Francis D. Todd	New York	*5 49	-	-	-	83-13	44½	8½	-
John Acosta	New York	5 98	-	-	-	8½	53	8½	-
John K. Graham	Philadelphia, Pa.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Samuel pleasants	Philadelphia, Pa.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gurdon K. Tyler	Baltimore, Md.	-	3 99	3 60	-	-	-	-	-
Alpheus Fobes	New York	5 68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eben. G. Brown	Georgetown, D. C.	6 15	3 53	3 33	25.26	8.42	44½	-	-

Accepted.

Abstract—Continued.

Names.	Residence.	Rice.	Butter.	Molasses.	Beans.	Vinegar.	Pickles.	Raisins.	Dried apples.	Tobacco.
		100 lbs.	Lb.	Gal.	Bush.	Gal.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
Thomas Brown	Georgetown, D. C.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leland & Luke	Cambridgeport, Mass.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robert A. Mayo	Richmond, Va.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S. Clayton & Sons	Baltimore, Md.	-	\$0 16	-	-	-	-	-	\$0 05½	\$0 18½
Peter Hewitt	Alexandria, D. C.	-	-	-	-	-	\$0 03½	-	-	-
Wells, Miller, & Provost	New York	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
William Yeaton	Alexandria, D. C.	*34 22	-	\$0 32	\$1 60	10	-	-	5	18½
William R. Myers	Richmond, Va.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
C. V. S. Gibbs	New York	4 69	15 4-17	32 7-16	1 55	8 11-16	39-10	*\$0 10 3-16	5 7-16	19 74
Bucklin & Crane	New York	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barstow, Emanuel, & Co.	New York	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Duckworth & Haviland	New York	-	16½	-	-	*8	-	-	-	-
E. J. Higgins & Bro.	Norfolk, Va.	4 80	*15	*30	*1 26	9	*3 47	13½	-	*16
John Doughty	Philadelphia, Pa.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peter Kernan	Baltimore, Md.	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	-
Brawley & Wesjoham	Cincinnati, O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
Poitiaux Robinson	Richmond, Va.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Francis D. Todd	New York	4 37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
John Acosta	New York	4 87½	19½	30½	1 73½	9	-	10½	*4½	23½
John K. Graham	Philadelphia, Pa.	-	-	-	1 50	9½	3 98	-	-	-
Samuel Pleasants	Philadelphia, Pa.	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gurdon K. Tyler	Baltimore, Md.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alpheus Fobes	New York	4 35	16	33	1 49	9	3 94	10½	5 30	21
Eben. G. Brown	Georgetown, D. C.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* Accepted.

NOTE.—In the several instances where a proposal appears lower than the accepted offer, the individual making such offer either positively declined, failed to enter into contract, or to comply with the conditions of the advertisement; when the supply was offered to the next lowest bidder, according to law. And where two or more bids were equal, it was decided by lot.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, November 2, 1846.

E—Continued.

Abstract of proposals received for furnishing "navy supplies," at the navy yard at Gosport, Va., during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1847, under an advertisement of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, dated March 20, 1846.

Names.	Residence.	Flour.	Biscuit.		Whiskey.	Sugar.	Tea.	Rice.
			Tight casks.	Flour barrels.				
Thomas Brown	Georgetown, D. C.	Bbl.	100 lbs.	100 lbs.	Gal.	Lb.	Lb.	100 lbs.
Robert A. Mayo	Richmond, Va.	\$5 75	*\$3 60	*\$3 22				
S. Clayton & Sons	Baltimore, Md.		3 62½	3 25				
Peter Hewitt	Alexandria, D. C.							
Henry B. Reardon	Norfolk, Va.					\$0 09½	\$0 55	
Wells, Miller, & Provost	New York							
William Yeaton	Alexandria, D. C.	6 00			\$0 28½	*79-10	52	*\$4 12½
William R. Myers	Richmond, Va.							
C. V. S. Gibbs	New York	5 98			26.74	8.47	44½	4 69
Bucklin and Crane	New York						44	
Barstow, Emanuel, & Co.	New York							
Duckworth & Haviland	New York							
E. J. Higgins & Bro.	Norfolk, Va.	*5 28			*24½	8	*41	4 37½
John Doughty	Philadelphia, Pa.							
Brawley & Wesjoham	Cincinnati, O.							
Peter Kernan	Baltimore, Md.		4 20	3 80				
Poitiaux Robinson	Richmond, Va.							
E. P. Holden	Baltimore, Md.		4 15	3 64				
Francis D. Todd	New York		6 00	5 00		83-13		4 38
John Acosta	New York	5 59			26½	8.80	45½	4 95
John K. Graham	Philadelphia, Pa.	5 50				8½	53	
Gurdon K. Tyler	Baltimore, Md.		3 84	3 35				
Alpheus Fobes	New York	5 65						
Eben. G. Brown	Georgetown, D. C.	5 80	3 23	3 09				
Charles Harris	Norfolk, Va.		3 75	3 25				
Robert Cruik	Washington, D. C.							

* Accepted.

Names.	Residence.	Butter.	Molasses.	Beans.	Vinegar.	Pickles.	Raisins.	Dried apples.	Tobacco.
		Lb.	Gal.	Bush.	Gal.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
Thomas Brown	Georgetown, D. C.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0 18½
Robert A. Mayo	Richmond, Va.	\$0 16	-	-	-	-	-	\$0 05½	-
J. S. Clayton & Sons	Baltimore, Md.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peter Hewitt	Alexandria, D. C.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
Henry B. Reardon	Norfolk, Va.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wells, Miller, & Provost	New York	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
William Yeaton	Alexandria, D. C.	-	\$0 33	\$1 60	\$0 10	\$0 04	-	4½	16½
William R. Myers	Richmond, Va.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
C. V. S. Gibbs	New York	17½	34	1 58	-	3.96	\$0 10 7-17	5 13-16	19.74
Bucklin & Crane	New York	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barstow, Emanuel, & Co.	New York	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Duckworth & Haviland	New York	17½	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E. J. Higgins & Bro.	Norfolk, Va.	16	31	*1 19	9½	-	14	-	*16
John Doughty	Philadelphia, Pa.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brawley & Wesjoham	Cincinnati, O.	-	-	-	21	*3.47	-	-	-
Peter Kernan	Baltimore, Md.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poitiaux Robinson	Richmond, Va.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
E. P. Holden	Baltimore, Md.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Francis D. Todd	New York	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
John Acosta	New York	19.85	*30.95	1 80	9½	-	10½	4½	24
John K. Graham	Philadelphia, Pa.	-	-	1 50	9	3.70	-	-	-
Gurdon K. Tyler	Baltimore, Md.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alpheus Fobes	New York	17½	33.74	1 54	9	4½	*10.24	5.60	21
Eben. G. Brown	Georgetown, D. C.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charles Harris	Norfolk, Va.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robert Cruik	Washington, D. C.	17	-	1 30	-	-	-	6½	-

* Accepted.

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NAVY DEPARTMENT, Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, November 2, 1846.

E—Continued.

Abstract of proposals received for "clothing and clothing materials," under the advertisement of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, dated A pr 1122

Names.	Residence.	Blue cloth pea jackets.	Blue cloth m'ky jackets.	Blue cloth trousers.	Blue flannel shirts.	Blue flannel under shirts.	Red flannel drawers.	Blue flannels, wool-dyed.
		Each.	Each.	Each.	Each.	Each.	Each.	Per yard.
C. V. S. Gibbs	New York	\$6 49	\$5 49	\$3 62	\$1 49	\$0 74	\$0 60	*\$0 36
George W. Simmons	Boston	-	-	-	-	-	-	42
John B. Cronin	New York	-	-	-	-	-	-	37
Davis & Miller	New York	7 88	6 30	3 25	1 40	76	65	36
Nathaniel Gale	Boston	16 94	3 524	3 48	1 44	79	58	
Moses A. Nixon	New York	6 35	5 38	3 24	1 43	87	66	
Nathaniel Hamlen	Boston	-	-	-	-	-	-	
John G. Flagg	Boston	13 22	30 32	1 80	1 60	1 00	1 25	
John Ashton, jr.	Philadelphia	7 00	6 00	3 00	-	-	-	
Amos Sweetser	Boston	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Jacob Sleeper	Boston	*6 40	*4 40	*3 50	*1 55	*75	*50	40
Samuel Pleasants	Philadelphia	-	-	-	-	-	-	42
H. K. Toler	New York	7 50	6 42	3 50	1 60	1 10	1 15	42
Wm. S. Duvall	New York	7 00	6 00	3 75	1 88	1 20	1 00	50
H. M. North	New York	7 50	6 32	3 30	1 50	83	70	
W. D. Hutchins	New York	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Lewis Timberlake	New York	6 40	5 80	2 50	1 50	90	70	40
John Coburn	Washington, D. C.	-	-	-	-	-	-	
A. Mellon & Co.	New York	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Clarendon Williams	Washington, D. C.	-	-	-	-	-	-	
M. H. Simpson	Boston	-	-	-	-	-	-	
T. Peck	New York	7 95	7 45	5 25	1 37 1/2	1 12 1/2	87 1/2	42 1/2
Aaron Jones	Germantown, Pa.	-	-	-	-	-	-	
F. A. Elliott	Boston	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Thomas R. Fisher	Germantown, Pa.	-	-	-	-	-	-	
E. H. Stowell	Boston	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Milton & Slocumb	Boston	-	-	-	-	-	-	
James Clifton	Philadelphia	-	-	-	-	-	-	
C. W. Hawkins	New York	6 25	4 95	3 25	1 50	1 20	95	40

* Accepted.

Abstract—Continued.

Names.	Blue flannel, piece-dyed.	Barnsley sheet'g frocks.	Canvass duck out'rowers.	Barnsley sheeting.	Canvass duck.	Dungaree.	Blue
	Per yard.	Each.	Each.	Per yard.	Per yard.	Per yard.	Per yard.
C. V. S. Gibbs	\$0 36	\$0 90	\$1 50	\$0 72	\$0 40	\$0 11	\$0 09
George W. Simmons	35	-	-	25	37	12	95 ps.
John B. Cronin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Davis & Miller	-	88	90	66	24	11½	15
Nathaniel Gale	35	*85	*74	*61	*34	*11	*09
Moses A. Nixon	36	99	20	-	-	-	1 00
Nathaniel Hamlen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
John G. Flagg	-	1 00	80	-	-	-	-
John Ashton, Jr.	-	1 00	1 10	28	38	13	08
Amos Sweetser	37	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jacob Sleeper	37	-	78	30	31	14	10
Samuel Pleasants	42	95	1 45	75	45	12	06
H. K. Toler	45	1 15	-	-	-	-	-
Wm. S. Duvall	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H. M. North	-	1 15	1 00	73	34	12	12
W. D. Hutchins	37½	-	-	62	30	13	06
Lewis Timberlake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
John Coburn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A. Mellon & Co.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clarendon Williams	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
M. H. Simpson	38½	1 25	1 25	80	27	11	10
T. Peck	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aaron Jones	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F. A. Elliott	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thomas R. Fisher	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E. H. Stowell	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Milton & Slocumb	35	1 00	1 35	-	-	-	-
James Clifton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C. W. Hawkins	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Accepted.

Abstract—Continued.

Names.	Residence.	Woolen stockings.	Woolen socks.	Blankets.	Mattresses.	Hats.	Black silk handkerchiefs.
C. V. S. Gibbs	New York	Per pair. \$0 37½	Per pair. \$0 27 4-17	Each. \$1 89	Each. \$5 49	Each. \$0 37 4-17	Each. \$0 86
George W. Simmons	Boston	46	40	1 74	6 75	33	1 04
John B. Cronin	New York						
Davis & Miller	New York						
Nathaniel Gale	Boston	45	25	1 85	-	39	1 00
Moses A. Nixon	New York	-	-	-	-	-	92
Nathaniel Hamlen	Boston	-	-	* 1 70	4 49	* 33	64
John G. Flagg	Boston	-	-	-	5 24		
John Ashton, jr.	Philadelphia	-	-	-			
Amos Sweetser	Boston	-	-	-	* 4 94		
Jacob Sleeper	Boston	38	24	1 85	5 50	38	90
Samuel Pleasants	Philadelphia	-	-	-	5 25		62
H. K. Toler	New York	-	-	-	4 10	60	1 05
Wm. S. Duvall	New York	87	40	2 13			
H. M. North	New York	-	-	2 25	-		1 25
W. D. Hutchins	New York	-	-	-	6 00		* 1 00
Lewis Timberlake	New York	-	-	-	4 54		02
John Coburn	Washington, D. C.	-	-	-	5 23		
A. Mellon & Co.	New York	-	-	-	4 83		
Clarendon Williams	Washington, D. C.	-	-	-			
M. H. Simpson	Boston	-	-	2 00	-		1 00
T. Peck	New York	47	35	2 25			
Aaron Jones	Germanatown, Pa.	34 37	21 10-12	1 87½			
F. A. Elliott	Boston	32	-	1 81½			
Thomas R. Fisher	Germanatown, Pa.	* 30 10-12	* 20 5-12	1 75			
E. H. Stowell	Boston	32	-	1 81½			
Milton & Slocomb	Boston	-	-	1 75			
James Clifton	Philadelphia	32	-	1 75			
C. W. Hawkins	New York	32	-	1 75			

* Accepted.

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NAVY DEPARTMENT, Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, November 2, 1846.

Abstract—Continued

E—Continued.

Abstract of proposals for "small-stores," to be delivered at the navy yard, Boston, Massachusetts, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1847, under an advertisement of the navy agent, (by direction of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing,) dated March 26, 1846.

Articles.	George Adams.	Theodore Baker.	Bradlee & Richardson.	Homer & Leighton.	Charles T. Jenkins.	William Lang.*	J. P. Robinson.	Whitton & Adams.	C. V. S. Gibbs.
Brushes, shaving	\$0 08	\$0 10	\$0 08	\$0 08	\$0 07	\$0 04	\$0 25		\$0 01
Brushes, scrubbing	40	25	40	35	13	32	50		18
Brushes, shoe	15	6	13	12	13	15	20		14
Brushes, clothes	19	25	18	17	20	20	50		20
Buttons, navy, vest	2 50	3 50	2 50	3 00	3 00	1 90	5 00		1 50
Buttons, navy, coat	1 50	9 00	3 50	25	2 50	50	10 00		25
Buttons, dead-eye	10	25	18	20	20	15	1 25		16
Blacking, boxes of	35	50	50	40	50	50	1 50	\$0 42	55
Beeswax, in 4-pound cakes	38	38	36	45	38	36	50		37
Combs, coarse	35	42	56	63	58	60	2 50		55
Combs, fine	75	1 12	83	90	87	95	2 50		60
Cotton, spools of	20	50	33	35	30	20	1 00		20
Grass, for hats	3 00	2 75	2 50	2 25	2 00	24	6 00		1 00
Handkerchiefs, cotton	3	10	8	9	7	6	50		6
Handkerchiefs, silk, fancy colors	35	55	58	60	58	37	1 00		60
Jack-knives	17	17	16	20	20	19	25		25
Looking-glasses	5	12	7	3	7	4	50		2
Needles, sewing, assorted	25	2 00	62	75	1 00	20	5 00		80
Palm-plates	40	13	35	50	50	36	2 00		12
Razors, in single cases	25	25	24	25	20	30	50		25
Razor-straps	5	20	7	8	7	41	50		6
Ribbon, hat	50	35	45	50	48	50	80		55

Soap, salt-water	-	per pound	5	54	5	5 1/2	5	10	-	78
Soap, shaving, in cakes	-	per dozen	5	16	75	18	2	1 00	-	18
Silk, sewing, blue-black	-	per pound	1 00	1 50	7 50	4 00	50	7 25	-	30
Scissors	-	- each	15	15	20	15	14	50	-	12
Spoons	-	- do	2	2	4	2	2	6	-	3
Thread, black, white, and blue	-	per pound	62	60	62	62	56	50	-	60
Tape, black and white	-	per dozen	25	19	25	20	15	1 00	-	18
Thimbles	-	- each	1	1	2	14	1/2	20	-	1

* Accepted.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, November 2, 1846.

Soap, salt-water	per pound	5	54	5	5 1/2	5	10	-	78
Soap, shaving, in cakes	per dozen	5	16	75	18	2	1 00	-	18
Silk, sewing, blue-black	per pound	1 00	1 50	7 50	4 00	50	7 25	-	30
Scissors	- each	15	15	20	15	14	50	-	12
Spoons	- do	2	2	4	2	2	6	-	3
Thread, black, white, and blue	per pound	62	60	62	62	56	50	-	60
Tape, black and white	per dozen	25	19	25	20	15	1 00	-	18
Thimbles	- each	1	1	2	14	1/2	20	-	1

Nov 27, 1846

June 30, 1847, under the supervision of the Board of Provisions and Clothing, the quantity of provisions for the year 1846, is as follows: Soap, salt-water, 78 pounds; Soap, shaving, in cakes, 18 pounds; Silk, sewing, blue-black, 30 pounds; Scissors, 12 pounds; Spoons, 3 pounds; Thread, black, white, and blue, 60 pounds; Tape, black and white, 18 pounds; Thimbles, 1 pound.

W. C. Conner

E—Continued.

Abstract of proposals for "small stores," to be delivered at the navy yard, Brooklyn, New York, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1847, under an advertisement of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, dated April 24, 1846.

Articles.	Alex. L. Bolts.	D. B. Stoddard.	H. S. Wyckoff.	Henry K. Toler.	William Lang.	George Adams.	E. J. Higgins & Bro.*	Chas. T. Jenkins.	Henry Suydam, sen.	Alpheus Forbes.	George W. Gibbs.	C. V. S. Gibbs.	Wm. Brown.
Brushes, shaving,	\$0 10	\$0 03	\$0 06½	\$0 05	\$0 07	\$0 07	\$0 06	\$0 07	\$0 08	\$0 06½	\$0 02	\$0 03	\$0 10
Brushes, scrubbing,	25	10	12	11	25	13	12	13	13	16½	18	16½	21
Brushes, shoe	12½	9	12	11	12	12½	9	13	13	26	25	25	21
Brushes, clothes	25	15	23	20	28	25	15	20	25	29	25	26	27½
Buttons, navy, vest	3 50	2 00	3 00	2 50	2 50	2 75	1 00	3 00	3 50	2 50	1 62	1 60	3 85
Buttons, navy, coat	50	25	50	25	2 75	2 00	1 00	50	1 00	2 60	1 00	2 00	4 95
Buttons, dead-eye	25	15	23	20	15	20	15	20	25	29	26	28	24
Blacking, boxes of	62½	50	60	50	55	50	50	50	65	70	75	67	9
Beeswax, in ¼ lb. cakes	40	30	36	35	34	37½	30	38	40	36	37	36	36
Combs, coarse	90	58	87	85	80	58	40	60	90	1 00	92	90	1 93
Combs, fine	1 00	87½	95	90	90	95	1 10	90	1 03	1 13	1 10	1 05	1 25
Cotton, spools of	30	12	30	25	30	35	12	20	45	31½	46	48	37
Grass, for hats	3 00	2 00	2 50	2 50	1 75	2 50	4 00	2 50	2 75	2 50	2 00	2 40	2 25
Handkerchiefs, cotton	12½	6	12	11	10	13	11½	7	13	16	10	12	6½
Handkerchiefs, silk, fancy colors	75	40	63	62	50	50	60	162½	65	98	85	89	1 10
Jack-knives	25	15	21	20	25	19	19	20	23	20	18	16	23
Looking glasses	15	12½	12	11	15	25	10	18	14	14	12	10	14
Mustard seed	12½	7	8	8	7½	10	7	12½	9	10	16	12	19
Needles, sewing, assorted	1 10	50	95	90	1 00	30	70	1 00	1 10	98	1 10	1 00	1 37
Palm plates	50	35	36	35	65	60	50	50	76	26	28	30	1 30
Pepper, black	12½	10	11	11	10½	12	11	13	12	14	18	16	12

	do	30	40	40	16	20	8	50	50	31½	20	25	12
Pepper, red	-	30	40	22	16	20	8	50	50	31½	20	25	12
Razors, in single cases	- each	20	23	22	28	33	20	20	25	28	26	26	42
Razor straps	- do	6	12½	11	12½	15	7	7	16	16½	18	16	14
Ribbon, hat	- per piece	40	52	51	50	50	60	48	53	57	50	52	69
Soap, salt-water	- per pound	5	5½	5½	4½	5½	5½	5½	6	6	6½	6½	12
Soap, shaving, in cakes	- per dozen	2	30	28	30	25	12	18	40	39	37½	43	46
Silk, sewing, blue-black	- per pound	40	3 00	2 00	6 00	3 00	1 50	4 00	6 00	5 60	1 00	4 50	8 25
Scissors	- each	13	14	14	15	16	18	15	20	17	16	16	23
Spoons	- do	1	2½	2	2	3½	2	2	3	4	10	6½	3
Thread, black, white, and blue,	- per pound	50	80	75	66	75	56	62	88	84	1 00	89	64
Tape, black and white	- per dozen	12	33	30	40	30	20	20	40	44	41	42	82½
Thumbles	- each	1	1½	1	2	1½	1	1½	2	2	3	1	2

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, November 2, 1846.

[illegible]

E—Continued.

Abstract of proposals for "small stores," to be delivered at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1847, under an advertisement of the navy agent, (by direction of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing,) dated April 24, 1846.

Articles.	Abraham Levy.	George Adams.*	D. W. Brown.	Thomas Fay.	Shad. Hill.	Alpheus Fobes.
Brushes, shaving, - each -	\$0 06	\$0 07	\$0 06	\$0 07	\$0 07	\$0 08
Brushes, scrubbing, - do -	15	20	14	18 ³ / ₄	18 ³ / ₄	28
Brushes, shoe, - do -	30	15	14	28	30	25
Brushes, clothes, - do -	25	20	20	25	25	31
Buttons, navy, vest, - per gross	50	2 50	4 87 ¹ / ₂	6 00	5 00	75
Buttons, navy, coat, - do -	75	2 50	9 75	9 00	9 00	25
Buttons, dead-eye, - do -	28	20	21	37 ¹ / ₂	25	40
Blacking, boxes of, - per doz.	75	55	31 ¹ / ₂	72	62 ¹ / ₂	78
Beeswax, in ¹ / ₄ lb. cakes, per lb. -	44	40	42	45	45	50
Combs, coarse, - per doz.	1 20	60	1 05	1 25	1 25	1 12
Combs, fine, - do -	1 20	1 00	1 25	1 37 ¹ / ₂	1 37 ¹ / ₂	1 10
Cotton, spools of, - do -	48	35	52 ¹ / ₂	50	50	31
Grass, for hats, - pr. 100 hands	-	3 50	4 00	-	6 00	3 00
Handkerchiefs, cotton, each -	16 ² / ₂	10	12	20	25	16
Hdkfs. silk, fancy colors, do -	1 00	75	82	1 15 ¹ / ₂	1 00	78
Jack-knives, - do -	19	18	16	20	20	30
Looking-glasses, - do -	16 ² / ₂	10	12	18 ³ / ₄	15	14
Needles, sewing, assorted, per M. -	1 75	1 00	1 40	1 50	1 50	1 10
Palm plates, - per doz.	24	65	2 75	3 50	75	25
Razors, in single cases, each -	40	33	35	40	44	38
Razor straps, - do -	16 ² / ₂	11	12 ¹ / ₂	16	17	16
Ribbon, hat, - per piece	50	50	47	54	50	70
Soap, salt-water, - per lb. -	7 ¹ / ₂	6 ¹ / ₂	6	8	8	8 ¹ / ₂
Soap, shaving, in cakes, per doz.	50	20	46	72	75	75
Silk, sewing, blue-black, per lb. -	8 00	3 00	7 87 ¹ / ₂	7 75	7 50	2 25
Scissors, - each -	27	18	18	28	30	26
Spoons, - do -	4	3 ¹ / ₄	3	4	3 ¹ / ₂	10
Thread, black, white, & blue, per lb. -	88	75	87	95	1 00	95
Tape, black and white, per doz.	44	35	36	48	50	80
Thimbles, - each -	2	1 ¹ / ₄	1 ¹ / ₂	2	3	4

* Accepted.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, Nov. 2, 1846.

E—Continued.

Abstract of proposals for "small stores," to be delivered at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1847, under an advertisement of the navy agent, (by direction of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing,) dated March 30, 1846.

Articles.		A. Fobes.	C. V. S. Gibbs.	H. B. Reardon.	George Adams.	E. J. Higgins & Bro.*	Bonsall & Co.	C. F. Jenkins.
Brushes, shaving, -	each -	\$0 01	\$0 01	\$0 03	\$0 04	\$0 03	\$0 04	\$0 07
Brushes, scrubbing, -	do -	18	20	15	15	9	12	13
Brushes, shoe, -	do -	12	11	10	10	9	8	13
Brushes, clothes, -	do -	12	18	2	12	15	20	20
Buttons, navy, vest, -	per gross -	40	50	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	3 00
Buttons, navy, coat, -	do -	10	10	1	1 25	1 00	3 00	2 50
Buttons, dead-eye, -	do -	14	16	15	15	16	10	20
Blacking, boxes of, -	per doz. -	50	49	75	50	50	60	50
Beeswax, in $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. cakes, -	per lb. -	35	33	33	37	25	30	38
Combs, coarse, -	per doz. -	55	60	75	58	59	60	58
Combs, fine, -	do -	65	60	1 00	95	90	96	87
Cotton, spools of, -	do -	12	12	10	20	12	10	30
Grass, for hats, -	per 100 hands -	50	55	1 00	3 00	3 00	2 50	2 00
Handkerchiefs, cotton, -	each -	6	10	1	6	6	6	7
Hdkfs., silk, fancy colors, -	do -	60	58	67	75	54	50	58
Jack-knives, -	do -	25	16	27	25	23	20	20
Looking-glasses, -	do -	2	2	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	10	10	7
Needles, sewing, assorted -	per M. -	60	60	30	50	50	1 00	1 00
Palm plates, -	per doz. -	10	10	1	30	25	25	50
Razors, in single cases, -	each -	30	25	25	30	20	30	20
Razor straps, -	do -	8	2	5	8	7	10	7
Ribbon, hat, -	per piece -	60	55	55	50	50	50	48
Soap, salt-water, -	per lb. -	80	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	6	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	6	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Soap, shaving, in cakes, -	per doz. -	3	6	25	10	3	10	18
Silk, sewing, blue-black, -	per lb. -	20	20	30	1 50	60	1 00	4 00
Scissors, -	each -	16	18	30	18	20	25	15
Spoons, -	do -	3	3	3	2	2	3	2
Thread, black, white, and blue, -	per lb. -	60	55	68	58	56	60	62
Tape, black and white, -	per doz. -	19	30	15	25	12	20	20
Thimbles, -	each -	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	1 $\frac{1}{4}$

* Accepted.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, Nov. 2, 1846.

E—Continued.

Abstract of proposals for "small-stores," to be delivered at the navy-yard, Pensacola, Florida, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1847, under an advertisement of the navy agent, (by direction of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing,) dated April 9, 1846.

Articles.	C. V. S. Gibbs.	R. M. A. Schuyler.	A. Fobes.	J. M. Stanard.	E. F. Magee.*
Brushes, shaving	\$0 08	\$0 09	\$0 08	\$0 08½	\$0 07
Brushes, scrubbing	40	20	24	25	20
Brushes, shoe	25	18½	18	18½	14
Brushes, clothes	30	20	28	20	20
Buttons, navy, vest	1 20	2 00	1 25	6 00	75
Buttons, navy, coat	30	3 00	20	8 00	1 00
Buttons, dead-eye	38	37½	38	50	25
Blacking, boxes of	86	75	75	75	50
Beeswax, in ¼-pound cakes	38	35	38	37½	30
Combs, coarse	1 10	1 00	1 00	1 25	70
Combs, fine	1 30	1 00	1 00	1 25	1 00
Cotton, spools of	38	20	30	50	10
Grass, for hats	1 40	3 00	2 00	5 00	5 00
Handkerchiefs, cotton	17	10	8	20	5
Handkerchiefs, silk, fancy colors	85	20	60	30	20
Jack-knives	29	16½	27	25	15
Looking-glasses	20	20	10	25	25
Needles, sewing, assorted	90	60	75	1 25	50
Palm-plates	20	50	20	75	37
Razors, in single cases	31	50	30	60	25
Razor-straps	18	20	8	30	18
Ribbon, hat	80	95	70	1 00	90
Soap, salt-water	10	8	1 06	7	7
Soap, shaving, in cakes	40	45	30	75	20
Silk, sewing, blue-black	80	5 00	60	7 50	2 00
Scissors	30	20	28	25	12½
Spoons	6	5	4	5	2½
Thread, black, white, and blue	85	1 00	80	1 25	96
Tape, black and white	38	15	38	20	10
Thimbles	1	10	1	4	½

* Accepted.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, November 2, 1846.

E—Continued.

Abstract of proposals received for the supply of "fresh beef and vegetables" during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1847.

Names.	Where to be delivered.	Price.	
		Beef.	Vegetables.
		Per pound.	Per pound.
Samuel P. Wiggin	Portsmouth, N. H.	\$0 07	\$0 00 ¹ / ₂
Thomas Currier*	Do	6	4-7
John Gordon*	Boston, Mass.	5 ¹ / ₂	1
Potter & Leland	Do	5 ¹ / ₂	1 ³ / ₄
William W. Smith	Do	5 ¹ / ₂	1 ¹ / ₂
C. Van Dwyer, jr.	New York	3 98	1 ¹ / ₄
George Montgomery	Do	4 ¹ / ₂	1 ¹ / ₂
George Lockwood	Do	3.74	1 ¹ / ₄
Thomas M. Jenkins	Do	3.90	1.48
William H. & George W. Cornell	Do	5.48	0.90
George Haws -	Do	4.74	1.20
Peter Valentine*	Do	3.40	1
H. B. Tickenor	Do	4 ¹ / ₂	1.24
E. S. Bolles -	Do	3.74	1
David Woelpper*	Philadelphia, Pa.	4.40	1.60
George W. Pappler*	Baltimore, Md.	3 ³ / ₄	1 ¹ / ₂
J. M. Turner -	Do	4	1 ¹ / ₂
Philip Otterback*	Washington, D. C.	4 ³ / ₄	3 ¹ / ₄
James Rhodes	Do	5	3 ¹ / ₂
William Ward*	Norfolk, Va.	6	1 ¹ / ₂
E. Vain -	Do	7 ¹ / ₂	2 ¹ / ₄
Henry A. Nunes*	Pensacola, Fla.	6	3 ¹ / ₄
William McVoy	Do	6	4
Jesse C. Allen	Do	6 ¹ / ₄	5
Francisco Moreno	Do	7	3 ¹ / ₄

* Accepted.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, November 2, 1846.

E—Continued.

Abstract of proposals received for "navy beef, for 1847," under the advertisement of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, dated August 7, 1846.

Names.	Residence.	At Boston.		At New York.		At Norfolk.	
		First deliv- ery.	Second de- livery.	First deliv- ery.	Second de- livery.	First deliv- ery.	Second de- livery.
Myers & McKibbin	Pittsburg, Pa.	Per barrel. \$8 00	Per barrel. \$8 00	Per barrel. \$8 00	Per barrel. \$8 00	Per barrel. \$8 00	Per barrel. \$8 00
E. A. & W. Winchester	Boston, Mass.	10 75	10 75	10 75	10 75	10 75	10 75
A. & John A. Greene	Lewisburg, Pa.	10 00	10 00	10 00	10 00	10 00	10 00
David Mahoney	Albany, N. Y.	8 25	8 50	8 00	8 25		
Henry Walker	Washington, D. C.	-	-	-	-	10 00	10 00
Daniel Winslow	Portland, Me.	*7 85	*7 90	-	-		
Hiram Slocum	Troy, N. York	9 50	8 75	8 85	8 85	9 50	9 50
Julius Wadsworth	Chicago, Ill.	-	8 45	*7 45	8 20	-	8 70
Nathaniel Hamlen	Boston, Mass.	9 00	9 00				
John P. Smith	Lockport, N. Y.	12 25	12 25	12 00	12 00	12 75	12 75
E. B. Litchfield	New York	10 95	10 95	10 95	10 95	10 95	10 95
F. C. Parsons & A. H. Bangs	Fayetteville, N. Y.	9 13	9 44	9 06	9 33	9 18	9 44
John S. Finley	Covington, Ky.	11 00	11 00	11 00	11 00	11 00	11 00
Wright, Adams, & Co.	Albany, N. Y.	10 38	10 99	10 00	10 49	11 00	11 50
W. R. Glasscock	Fauquier county, Va.	11 95	11 95	11 95	11 95	11 95	11 95
William Stewart	Steubenville, O.	9 50	-	9 50	-	9 50	9 50

* Accepted.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, November 2, 1846.

E—Continued.

Abstract of proposals received for "navy pork, for 1847," under the advertisement of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, dated August 7, 1846.

Names.	Residence.	At Boston.		At New York.		At Norfolk.	
		First deliv- ery.	Second de- livery.	First deliv- ery.	Second de- livery.	First deliv- ery.	Second de- livery.
Myers & McKibbin	Pittsburg, Pennsylvania	Per barrel. † \$9 90	Per barrel. † \$9 90	Per barrel. * \$9 90	Per barrel. \$9 90	Per barrel. * \$9 90	Per barrel. * \$9 90
E. A. & W. Winchester	Boston, Massachusetts	11 97	-	12 50	-	12 50	-
Alexander & Newton	Paris, Illinois	15 00	-	14 00	-	15 00	-
A. & Jno. A. Greene	Lewisburg, Pennsylvania	† 10 00	10 00	10 00	10 00	10 00	10 00
David Mahoney	Albany, New York	-	-	12 00	12 50	-	-
Lorenzo Cudwell	Troy, New York	10 73	* 9 89	10 35	* 9 20	10 89	10 39
Samuel & Haines	Hannibal, Missouri	10 95	11 20	10 95	11 20	10 95	11 20
Van Brunt & Adams	Baltimore, Maryland	10 43	10 43	10 23	10 23	10 73	10 73
Julius Wadsworth	Chicago, Illinois	10 45	11 45	10 20	11 20	10 95	11 95
Philip Otterback	Washington, Dist. Columbia	-	-	-	-	12 73	12 73
George Adams	Boston, Massachusetts	† 9 88	† 9 88	-	-	-	-
Nathaniel Hamlen	Boston, Massachusetts	10 50	10 50	-	-	-	-
John P. Smith	Lockport, New York	13 50	13 50	13 25	13 25	14 00	14 00
E. B. Litchfield	New York	13 80	13 80	13 95	13 95	14 60	14 60
F. C. Parsons & A. H. Bangs	Fayetteville, New York	11 77	11 97	11 83	11 97	11 79	11 99
John S. Finley	Covington, Kentucky	11 45	11 45	11 45	11 45	12 00	12 00
Wright, Adams, & Co.	Albany, New York	11 34	11 49	10 99	11 38	12 00	12 30
John Baldwin	New Orleans, Louisiana	12 25	12 50	12 38	12 62½	12 62½	12 87½
W. R. Glasscock	Fauquier county, Virginia	13 95	13 95	13 95	13 95	13 95	13 95
William Stewart	Steubenville, Ohio	† 10 40	10 60	10 50	10 60	10 60	10 70

* Accepted.

† Declined.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, November 2, 1846.

E—Continued.

Abstract of proposals received for transportation of stores from New York to Rio de Janeiro, under an advertisement of the navy agent, dated November 13, 1845, by direction of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.

Names.	Name of vessel.	Price per bbl.
Bucklin & Crane - - -	Bark Candace* - - -	\$0 77

* Accepted.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, November 2, 1846.

Abstract of proposals received for the transportation of stores from New York to Pensacola, Florida, under an advertisement of the navy agent, (by direction of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, dated February 5, 1846.)

Names.	Vessels.	Price per bbl.
McKee, Hand, & Co. - - -	Several - - -	\$0 75
Buck & Peters - - -	Brig Snow - - -	34
Mott Bedell - - -	A vessel - - -	39½
E. D. Hurlbut & Co. - - -	Brig Metamora* - - -	33
McKee, Hand, & Co. - - -	First class vessel - - -	38
Wm. W. Pratt - - -	Schooner Wainwright - - -	47½
N. L. McCready - - -	A good vessel - - -	48
John Elwell & Co. - - -	Brig Ormus - - -	60

* Accepted, and brig American substituted at same price.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, November 2, 1846.

E—Continued.

Abstract of proposals for the transportation of stores from New York to the Pacific squadron, received by the navy agent, (by direction of the chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, dated March 16, 1846.)

Names.	Name of vessel.	Price per bbl.	Remarks.
John Ogden -	Ship Talbot -	\$3 - - -	Valparaiso to Sandwich islands.
Wm. W. Pratt -	Ship Duncan † -	\$2 50 and \$2 75	Valparaiso and Callao.
Thomas M. Braine -	Bark Xylon * -	\$1 87½	Valparaiso to San Francisco.
John Ogden -	Bark Z. Ring -	\$2 75 and \$3 25	Valparaiso to Mazatlan.

* Accepted.

† Subsequently withdrawn.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, November 2, 1846.

Abstract of proposals for the transportation of stores from Norfolk, Virginia, to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, under an advertisement of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, dated October 3, 1846.

Names.	Vessels.	Price per bbl.
Nathaniel Hamlen -	Bark Mary* -	\$0 89
Jas. Comer & Sons -	Bark Chenango -	1 25
H. H. Willis -	Bark H. M. Fiedler -	1 20

* Accepted.

NOTE.—In addition to the foregoing, the bark Lenox was chartered to take stores to the coast of Africa, at 94 cents per bbl., and the ship Mount Vernon for the same purpose, to the Pacific, at \$1 75 per bbl.; and several shipments of stores have also been made from northern stations to the gulf squadron without first advertising.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, November 2, 1846.

Hon. JOSEPH Y. MASON,
Secretary of the Navy.

REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, November 6, 1846.

SIR: I have the honor, herewith, to transmit my annual report of the fiscal condition of this bureau, and of such other matters as appropriately come under its cognizance.

Amount of appropriation for "surgeons' necessities and appliances," for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1846, remaining on hand at that date	\$27,212 56
Amount appropriated by act of Congress, approved August 10, 1846	21,072 00
Aggregate	<u>48,284 56</u>

Balance in the treasury of the United States, November 1, 1846	\$24,004 63
Amount of "naval hospital fund" in the treasury of the United States, November 1, 1846	201,801 03
"Medicines, arrearages," in the treasury of the United States, November 1, 1846	8,307 05
The amount required for "surgeons' necessities and appliances" for the naval service, for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1847, (as estimated in table A,) is	40,200 00
The amount required for the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, for the next fiscal year, (as estimated in table B,) is	7,670 00

The naval hospitals and the naval asylum are supported by the naval hospital fund.

The number of assistant surgeons in the navy is not sufficient to fill vacancies which actually exist. Many vessels are unprovided with them, and we have been compelled to employ the services of a surgeon not connected with the navy. All seamen contribute monthly to the naval hospital fund; in consideration of which, it is obligatory on government to provide for them in sickness. On the grounds of justice, as well as humanity to seamen, this increase is particularly recommended.

The assistant surgeons also have a claim. Since the reduction of their number, they have been more constantly on duty, and at sea, than any class of officers in the service; they have not, in many instances, been allowed the usual three months' leave of absence after returning from long cruises; and they have been deprived of those opportunities for study so necessary to qualify them for promotion. The estimate marked C, which accompanies this report, has been made out with great care, and with due regard to economy and the interests of the service.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

THO. HARRIS,

Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

HON. JOHN Y. MASON,

Secretary of the Navy.

(B) — A. 100000

Estimate from the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the naval service for the ensuing fiscal year, so far as coming under its cognizance ; November, 1846.

Ships-of-the-line—(2.)

Columbus	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$3,000
Ohio	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000
							<u>\$6,000</u>
Razee Independence	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,400

Frigates—(7.)

Cumberland	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,200
Raritan	-	-	-	-	-	1,200
Potomac	-	-	-	-	-	1,200
Savannah	-	-	-	-	-	1,200
Congress	-	-	-	-	-	1,200
Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	1,200
United States	-	-	-	-	-	1,200
						\$8,400

Sloops-of-war—(14.)

John Adams	-	-	-	-	-	\$800
St. Mary's	-	-	-	-	-	800
Boston	-	-	-	-	-	800
Albany	-	-	-	-	-	800
Germantown	-	-	-	-	-	800
Portsmouth	-	-	-	-	-	800
Decatur	-	-	-	-	-	750
Warren	-	-	-	-	-	800
Saratoga	-	-	-	-	-	800
Vincennes	-	-	-	-	-	800
Cyane	-	-	-	-	-	800
Dale	-	-	-	-	-	750
Preble	-	-	-	-	-	750
Marion	-	-	-	-	-	750
						\$11,000

Brigs—(6.)

Porpoise	-	-	-	-	-	\$600
Somers	-	-	-	-	-	600
Perry	-	-	-	-	-	600
Bainbridge	-	-	-	-	-	600
Dolphin	-	-	-	-	-	600
Boxer	-	-	-	-	-	600
						<u>\$3,600</u>

Schooners—(6.)

Flirt	-	-	-	-	\$250
Reefer	-	-	-	-	250
Petrel	-	-	-	-	250
Bonita	-	-	-	-	250
Shark	-	-	-	-	250
On-ka-hy-e	-	-	-	-	250
					<u>\$1,500</u>

Steamers—(5.)

Mississippi	-	-	-	-	\$700
Princeton	-	-	-	-	600
Michigan	-	-	-	-	300
Vixen	-	-	-	-	300
Spitfire	-	-	-	-	300
					<u>\$2,200</u>

Store-ships—(4.)

Relief	-	-	-	-	\$250
Erie	-	-	-	-	250
Lexington	-	-	-	-	250
Southampton	-	-	-	-	250
					<u>\$1,000</u>

Receiving vessels.

Three receiving vessels, \$500 each	-	-	-	\$1,500
Two do do., 200 each	-	-	-	400
Three surveying vessels, 200 each	-	-	-	600
				<u>\$2,500</u>

Navy yards.

Portsmouth	-	-	-	-	\$350
Boston	-	-	-	-	350
New York	-	-	-	-	350
Philadelphia	-	-	-	-	350
Norfolk	-	-	-	-	350
Pensacola	-	-	-	-	350
					<u>\$2,100</u>

Naval school at Annapolis	-	-	-	-	<u>\$500</u>
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RECAPITULATION.

2 ships-of-the-line	-	-	-	-	\$6,000
1 razee	-	-	-	-	1,400
7 frigates	-	-	-	-	8,400
14 sloops	-	-	-	-	11,000

6 brigs	-	-	-	-	-	\$3,600
6 schooners	-	-	-	-	-	1,500
5 steamers	-	-	-	-	-	2,200
4 store-ships	-	-	-	-	-	1,000
3 receiving vessels	-	-	-	-	-	1,500
2 do do	-	-	-	-	-	400
3 surveying vessels	-	-	-	-	-	600
6 navy-yards	-	-	-	-	-	2,100
1 naval school	-	-	-	-	-	500
Total estimated						<u>40,200</u>

THO. HARRIS,

Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

B.

Estimate of the sums required for the support of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the year commencing July 1, 1847, under an act of Congress, approved 31st of August, 1842.

Salary of chief of the bureau	-	-	-	\$2,500
Salary of assistant to chief	-	-	-	1,400
Salary of one clerk, at	-	-	-	1,200
Salary of one clerk, at	-	-	\$800	1,000
Submitted as increase thereto	-	-	200	
Salary of messenger	-	-	-	700
				<u>\$6,800</u>

Contingent expenses.

Labor	-	-	-	\$120
Blank books and stationery	-	-	-	500
Miscellaneous items	-	-	-	250
				<u>870</u>
Total required				<u>7,670</u>

THO. HARRIS,

Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

C.

Statement showing the number of assistant surgeons required for duty the ensuing year.

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery	-	-	-	1
2 line-of-battle-ships	-	-	-	6
1 razee	-	-	-	2
7 frigates	-	-	-	14
14 sloops	-	-	-	14
6 brigs	-	-	-	6
6 schooners	-	-	-	6
5 steamers	-	-	-	5
				<u>38</u>

4 store-ships	-	-	-	-	-	4
3 surveying schooners	-	-	-	-	-	3
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	161
	-	-	-	-	-	=
	-	-	-	-	-	2
	-	-	-	-	-	1
Boston	-	-	-	-	-	1
New York	-	-	-	-	-	1
Philadelphia	-	-	-	-	-	1
Norfolk	-	-	-	-	-	1
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	4
	-	-	-	-	-	=

Navy yards.

Boston	-	-	-	-	-	1
New York	-	-	-	-	-	1
Philadelphia	-	-	-	-	-	1
Norfolk	-	-	-	-	-	1
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	4
	-	-	-	-	-	=

Receiving ships.

At Boston	-	-	-	-	-	1
At New York	-	-	-	-	-	1
At Norfolk	-	-	-	-	-	1
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	3
	-	-	-	-	-	=

Naval hospitals.

Boston	-	-	-	-	-	1
New York	-	-	-	-	-	2
Norfolk	-	-	-	-	-	2
Pensacola	-	-	-	-	-	2
	-	-	-	-	-	7
	-	-	-	-	-	=

Naval asylum.

At Philadelphia	-	-	-	-	-	1
	-	-	-	-	-	=

Number of assistant surgeons required for duty the ensuing year.

For Bureau of Medicine and Surgery	-	-	-	-	-	1
For sea service	-	-	-	-	-	60
For naval hospitals	-	-	-	-	-	7
For navy yards	-	-	-	-	-	4
For naval asylum	-	-	-	-	-	1
For receiving ships	-	-	-	-	-	3
	-	-	-	-	-	-

Total number required for duty	-	-	-	-	-	76
For study, preparatory to examination for promotion	-	-	-	-	-	6
For leave of absence, after returning from a cruise	-	-	-	-	-	6
For temporary illness and other transient casualties	-	-	-	-	-	5
	-	-	-	-	-	-

Total required	-	-	-	-	-	93
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Total number of assistant and passed assistant surgeons authorized by law of August 4, 1842	-	-	-	-	-	67
	-	-	-	-	-	-

Number necessary to fill vacancies and complete organization, according to estimates for the year to commence July 1, 1847	-	-	-	-	-	26
	-	-	-	-	-	=

THO. HARRIS,
Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

MARINE CORPS.

HEADQUARTERS MARINE CORPS,

Washington, November 7, 1846.

SIR: Estimates for the marine corps for the ensuing fiscal year are now transmitted to the department, based on the present legal strength of the corps.

The list of vessels accompanying the letter of the department of the 2d instant, for which guards are to be provided, will take more than the active strength of the corps to furnish them, as will appear from the paper which accompanies this, marked No. 1.

The force for sea duty being so large, it was thought best to prepare estimates for the legal strength of the corps for the ensuing year, leaving others to be made out as the action of Congress may render necessary, or as the department may direct.

I would respectfully recommend that a force be maintained on shore equal to that required for the ships-of-war; for the two-fold purpose of preparing and drilling relief guards for those at sea, and to afford protection to the public interests at the several naval stations.

In former communications to the department, I have stated so much at large the views which a long experience in service had led me to entertain on the subject of maintaining this force on shore, that I refrain from a reiteration of them, under a belief that the department is in possession of all the information it wishes.

The only change in the estimates now sent is in the provision for the clerks in the offices of the three staff officers, and in my own, and for the payment of the armorers; and this change arises from an order of the department, dated the 18th August last.

I remain, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

ARCH. HENDERSON,

Brig. Gen., Commandant.

The Hon. JOHN Y. MASON,

Secretary of the Navy.

HEADQUARTERS MARINE CORPS,

Quartermaster's Office, Washington, Nov. 7, 1846.

SIR: Herewith I have the honor to transmit estimates (in triplicate) for the support of the Quartermaster's department of the marine corps for the year commencing 1st July, 1847, and ending 30th June, 1848, as called for by the letter of the honorable Secretary of the Navy of yesterday.

The estimate varies from that of last year in the addition to the appropriation for contingencies of \$2,097 12, for the pay of three clerks in my office, by order of the honorable Secretary of the Navy, dated 18th August, 1846, authorizing the employment, as civilians, of the non commissioned officers then acting as clerks, with a pay equal to that of their former pay and allowances; in the addition of \$2,005 20 to military stores for a similar pay of the armorers, by the same authority; by a reduction in the estimate for fuel,

&c., at the Portsmouth, N. H., station, which is discontinued; and by a reduction in the appropriation for provisions, of 3 cents in each ration; making the present estimate less by \$16,074 58 on the whole, than that the previous year.

I have the honor to remain your most obedient servant,

AUG. A. NICHOLSON,

Q. M. M. C.

Gen. A. HENDERSON,

Com'g U. S. Marine Corps, Headquarters.

A copy of the letter of the Hon. Secretary of the Navy, of the 18th August, 1846, is enclosed.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

August 18, 1846.

SIR: You will please to pay off and discharge all enlisted persons of the marine corps who are employed at any station as clerks, mechanics, or in any duty not strictly military. These persons, so far as needed, you are authorized to employ for the performance of the duties before required of them, allowing the same compensation they have heretofore received.

You will cause new enlistments to be made, sufficient to make up the number allowed by law.

Respectfully, yours,

G. BANCROFT

Bt. Brig. Gen. A. HENDERSON,

Com'g Marine Corps, Headquarters.

The Hon. John Y. Mason,

Secretary of the Navy.

HEADQUARTERS MARINE CORPS,

Washington, Nov. 7, 1846.

Sir: Herewith I have the honor to transmit estimates (in triplicate) for the support of the Quartermaster's department of the marine corps for the year commencing 1st July, 1847, and ending 30th June, 1848, as called for by the letter of the honorable Secretary of the Navy of yesterday. The estimate varies from that of last year in the addition to the appropriation for contingencies of \$2,057 12, for the pay of three clerks in my office, by order of the honorable Secretary of the Navy, dated 18th August, 1846, authorizing the employment, as civilians, of the non-commissioned officers then acting as clerks, with a pay equal to that of their former pay and allowances; in the addition of \$2,000 00 to military stores for a similar pay of the armotors; by the same authority; by a reduction in the estimate for fuel,

Estimate of the expenses of the Quartermaster's department of the United States Marine Corps for one year, from the 1st July, 1847, to the 30th June, 1848.

There will be required for the Quartermaster's department of the marine corps for one year, commencing on the 1st July, 1847, in addition to the balances then remaining on hand					\$301,548 24
1st.	For provisions	-	-	-	\$31,944 80
2d.	For clothing	-	-	-	40,548 00
3d.	For fuel	-	-	-	15,469 12
4th.	For military stores, pay of armorers, repair of arms, accoutrements, ordnance stores, flags, drums, fifes, and other instruments	-	-	-	4,305 20
5th.	For transportation of officers and troops, and for expenses of recruiting	-	-	-	8,000 00
6th.	For repair of barracks, and for rent of temporary barracks and offices for commanding officers	-	-	-	6,000 00
7th.	For contingencies, viz: Freight, ferriage, toll, wharfage, cartage, compensation to judges-advocate, per diem for attending courts-martial and courts of inquiry, per diem for constant labor, house-rent, in lieu of quarters, burial of deceased marines, printing, stationery, forage, postage, pursuit of deserters, candles, oil, straw, furniture, bed sacks, spades, axes, shovels, picks, carpenters' tools, keep of a horse for the messenger, pay of matron, washerwoman, and porter at hospital headquarters, and pay of three clerks in the Quartermaster's department	-	-	-	20,281 12
8th.	For the purchase of a site and to commence the erection of barracks at Charlestown, Mass.	-	-	-	50,000 00
	For the same at Brooklyn, N. Y.	-	-	-	50,000 00
	For the same at Gosport, Va.	-	-	-	50,000 00
	To commence the erection of barracks at Pensacola	-	-	-	25,000 00
					301,548 24

Respectfully submitted.

AUG. A. NICHOLSON,
Quartermaster Marine Corps.

PROVISIONS.

For whom required.				Enlisted men.	Washerwomen.	Matron.	Total.	Rations per day, at 16 cents.	Amount.
14	42	33	7	1	2	2	5	1	
34	72	34	18	3	3	3	9	1	
4	32	18	3	3	3	3	9	1	
Non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, matron, and washerwomen				512	34	1	547	1	\$31,944 80

Which, at \$7 per cord, is \$15,469 12

Estimate—Continued.

CLOTHING.

For whom required.	Enlisted men.	Amount.
Non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, at \$33 per annum	1,156	\$38,148 00
300 watch coats, at \$8 each	-	2,400 00
		40,548 00

FUEL.

For whom required.	Number.	For each.		Total.	
		Cords.	Feet.	Cords.	Feet.
South of latitude 39:					
Commandant	1	-	-	36	4
Majors	2	26	-	52	-
Captain	1	-	-	21	2
Staff	3	26	-	78	-
Lieutenants	14	16	4	231	-
North of latitude 39:					
Lieutenant colonel	1	-	-	29	-
Majors	2	29	-	58	-
Captains	3	23	6	71	2
Staff	1	-	-	29	-
Lieutenants	12	18	4	222	-
South of latitude 40:					
Non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, servants, and washerwomen	250	1	4	375	-
North of latitude 40:					
Non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, servants, and washerwomen	366	1	5	594	3
Headquarters, Washington:					
Matron to hospital	1	-	-	1	4
Hospital	-	-	-	33	-
Armory	-	-	-	30	-
Mess-room	1	-	-	3	4
Offices of commandant, staff, and commissioned officer	5	7	-	35	-
Guard-room, &c., at the navy-yard	2	21	-	42	-
Norfolk, Va., and Pensacola:					
Commanding officers' offices	2	7	-	14	-
Guard-rooms	2	21	-	42	-
Hospitals	2	16	4	33	-
Mess-rooms	2	3	4	7	-
Philadelphia, New York, and Charlestown:					
Commanding officers' offices	3	8	-	24	-
Guard-rooms	3	24	-	72	-
Hospitals	3	18	4	55	4
Mess-rooms	3	4	-	12	-
Office of assistant quartermaster, Philadelphia	1	-	-	8	-
				2,209	7
Which, at \$7 per cord, is \$15,469 12.					

HEADQUARTERS MARINE CORPS, PAYMASTER'S OFFICE.

November 7, 1846.

SIR: Enclosed are triplicate estimates for the pay department of the marine corps for the fiscal year commencing 1st July, 1847, and ending 30th June, 1848.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. WALKER,

Paymaster Marine Corps.

Brevet Brig. Gen. A. HENDERSON,

Comm'd't U. S. Marine Corps, Headquarters.

[illegible]

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. W. WALKER, Paymaster, Boston Corps.

INSTRUMENTS OF THE MASSING CONFESSION, PAPERMAN'S OFFICE, NOV. 7, 1916.

Detailed estimate of pay and subsistence of officers, and pay of non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates of the Marine Corps of the United States, from July 1, 1847, to June 30, 1848, inclusive.

RANK AND GRADE.	PAY.				SUBSISTENCE.		Total.	Aggregate.
	Number.	Pay per month.	Number of servants at \$8 per month.	Number of servants at \$7 per month.	Total.	Number of rations per day, at 20 cts. pr. ration.	No. of extra or double rations, at 20 cts. pr. ration.	
Colonel commandant -	1	\$75	-	2	\$1,068 00	6	6	\$1,946 40
Lieutenant colonel -	1	60	-	2	888 00	5	5	1,620 00
Majors -	4	50	-	2	3,072 00	4	4	5,414 40
Adjutant and inspector -	1	60	2	-	912 00	4	-	1,204 00
Paymaster -	1	60	2	-	912 00	4	-	1,204 00
Quartermaster -	1	60	2	-	912 00	4	-	1,204 00
Assistant quartermaster -	1	50	1	-	696 00	4	-	968 00
Captains command'g posts and at sea -	5	50	-	1	3,420 00	4	4	6,340 00
Captains -	5	40	-	1	2,820 00	4	-	4,280 00
First lieutenants commanding guards at sea -	7	40	-	1	3,948 00	4	-	6,022 00
First lieutenants -	12	30	-	1	5,368 00	4	-	8,872 00
Second lieutenants -	20	25	-	1	7,680 00	4	-	13,620 00
Sergeant major -	1	17	-	-	204 00	-	-	204 00
Quartermaster's sergeant -	1	17	-	-	204 00	-	-	204 00
Drum and fife majors -	2	16	-	-	384 00	-	-	384 00
Orderly serg'ts of guards at sea -	34	16	-	-	6,528 00	-	-	6,528 00
Sergeants -	46	13	-	-	7,176 00	-	-	7,176 00
Corporals -	80	9	-	-	8,640 00	-	-	8,640 00
Drummers and fifers -	60	8	-	-	5,760 00	-	-	5,760 00
Privates -	1000	7	-	-	84,000 00	-	-	84,000 00
Hospital steward -	1	18	-	-	216 00	1	-	289 00
Clerks to colonel commd't, adjutant and inspector, and paymaster -	5	-	-	-	3,158 72	-	-	3,158 72
Additional rations to officers for 5 years' service -	-	-	-	-	-	160	-	11,712 00
Bounty for re-enlistment -	125	-	-	-	1,750 00	-	-	1,750 00
Two months' pay for unexpired time of former enlistment -	125	-	-	-	1,750 00	-	-	1,750 00
Two months' rations for unexpired time of former enlistment -	125	-	-	-	-	at 19 c.	-	1,448 75
Two months' clothing for unexpired time of former enlistment, at \$2 50 per month -	125	-	-	-	-	-	-	625 00
Officers' servants, at \$8 50 per month for clothing and rations -	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,936 00
Undrawn clothing -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,000 00
								199,280 27

Respectfully submitted.

GEO. W. WALKER, Paymaster Marine Corps.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE MARINE CORPS, Paymaster's Office, Nov. 7, 1846.

REPORT FROM THE PENSION OFFICE.

PENSION OFFICE,

November 5, 1846.

SIR: In conformity with the provisions of the 3d section of the act of Congress of the 10th of April, 1832, entitled "An act for the regulation of the navy and privateer pension and navy hospital funds," I have prepared, and herewith transmit, the following lists:

1. A list of persons who have been placed on the invalid pension list, in consequence of having been disabled while in the line of their duty in the United States navy.

2. A list of persons who draw pensions on account of wounds or other injuries received while serving on board of private armed vessels.

3. A list of widows of officers, seamen, and marines who were killed or died while in the United States navy, and who now draw pensions under the acts of June 30th, 1834, and June 15th, 1844, granting five years' pensions to widows in certain cases.

4. A list of widows whose pensions have been renewed for the term of five years, under the act passed on the 3d of March, 1845.

The foregoing lists contain the names of all persons now on the navy pension rolls. Since my last annual report, two widows have been admitted to the pension roll, whose pensions have already expired, viz: Louisa Ann Smith, widow of Lieut. John Smith, at \$25 per month, commencing on the 1st of September, 1842, and terminating on the 27th March, 1845; and Susanna Wynn, late Susanna Flann, widow of Michael Flann, seaman, at \$6 per month, commencing September 1st, 1842, and ending 9th June, 1845. Both these pensions were granted under the act of March 3d, 1845.

I enclose herewith an estimate of the amount of funds which will be required to pay invalid, privateer, and widows' pensions in the fiscal year ending on the 30th June, 1848.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. L. EDWARDS,

Commissioner of Pensions.

Hon. JOHN Y. MASON,
Secretary of the Navy.

Invalid Pensioners	3,155 75		3,155 75
Privateer Pensioners	1,750 00	120	11,710 00
Widows' Pensioners	1,750 00		1,750 00
Two months' pay for unexpired time of former enlistment	1,750 00		1,750 00
Two months' pay for unexpired time of former enlistment	1,400 75	1,400 75	1,400 75
Two months' pay for unexpired time of former enlistment, at \$2 50 per month	125		125 00
Salary of servants, at \$5 50 per month for cooking	6,930 00		6,930 00
Salary of servants, at \$5 50 per month for cooking	6,930 00		6,930 00
			121,280 27

GEO. W. WALLER, *Paymaster Marine Corps.*

Received at the Navy Office, November 7, 1846.

Alphabetical list of invalid navy pensioners, complete to the 3d of November, 1846.

Names of pensioners.	Rank.	Commence- ment of pen- sion.	Monthly pension.	Act of Congress under which allowed.
Samuel Abbott	Seaman	Mar. 1, 1815	\$5 00	April 23, 1800.
Zephaniah Allen	Marine	Mar. 1, 1801	3 00	do
George Adams	Quarter gunner	Dec. 31, 1836	5 62½	do
George Alexander	Ordinary seaman	July 19, 1814	8 00	do
William Adams	Seaman	July 25, 1838	3 00	do
Joseph Ashley	Ordinary seaman	Dec. 18, 1835	2 50	do
James Allcorn	Sailingmaster	Jan. 1, 1815	20 00	do
Robert Andrews	Quarter gunner	Aug. 1, 1829	4 50	do
Thomas Austin	Yeoman	Dec. 7, 1838	7 50	do
John Adams	Seaman	Feb. 17, 1836	6 00	do
Alexander Adams	Seaman	Oct. 6, 1812	3 00	do
Gabriel Anderson	Seaman	Aug. 19, 1835	1 50	do
John Anderson	Captain of hold	Oct. 21, 1841	1 87½	do
James Allen	Seaman	June 2, 1843	4 00	do
William Allen	Seaman	Jan. 1, 1839	5 00	March 1, 1843.
Samuel T. Anderson	Chaplain	July 1, 1844	20 00	April 23, 1800.
John Alexander	Ordinary seaman	Oct. 8, 1846	5 00	do
Frederick Aggers	Quarter gunner	Sept. 19, 1845	3 75	do
Nathan Burr	Quarter gunner	Dec. 30, 1814	4 50	do
Samuel Bryant	Seaman	Mar. 5, 1830	3 00	do
John Brown	Seaman	July 1, 1829	6 00	do
Peter Barnard	Ordinary seaman	Dec. 1, 1814	4 00	do
John Brannan	Seaman	June 28, 1815	5 00	do
John Beatty	Marine	June 1, 1830	4 00	do
Luke Brown	Seaman	July 5, 1834	3 00	do
John Bevins	Quarter gunner	Feb. 24, 1837	7 50	do
Isaac Bassett	Ordinary seaman	May 15, 1814	5 00	do
John Bostrom	Quarter gunner	May 30, 1834	3 00	do
Frederick Boyer	Serg't marine corps	Sept. 5, 1834	2 25	do
James Bird	Seaman	Nov. 7, 1828	6 00	do
John Burnham	Master's mate	Dec. 10, 1813	9 00	do
John Butler	Seaman	Nov. 22, 1815	5 00	do
John Berry	Master-at-arms	Mar. 18, 1835	4 50	do
John Brown, 4th	Seaman	Aug. 31, 1825	3 00	do
Edward Berry	Seaman	July 4, 1837	4 50	do
James Bantam	Ordinary seaman	July 5, 1833	4 00	do
James Bell	Seaman	Aug. 23, 1823	6 00	do
Godfrey Bowman	Seaman	Sept. 10, 1813	6 00	do
Jonathan Bulkley	Midshipman	June 17, 1834	9 00	do
Edward Barker	Marine	May 18, 1836	3 50	do
John Baxter	Seaman	Feb. 28, 1819	6 00	do
Peter Borge	Captain's steward	May 19, 1834	6 00	do
John Brumley	Seaman	Sept. 1, 1826	6 00	do
William Barker	Marine	July 1, 1802	6 00	do
William Baggs	Marine	Mar. 1, 1814	3 00	do
George Boyle	Seaman	Nov. 21, 1837	4 00	do
John Bruce	Quarter gunner	Nov. 1, 1826	9 00	do
William Bain	Quarter gunner	Oct. 22, 1833	3 50	do
David C. Bunnell	Seaman	April 27, 1813	3 00	do
Thomas Bowden	Quartermaster	Dec. 7, 1837	4 00	do
Henry S. Baker	Seaman	Dec. 11, 1838	4 50	do
Robert Berry	Seaman	June 22, 1829	6 00	do
Joseph Barrett	Quarter gunner	April 17, 1813	9 00	do
John Bennett	Seaman	Dec. 14, 1814	6 00	do
James Blake	Ordinary seaman	July 26, 1822	5 00	do
Alfred Batts	Ordinary seaman	Oct. 24, 1833	5 00	do
George Bennett	Ordinary seaman	Sept. 16, 1839	2 50	do
Lemuel Bryant	Ordinary seaman	Aug. 1, 1814	8 00	do
Samuel Bosworth	Seaman	July 3, 1823	6 00	do
James Barker	Quartermaster	April 20, 1846	8 00	do

Alphabetical list of invalid navy pensioners—Continued.

Names of pensioners.	Rank.	Commence- ment of pen- sion.	Monthly pension.	Act of Congress under which allowed.
Thomas Bartlett	Seaman	Nov. 24, 1834	\$6 00	April 23, 1800.
Edmund Brett	Marine	June 12, 1815	3 00	do
Robert Butler	Quarter gunner	April 30, 1835	3 75	do
Robert Blair	Seaman	Jan. 1, 1832	6 00	do
Samuel Butler	Quarter gunner	Aug. 28, 1815	8 00	do
Thomas Buchanan	Marine	June 4, 1829	3 00	do
John Benson	Cook	Jan. 20, 1814	9 00	do
Thomas Butler	Captain foretop	Aug. 11, 1844	5 62½	do
Patrick Byrnes	Private marine corps	May 6, 1843	2 62½	do
John Burns	Ordinary seaman	Oct. 29, 1844	5 00	do
Ebenezer Ballard	Seaman	Jan. 1, 1846	8 00	Aug. 6, 1846.
John Brady	Seaman	June 8, 1846	6 00	April 23, 1800.
William Bent	Quartermaster	May 15, 1844	4 00	do
John W. Baker	Seaman	Sept. 26, 1845	3 00	do
Thomas J. Clark	Carpenter's mate	April 27, 1839	2 37½	do
Horace Carter	Landsman	Feb. 26, 1837	2 00	do
John Clark	Boatswain's mate	Jan. 15, 1838	7 12½	do
Robert Carson	Ordinary seaman	June 26, 1821	5 00	do
Leonard Chase	Ordinary seaman	Aug. 1, 1828	5 00	do
John Clements	Seaman	Dec. 29, 1812	6 00	do
Michael Collins	Seaman	April 22, 1834	4 50	do
Abraham Caswell	Ordinary seaman	Sept. 30, 1838	2 50	do
Daniel H. Cole	Marine	Dec. 27, 1833	3 00	do
William Cook	Cabin cook	June 30, 1836	4 50	do
James Cole	Seaman	May 1, 1823	5 00	do
John Conklin	Seaman	Dec. 31, 1837	3 00	do
David Christie	Marine	Jan. 1, 1811	4 00	do
Enos B. Childs	Midshipman	April 2, 1823	9 50	do
Nathaniel Covill	Quarter gunner	Jan. 1, 1832	9 00	do
Nathaniel Chapman	Quarter gunner	June 10, 1815	9 00	do
George Cornell	Carpenter's mate	Sept. 10, 1813	9 00	do
John C. Champlin	Seaman	May 21, 1831	6 00	do
John Clark	Seaman	May 31, 1825	3 00	do
Thomas R. Clark	Ordinary seaman	Feb. 18, 1823	3 75	do
John Cole	Ordinary seaman	Feb. 6, 1832	5 00	do
Edward Cardevan	Seaman	Feb. 28, 1836	3 00	do
Francis Covenhoven	Ordinary seaman	June 22, 1807	3 75	do
Robert Cathcart	Seaman	Sept. 20, 1816	6 25	do
John Collins	Seaman	Feb. 9, 1813	6 00	do
George Coomes	Seaman	July 1, 1825	8 00	do
William Cantrill	Marine	April 8, 1830	2 00	do
Edward Carr	Seaman	May 13, 1835	6 00	do
William Clark	Ordinary seaman	Aug. 29, 1842	5 00	do
John Conklin	Ordinary seaman	Aug. 8, 1840	5 00	do
John Carrick	Landsman	Sept. 16, 1842	4 00	do
John Collins	Seaman	Feb. 28, 1839	3 00	do
William Chappell	Boatswain's mate	June 7, 1843	9 50	do
Thomas Cummins	Ordinary seaman	July 12, 1813	5 00	do
James Cummings	Ordinary seaman	May 16, 1844	2 50	do
John Clar	Prof. of mathematics	July 31, 1845	20 00	do
William Dunbar	Seaman	May 31, 1840	4 50	do
Richard Dunn	Seaman	Jan. 1, 1829	6 00	do
James Dixon	Seaman	Nov. 11, 1835	3 00	do
Daniel Danvers	Marine	Oct. 22, 1835	3 00	do
Stillman Dodge	Ordinary seaman	May 1, 1831	3 33½	do
Timothy Donegan	Ordinary seaman	April 27, 1837	2 50	do
William Dunn	Gunner	Oct. 8, 1835	10 00	do
Joseph Dalrymple	Seaman	Feb. 24, 1814	4 50	do
Owen Deddolph	Gunner	June 25, 1814	5 00	do
Matthias Douglass	Seaman	April 23, 1814	10 00	do
James Dunham	Gunner	July 4, 1828	5 00	do

Alphabetical list of invalid navy pensioners—Continued.

Names of pensioners.	Rank.	Commence- ment of pen- sion.	Monthly pension.	Act of Congress under which allowed.
John Daniels	Quartermaster	Sept. 7, 1816	\$9 00	April 23, 1800.
John Dunn	Marine	July 1, 1818	3 00	do
John Davidson	Lieutenant	Mar. 1, 1801	20 00	do
Samuel Daykin	Marine	Oct. 22, 1834	3 00	do
John Diragen	Seaman	Dec. 22, 1815	5 00	do
James Darley	Ordinary seaman	Mar. 1, 1838	5 00	do
William Darrington	Yeoman	Oct. 18, 1841	3 75	do
Jesse D. Davis	Ordinary seaman	Sept. 2, 1843	5 00	do
James Duffy	Seaman	Dec. 1, 1842	2 50	Feb. 13, 1845.
Joseph Dumell	Quartermaster	May 10, 1845	3 00	April 23, 1800.
Benjamin F. Darling	First class apprentice	Oct. 22, 1844	2 00	do
Edwin J. Dodge	Seaman	May 18, 1846	3 00	do
John Duncan	Landsman	April 6, 1846	4 00	do
Thomas Edwards	Quartermaster	Jan. 1, 1823	9 00	do
Standish F. Edwards	Seaman	May 11, 1837	3 00	do
Francis Elliott	Marine	April 20, 1838	3 50	do
Ebenezer Evans	Seaman	Mar. 2, 1813	6 00	do
Jesse Elam	Marine	Aug. 1, 1828	6 00	do
William Evans	Marine	May 1, 1827	3 00	do
Abner Enos	Master's mate	June 4, 1830	6 00	do
Gardner Edmonds	Ordinary seaman	June 4, 1814	5 00	do
James Eddo	Captain forecastle	Jan. 16, 1835	1 75	do
Thomas English	Ordinary seaman	May 14, 1832	5 00	do
George Edwards	First class boy	May 21, 1837	4 00	do
Henry Edgar	Boatswain's mate	Sept. 19, 1843	9 50	do
Nicholas F. Farrell	Marine	May 10, 1830	3 00	do
William Farrell	Seaman	June 4, 1829	6 00	do
Alfred Fisher	Seaman	May 15, 1835	5 00	do
Warren Fogg	Marine	June 1, 1813	87 1/2	do
Jack Flood	Seaman	July 7, 1837	6 00	do
Andrew W. Fleming	Seaman	Dec. 20, 1839	4 50	do
Robert Forsaith	Marine	May 18, 1799	3 00	do
William Flagg	Lieutenant	Oct. 31, 1800	18 75	do
John Fallerhee	Landsman	Aug. 1, 1827	4 00	do
George Fitzgerald	Seaman	Oct. 11, 1838	2 00	do
Michael Fitzpatrick	Master-at-arms	June 4, 1829	9 00	do
Moses French	Seaman	Ap'l 14, 1834	6 00	do
Peter Foley	Marine	June 27, 1837	3 00	do
William Fitzgerald	Seaman	Dec. 31, 1836	6 00	do
John Falvey	Seaman	Aug. 29, 1842	3 00	do
Henry Fry	Purser	Jan. 1, 1838	20 00	Aug. 29, 1842.
George Fields	Gunner's mate	Jan. 28, 1841	4 75	April 23, 1800.
L. C. F. Fatio	Midshipman	Mar. 25, 1825	2 37 1/2	do
Benjamin Franklin	Seaman	Jan. 1, 1840	6 00	June 1, 1842.
James Frazier	Seaman	Mar. 19, 1844	6 00	April 23, 1800.
Robert Finney	Ordinary seaman	Oct. 21, 1844	3 75	do
Louis Francis	Ordinary seaman	July 14, 1846	3 75	do
Augustus Finn	Landsman	May 31, 1845	4 00	do
James Farragut	Ordinary seaman	Jan. 8, 1846	3 75	do
William Flick	Captain of the hold	May 10, 1845	3 75	do
William M. Goodshall	Seaman	July 15, 1825	6 00	do
Chester Goodell	Ordinary seaman	Dec. 12, 1834	3 00	do
James Good	Seaman	Jan. 1, 1829	12 00	do
Anthony Gerome	Seaman	Jan. 1, 1832	6 00	do
William Gregory	Marine	May 28, 1830	4 00	do
Samuel H. Green	Quartermaster	Jan. 1, 1819	9 00	do
John Geyer	Seaman	April 6, 1815	6 00	April 2, 1816.
Daniel Gardner	Ordinary seaman	Mar. 28, 1814	2 50	April 23, 1800.
John Grant	Seaman	May 20, 1813	6 00	do
William Gunnison	Ordinary seaman	Nov. 24, 1833	5 00	do
James Glass	Serg't marine corps	Oct. 24, 1836	3 25	do

Alphabetical list of invalid navy pensioners—Continued.

Names of pensioners.	Rank.	Commence- ment of pen- sion.	Monthly pension.	Act of Congress under which allowed.
James Grant	Seaman - -	April 9, 1829	\$8 00	April 23, 1800.
John Granso	Captain main top -	Mar. 3, 1838	3 50	do
Peter Green -	Seaman - -	April 3, 1827	5 00	do
William Gillon	Seaman - -	Jan. 1, 1832	6 00	do
Jeremiah Gardaer	Ordinary seaman -	Jan. 14, 1818	5 00	do
Richard Gilbody	Ordinary seaman -	Jan. 14, 1826	4 00	do
Amaziah Goodwin	Seaman - -	Jan. 1, 1840	6 00	do
Joseph H. Goodwin	Seaman - -	Nov. 13, 1813	6 00	do
William Gebhardt	Seaman - -	Oct. 14, 1844	6 00	do
John Grant -	Ordinary seaman -	July 1, 1831	4 00	do
John A. Golding	Serg't marine corps	Nov. 6, 1845	6 50	do
James Hatch	Quarter gunner -	July 1, 1814	12 00	do
William Herringbrook	Seaman - -	Feb. 18, 1814	6 00	do
John Hogan -	Seaman - -	Mar. 4, 1830	3 00	do
John J. Hardy	Seaman - -	June 25, 1813	6 00	do
John Harris -	Quarter gunner -	Aug. 1, 1827	4 50	do
John Hussey	Ordinary seaman -	Jan. 1, 1832	5 00	do
Simon Hillman	Ordinary seaman -	July 3, 1815	4 00	do
Elijah L. Harris	Marine - -	Sept. 25, 1833	3 00	do
John Hamilton	Seaman - -	May 1, 1827	6 00	do
John Hoxie -	Seaman - -	Aug. 15, 1800	8 50	do
Samuel F. Holbrook	Carpenter - -	Sept. 30, 1820	5 00	do
Isaac Harding	Seaman - -	May 9, 1834	5 00	do
Garret Hendricks	Seaman - -	Aug. 9, 1834	6 00	do
Uriah Hanscomb	Ordinary seaman -	Oct. 16, 1799	6 00	do
John Hall -	Quartermaster -	Oct. 20, 1830	4 00	do
Roswell Hale	Ordinary seaman -	Dec. 25, 1819	5 00	do
Thomas Huntley	Seaman - -	Aug. 31, 1837	3 00	do
Ephraim Hathaway	Landsman - -	June 15, 1838	4 00	do
Alexander Hamilton	Boatswain's mate -	May 31, 1838	7 12½	do
William Hamilton	Seaman - -	July 1, 1829	6 00	do
Joshua Howell	Ordinary seaman -	June 30, 1836	5 00	do
Elias Hughes	Ordinary seaman -	Aug. 28, 1837	5 00	do
Robert Hazlett	Musician m. corps -	Dec. 12, 1836	2 00	do
Henry Hampton	Ordinary seaman -	June 14, 1840	1 66½	do
John Hamilton	Seaman - -	Oct. 5, 1837	6 00	do
William Hampson	Marine - -	Aug. 29, 1842	2 62½	do
Martin Higgins	Coal heaver - -	Dec. 14, 1842	2 50	do
Charles Hays	Seaman - -	July 17, 1843	4 50	do
Samuel Hatton	Sailmaker's mate -	Jan. 3, 1845	4 75	do
Henry H. Holm, alias Chas. Holm -	Ordinary seaman -	Aug. 16, 1845	2 50	do
John Henry -	Ordinary seaman -	July 3, 1845	2 50	do
Michael Johnson	Seaman - -	Jan. 31, 1812	3 00	do
David Jenkins	Seaman - -	Aug. 1, 1828	6 00	do
Richworth Jordan	Seaman - -	Mar. 15, 1836	6 00	do
Gilbert Jones	Ordinary seaman -	June 30, 1815	2 50	do
James Jackson	Seaman - -	Mar. 4, 1816	5 00	do
William Jones	Boy - -	Aug. 24, 1814	2 25	do
Thomas Irwin	Private m. corps -	Jan. 31, 1837	1 75	March 3, 1837.
Lewis Jones -	Seaman - -	Oct. 27, 1835	6 00	April 23, 1800.
John Joyce -	Ordinary seaman -	Aug. 30, 1839	3 75	do
Ichabod Jackson	Seaman - -	Jan. 25, 1837	4 50	do
John Johnson	Seaman - -	Mar. 28, 1814	6 00	do
Joseph Jackson	Cook - -	Oct. 29, 1839	4 50	do
Joseph Jennett	Captain of mizen top	June 12, 1838	2 33½	do
Thomas Jackson, 2d	Quartermaster -	June 1, 1813	9 00	do
Sylvester Jameson	Seaman - -	Aug. 1, 1828	6 00	do
Edward Ingram	Boatswain - -	April 1, 1831	5 00	do
James Jeffers	Ordinary seaman -	Dec. 7, 1805	6 00	do
Henry Jackson	Captain of foretop -	Sept. 20, 1836	3 75	do

Alphabetical list of invalid navy pensioners—Continued.

Names of pensioners.	Rank.	Commence- ment of pen- sion.	Monthly pension.	Act of Congress under which allowed.
Henry Irwin	Marine	Feb. 20, 1837	\$1 75	April 23, 1800.
John Jones	Seaman	Sept. 16, 1842	3 00	do
Jacob Johnson	Quarter gunner	Nov. 22, 1843	3 75	do
James Jones	Seaman	Ap'l 20, 1844	6 00	do
John Johnson	Seaman	May 9, 1845	6 00	do
John Johnson, 3d	Seaman	Mar. 21, 1845	6 00	do
James Jones, 2d	Seaman	Sept. 18, 1845	6 00	do
Nicholas Kline	Sergeant m. corps	Jan. 1, 1832	5 00	do
William C. Keene	Master-at-arms	Sept. 10, 1813	9 00	do
Daniel Kleiss	Ordinary seaman	May 6, 1829	5 00	do
Andrew Key	Boatswain's mate	July 9, 1839	19 00	do
James Kelly	Marine	Aug. 24, 1814	4 50	do
John Kiggan	Ordinary seaman	Ap'l 30, 1838	2 50	do
John Kenney	Quarter gunner	July 1, 1825	4 50	do
George Kensinger	Master-at-arms	May 22, 1819	9 00	do
Thomas Kelly	Seaman	Ap'l 25, 1815	4 00	do
Joseph Kelly	Seaman	Oct. 31, 1835	4 50	do
John Keegan	Quartermaster	Mar. 27, 1830	6 00	do
John F. Kidder	An apprentice	Mar. 1, 1842	1 75	do
John Luscomb	Ordinary seaman	Jan. 15, 1838	2 50	do
John Lang	Seaman	July 27, 1837	6 00	do
Edward Libbis	Ordinary seaman	June 11, 1836	1 66	do
John Lewis	Boatswain's mate	Jan. 1, 1832	9 00	do
John Lovely	Seaman	Ap'l 23, 1835	6 00	do
James Lloyd	Marine	April 5, 1834	2 00	do
Isaac Langley	Ordinary seaman	Dec. 1, 1814	5 00	do
John Lloyd	Marine	June 8, 1819	3 00	do
John Lagrange	Seaman	Nov. 30, 1834	4 50	do
Robert Lewis	Steward	Sept. 5, 1830	6 75	do
Richard Lee	Quartermaster	July 1, 1820	6 00	do
Timothy Lane	Cook	Mar. 25, 1816	8 00	do
Peter Lewis	Ordinary seaman	July 30, 1837	5 00	do
John Leonard	Seaman	July 1, 1829	9 00	do
John G. Lanman	Quarter gunner	June 30, 1836	7 50	do
John Lynch	Quartermaster	Dec. 7, 1838	18 00	do
Nathaniel Lord	Quartermaster	Feb. 26, 1843	4 50	do
James Low	Seaman	Jan. 1, 1846	6 00	Aug. 4, 1846.
Thomas Locusson	Ordinary seaman	Sept. 4, 1846	3 75	April 23, 1800.
James Lewis	Hospital steward	Dec. 2, 1845	9 00	do
Edward Martin	Seaman	Mar. 3, 1837	3 00	do
Jacob Marks	Marine	June 30, 1810	43	do
Richard Merchant	Marine	June 30, 1824	1 75	do
James Mount	Serg't marine corps	June 7, 1837	4 87	do
James Moses	Purser's steward	Ap'l 23, 1816	9 00	do
Joseph Marks	Seaman	May 1, 1827	6 00	do
Edward Myers	Seaman	May 27, 1837	3 00	do
Thomas Murdoch	Seaman	June 30, 1836	6 00	do
William McKeever	Ordinary seaman	Oct. 14, 1835	2 50	do
John Munroe	Seaman	July 22, 1835	4 50	do
James McDonald	Corp'l marine corps	Dec. 31, 1814	2 25	do
John Meigs	Seaman	July 1, 1819	10 00	do
John McGarr	Steward	Nov. 11, 1832	4 50	do
Archibald Moffatt	Ordinary seaman	June 1, 1832	5 00	do
Enoch M. Miley	Quarter gunner	Mar. 25, 1814	8 00	do
Peter McMahon	Ordinary seaman	Nov. 2, 1807	6 00	do
Samuel Meade	Seaman	Oct. 19, 1837	3 00	do
Andrew Mattison	Seaman	Sept. 10, 1813	5 00	do
Patrick Murphy	Ordinary seaman	Oct. 19, 1836	5 00	do
Giles Manchester	Ordinary seaman	May 1, 1827	5 00	do
James Merrill	Ordinary seaman	Oct. 23, 1819	5 00	do
Colton Murray	Boatswain's mate	Aug. 1, 1831	9 00	do

Alphabetical list of invalid navy pensioners—Continued.

Names of pensioners. allowed.	Rank.	Commence- ment of pen- sion.	Monthly pension.	Act of Congress under which allowed.
John McMahon	Ordinary seaman	July 9, 1836	\$5 00	April 23, 1800.
George Marshall	Gunner	Mar. 31, 1825	2 50	do
Matthias McGill	Seaman	May 28, 1814	8 00	do
John Myrick	Gunner	Aug. 7, 1837	5 00	do
John Metzger	Seaman	Feb. 26, 1839	3 00	do
John Moore	Seaman	Jan. 9, 1838	4 50	do
James McDonald	Seaman	Dec. 31, 1826	3 00	do
John Malprine	Landsman	Feb. 1, 1839	3 00	do
Patrick McLaughlin	Ordinary seaman	Nov. 1, 1815	5 00	do
John Myers	Seaman	Nov. 1, 1828	6 00	do
Samuel McIsaacs	Boy	July 30, 1814	5 00	do
William Moran	Seaman	Dec. 5, 1815	6 00	do
Enos Marks	Ordinary seaman	Feb. 16, 1815	5 00	do
John H. McNeale	Seaman	June 1, 1832	3 00	do
John Mitchell	Quartermaster	June 11, 1832	8 00	do
Matthew McMurray	Seaman	Sept. 1, 1827	6 00	do
Thomas Miller	Seaman	Oct. 23, 1829	4 00	do
John Moore	Seaman	Dec. 4, 1817	6 00	do
William Middleton	Seaman	Jan. 1, 1837	8 00	do
Henry J. Mercier	Ordinary seaman	May 20, 1837	1 25	do
John McLaughlin	Quarter gunner	Oct. 3, 1842	7 50	do
Joseph Millet	Boatswain's mate	July 20, 1813	4 75	do
William McCann	Ordinary seaman	July 9, 1814	5 00	do
James Mitchell	Seaman	June 12, 1844	3 00	do
John Murray	1st class boy	Aug. 16, 1845	87 1/2	do
Daniel McKeever	Seaman	Dec. 10, 1844	3 00	do
Augustus Myers	Seaman	Oct. 14, 1844	3 00	do
John McKenzie	Seaman	Oct. 4, 1844	3 00	do
John A. McDowell	Seaman	Mar. 19, 1845	6 00	do
Charles Mear, alias Myers	Landsman	Dec. 11, 1845	2 00	do
John McMullen	Ordinary seaman	Dec. 8, 1845	5 00	do
James Nickerson	Seaman	Jan. 15, 1815	6 00	do
James Nagle	Seaman	June 30, 1834	5 00	do
John F. Noyer	Marine	July 1, 1826	5 00	do
John Nugent	Seaman	Aug. 14, 1813	6 00	do
Francis B. Nichols	Midshipman	June 1, 1818	4 75	do
William Napier	Corp'l marine corps	July 1, 1826	4 00	do
David Newbury	Ordinary seaman	Apr. 15, 1836	2 00	do
William Newton	Ordinary seaman	Sept. 11, 1814	1 25	do
John Neilson	Quarter gunner	Jan. 1, 1832	9 00	do
John Nicholson	Ordinary seaman	Aug. 30, 1842	5 00	do
Josiah Needham	Quarter gunner	May 4, 1842	7 50	do
John Nelson	Seaman	July 8, 1845	4 80	do
Samuel Odiorne, jr.	Seaman	Dec. 24, 1825	6 00	do
Isaac Omans	Seaman	June 26, 1821	6 00	do
Patrick O'Malley	Ordinary seaman	Oct. 10, 1842	2 50	do
John Oatman	Landsman	April 3, 1844	4 00	do
Stephen Phyfer	Ordinary seaman	April 4, 1825	7 00	do
Peter Pierson	Seaman	Mar. 20, 1836	6 00	do
James Perry	Ship's corporal	Sept. 1, 1827	9 00	do
William Perry	Seaman	April 9, 1825	6 00	do
Charles Pasture	Seaman	Mar. 4, 1815	5 00	do
Neal Patterson	Seaman	July 1, 1820	8 00	do
John Peterson	Ordinary seaman	Sept. 10, 1813	5 00	do
Edward Power	Ordinary seaman	May 27, 1834	5 00	do
Henry Powell	Seaman	Feb. 10, 1840	3 00	do
Usher Parsons	Surgeon	Feb. 7, 1816	12 50	do
Thomas B. Parsons	Seaman	Sept. 1, 1808	9 00	do
Payne Perry	Seaman	April 6, 1815	6 00	April 2, 1816.
Joseph Peck	Seaman	Oct. 19, 1836	2 50	April 23, 1800.
Charles Perry	Seaman	Nov. 30, 1837	4 50	do

Alphabetical list of invalid navy pensioners—Continued.

Names of pensioners.	Rank.	Commence- ment of pen- sion.	Monthly pension.	Act of Congress under which allowed.
John Price -	Seaman -	May 11, 1835	\$6 00	April 23, 1800.
John Piner -	Ordinary seaman -	Nov. 6, 1828	5 00	do
Daniel Peck -	Seaman -	July 1, 1829	6 00	do
John Price -	Seaman -	Aug. 30, 1842	6 00	do
Richard Parker -	Seaman -	July 31, 1842	6 00	do
Nathaniel Phillips -	Ordinary seaman -	Jan. 1, 1845	4 00	do
Thomas Peerson -	Seaman -	Mar. 25, 1846	3 00	do
David Quill -	Quartermaster -	Feb. 20, 1815	5 00	do
Henry Quinnell -	Seaman -	Sept. 26, 1845	2 00	do
John Randall -	Marine -	Sept. 2, 1805	3 00	do
John Roberts -	Seaman -	June 1, 1813	3 00	do
John Robinson -	Master's mate -	Jan. 31, 1814	1 25	do
James Reid -	Ordinary seaman -	Jan. 14, 1838	5 00	do
Thomas Ritchie -	Seaman -	May 14, 1839	3 00	do
James Roberts -	Quarter gunner -	Apr. 14, 1832	1 87½	do
Jasper Read -	Seaman -	Mar. 28, 1814	3 00	do
John Rogers -	Captain's yeoman -	May 18, 1832	4 50	do
John Romeo -	Ordinary seaman -	April 6, 1838	5 00	do
John Revel -	Ordinary seaman -	Aug. 20, 1833	2 50	do
Burnet Ragan -	Landsman -	June 6, 1838	2 00	do
James Rankin -	Seaman -	June 8, 1839	4 50	do
James Rogers -	Sailingmaster -	July 27, 1815	15 00	do
James C. Reed -	Ordinary seaman -	May 5, 1837	2 50	do
Alonzo Rowley -	Ordinary seaman -	Mar. 15, 1836	5 00	do
Edward Ross -	Boy -	Jan. 1, 1827	3 00	do
Edward Rowland -	Ordinary seaman -	Sept. 11, 1814	5 00	do
Rosnanti Rhodes -	Seaman -	Dec. 5, 1815	6 00	do
Samuel Riddle -	Seaman -	June 30, 1836	3 00	do
B. S. Randolph -	Midshipman -	Oct. 7, 1815	6 00	do
Daniel Riggs -	Ordinary seaman -	May 18, 1836	3 75	do
Samuel Rose -	Seaman -	May 24, 1836	4 50	do
Nathan Rolfe -	Seaman -	Dec. 14, 1813	6 00	do
John Rice -	Seaman -	July 19, 1830	6 00	do
William Robinson -	Marine -	June 15, 1817	6 00	do
John Riley -	Marine -	July 1, 1831	3 00	do
John Richards -	Quarter gunner -	Oct. 20, 1829	9 00	do
Benjamin Richardson -	Master's mate -	Oct. 8, 1829	10 00	do
John Richmond -	Marine -	July 31, 1816	1 75	do
Stephen B. Roath -	Gunner's mate -	Aug. 22, 1842	4 75	do
Robert Ramsey -	Steward -	Dec. 30, 1837	5 00	March 3, 1843.
Lewis Reinburg -	Private m. corps -	Jan. 28, 1843	1 75	April 23, 1800.
John Reddington -	Armorer -	Jan. 30, 1843	4 50	do
Michael Romaine -	Seaman -	Jan. 20, 1845	3 00	do
John Robinson -	Captain forecassle -	April 2, 1845	9 00	do
Edward Rundlett -	Private marine corps -	July 29, 1845	2 62½	do
Charles Rugg -	Private marine corps -	July 3, 1845	3 50	do
John W. Ross -	Seaman -	June 8, 1846	6 00	do
Nathaniel Staples -	Seaman -	May 1, 1833	3 00	do
Patrick Scanton -	Ordinary seaman -	Jan. 1, 1810	6 00	do
Benjamin Stevens -	Master's mate -	June 27, 1814	10 00	do
Stephen Simpson -	Marine -	Nov. 16, 1835	3 50	do
William Smith -	Ordinary seaman -	June 1, 1827	5 00	do
Eli Stewart -	Master's mate -	May 20, 1814	7 00	do
Harmon Sutton -	Seaman -	July 1, 1829	3 00	do
Thomas J. Still -	Marine -	Jan. 1, 1832	3 00	do
Charles Sheeter -	Boatswain's mate -	Nov. 1, 1832	6 00	do
Thomas Smith -	Seaman -	April 5, 1839	2 00	do
Joseph Smith -	Boatswain -	Dec. 31, 1837	5 00	do
Alfred Smith -	Ordinary seaman -	Sept. 27, 1837	2 50	do
John Stevens -	Quartermaster -	May 21, 1831	4 50	do
Jeremiah Sullivan -	Seaman -	June 30, 1837	6 00	do

Alphabetical list of invalid navy pensioners—Continued.

Names of pensioners.	Rank.	Commence- ment of pen- sion.	Monthly pension.	Act of Congress under which allowed.
Thomas Smith -	Boatswain -	April 6, 1815	\$20 00	April 2, 1816.
Aaron Smith -	Ordinary seaman -	Aug. 1, 1828	2 50	April 23, 1800.
William Stockdale -	Marine -	July 26, 1816	6 00	do
William Smart -	Ordinary seaman -	July 1, 1829	5 00	do
John Smith -	Seaman -	Aug. 31, 1834	3 00	do
James Smith -	Ordinary seaman -	Dec. 2, 1837	2 50	do
James Shanklin -	Ordinary seaman -	June 1, 1813	2 50	do
Robert Speddin -	Lieutenant -	Dec. 5, 1823	25 00	do
William Smith -	Serg't marine corps	Jan. 7, 1841	6 50	March 3, 1837.
John Strain -	Seaman -	Feb. 28, 1837	4 50	April 23, 1800.
James Spiers -	Ordinary seaman -	May 5, 1837	3 75	do
John Smith -	Boatswain -	Dec. 31, 1827	5 00	do
John Scriver -	Seaman -	Apr. 10, 1811	5 00	do
John Schrouder -	Seaman -	June 29, 1819	6 00	do
Otis Sage -	Corp'l marine corps	Nov. 16, 1845	4 50	do
Samuel Spooner -	Ordinary seaman -	Oct. 15, 1838	1 66½	do
Jonas A. Stone -	Seaman -	April 4, 1829	9 00	do
Alexander Smith -	Seaman -	July 26, 1836	3 00	do
Thomas Stallings -	Ordinary seaman -	Nov. 7, 1826	2 50	do
Leonard Stevens -	Serg't marine corps	Jan. 27, 1837	3 25	do
R. S. Suter -	Midshipman -	Dec. 16, 1814	9 50	do
James Stockwell -	Seaman -	Feb. 28, 1829	4 50	do
Charles Smith, 3d -	Seaman -	Aug. 19, 1841	3 00	do
Frederick Smith -	Captain forecandle -	June 14, 1842	7 00	do
Russell Smith -	Carpenter's mate -	Aug. 2, 1842	7 12½	do
Charles Staunton -	Boatswain's mate -	Feb. 19, 1838	9 50	do
Samuel Stevens -	Seaman -	Aug. 15, 1843	1 50	do
Nehemiah Shockley -	Seaman -	Sept. 18, 1843	6 00	do
Thomas Smith -	Ordinary seaman -	Jan. 23, 1843	3 33½	do
James Seawell -	Seaman -	Aug. 31, 1843	4 50	do
Isaac Swann -	Ordinary seaman -	Aug. 12, 1843	2 50	do
John B. Smith -	Seaman -	May 13, 1844	6 00	do
Charles Stewart -	Gunner's mate -	Apr'l 30, 1844	9 50	do
Reuben Sharp, alias Robert Gray -	Quarter gunner -	Jan. 13, 1845	5 62½	do
Edward Smith -	Ordinary seaman -	Feb. 25, 1845	2 50	do
Lewis Thomas -	Marine -	May 11, 1839	2 66½	do
John Tarlton -	Ordinary seaman -	May 8, 1833	4 00	do
James Turnbull -	Ordinary seaman -	April 6, 1815	5 00	April 2, 1816.
Owen Taylor -	Seaman -	Aug. 19, 1812	6 00	April 23, 1800.
Thomas Tindley -	Seaman -	April 6, 1815	3 00	April 2, 1816.
John Taylor -	Quartermaster -	May 31, 1839	8 00	April 23, 1800.
Jacob Tonkins -	Marine -	May 31, 1840	3 50	do
Samuel Taylor -	Ordinary seaman -	Nov. 30, 1839	5 00	March 3, 1837.
George Tunstall -	Seaman -	Apr. 14, 1836	3 00	April 23, 1800.
Isaac Thomas -	Marine -	Oct. 30, 1826	6 00	do
William Thompson -	Ordinary seaman -	May 20, 1826	7 50	do
James Thompson -	Seaman -	June 30, 1836	6 00	do
Julius Terry -	Ordinary seaman -	Aug. 31, 1812	5 00	do
James Tull -	Serg't marine corps	June 29, 1816	5 00	do
Henry Townsend -	Ordinary seaman -	Dec. 18, 1814	5 00	do
David Thomas -	Marine -	Jan. 1, 1806	3 00	do
Philip Tulley -	Seaman -	Jan. 10, 1816	6 00	do
Peter Tooley -	Marine -	Jan. 27, 1837	3 50	do
George Turry -	Boatswain -	Aug. 9, 1839	3 33½	do
John Thompson -	Quartermaster -	May 23, 1844	2 00	do
George Taylor -	1st class boy -	Jan. 22, 1844	3 50	do
John Tollom -	Seaman -	May 14, 1845	3 00	do
James Thomas -	Quartermaster -	Dec. 12, 1844	6 00	do
William Taylor -	Ordinary seaman -	Feb. 27, 1845	3 75	do
William Taylor -	Seaman -	April 8, 1846	6 00	do

Alphabetical list of invalid navy pensioners—Continued.

Names of pensioners.	Rank.	Commence- ment of pen- sion.	Monthly pension.	Act of Congress under which allowed.
Benjamin Underwood	Ordinary seaman	Ap'l 24, 1815	\$5 00	April 23, 1800.
George Upham	Marine	July 12, 1816	3 00	do
John Underwood	Carpenter's mate	Aug. 16, 1844	9 50	do
Gabriel Van Horne	Marine	Dec. 23, 1837	3 50	do
William Venable	Boat'swain's mate	May 2, 1834	4 75	do
John S. Vincent	Captain of the hold	April 5, 1843	1 75	do
Edward Verry	Ordinary seaman	June 22, 1842	5 00	do
William Whitney	Seaman	Nov. 1, 1818	8 00	do
John A. Webster	Sailingmaster	Sept. 13, 1814	20 00	June 30, 1834.
Peter Woodbury	Quartermaster	Mar. 18, 1813	9 00	April 23, 1800.
Robert Woods	Seaman	Dec. 31, 1836	3 00	do
Charles W. White	Ordinary seaman	Feb. 17, 1837	5 00	do
Reuben Wright	Carpenter's mate	Aug. 30, 1814	8 00	do
Caleb J. Wiggins	Ordinary seaman	May 23, 1814	3 00	do
Henry R. Williams	Yeoman	Aug. 2, 1840	7 50	March 3, 1837.
John Williams	Seaman	July 1, 1818	6 00	April 23, 1800.
Joseph Ward	Seaman	July 1, 1818	6 00	do
William Williams	Marine	July 9, 1838	3 50	do
William S. Welsh	Seaman	May 1, 1827	6 00	do
James Wilson	Quartermaster	July 1, 1817	9 00	do
James B. Wright	Quartermaster	May 1, 1831	9 00	do
Charles Weeks	Seaman	Feb. 23, 1830	6 00	do
Francis Williams	Landsman	Jan. 15, 1838	1 00	do
George Wiley	Seaman	Mar. 1, 1837	3 00	do
John Waters	Seaman	Sept. 30, 1838	3 00	do
James Woodhouse	Seaman	Mar. 17, 1836	6 00	do
George Wilson	Seaman	Mar. 23, 1838	6 00	do
George Williams	Captain foretop	Sept. 9, 1836	1 87 1/2	do
Jack Williams	Seaman	Mar. 22, 1828	6 00	do
Daniel Watson	Carpenter's mate	May 10, 1838	4 75	do
Charles Wheeler	Seaman	Oct. 3, 1836	3 00	do
Henry Ward	Quarter gunner	May 27, 1833	9 00	do
Henry Walpole	Seaman	Oct. 2, 1820	3 00	do
Henry Williams	Ordinary seaman	Mar. 3, 1838	5 00	do
Solomon White	Seaman	Feb. 29, 1812	4 00	do
Thomas Ward	Captain foretop	Jan. 14, 1835	7 50	do
William Ward	Seaman	Aug. 1, 1832	6 00	do
William Welsh	Ordinary seaman	Jan. 1, 1822	2 50	do
John Wright, 2d	Ordinary seaman	May 1, 1822	5 00	do
William A. Weaver	Midshipman	June 1, 1813	9 50	do
James Williams	Armorer	Sept. 1, 1831	6 00	do
John Wright	Quarter gunner	Nov. 7, 1836	5 62 1/2	do
John Waters	Ordinary seaman	Ap'l 24, 1824	5 00	do
James Wines	Seaman	Mar. 28, 1824	6 00	do
William Wicks	Ordinary seaman	Aug. 4, 1813	4 00	do
Elias Wiley	Ordinary seaman	Sept. 10, 1813	2 50	do
William Wright	Seaman	Aug. 31, 1832	3 00	do
Thomas Welsh	Quarter gunner	Feb. 26, 1820	12 00	do
Samuel Williams	Quartermaster	Sept. 1, 1827	6 00	do
William Wagner	Quarter gunner	Dec. 3, 1819	9 00	do
Daniel Whitehorn	Quarter gunner	June 21, 1842	7 50	do
John Williams	Ordinary seaman	May 1, 1843	2 50	do
Joshua Wyman	Seaman	Nov. 29, 1842	6 00	do
John Wolfenden	Seaman	Mar. 3, 1843	8 58 1/2	do
Charles Williams	Ordinary seaman	Aug. 4, 1840	3 75	do
Charles L. Williamson	Commander	June 18, 1844	30 00	do
John White	Seaman	May 30, 1845	4 50	do
John W. West	Lieutenant	Nov. 21, 1844	5 62 1/2	do
John Wentworth	Seaman	May 16, 1846	3 00	do
John White, 2d	Seaman	Oct. 3, 1845	6 00	do
Robert L. Wiley	Ordinary seaman	May 4, 1846	5 00	do

Alphabetical list of invalid navy pensioners—Continued.

Names of pensioners.	Rank.	Commence- ment of pen- sion.	Monthly pension.	Act of Congress under which allowed.
Thomas Ward -	Ordinary seaman -	Nov. 5, 1845	\$5 00	April 23, 1800.
Richard G. York -	Seaman -	Jan. 13, 1839	3 00	do

The number of invalid pensioners is 548. Annual sum to pay them, \$34,806.

PENSION OFFICE, November 5, 1846.

J. L. EDWARDS,
Commissioner of Pensions.

*List of persons restored to the roll of privateer pensions, complete up to the
3d November, 1846.*

Names of pensioners.	Rank.	Commence- ment of pen- sion.	Monthly pension.	Act of Congress under which allowed.
George Albree -	Cabin boy -	July 1, 1837	\$3 00	June 15, 1844.
William Austin -	Commander -	do	15 00	do
David Boomer -	Seaman -	do	3 00	do
James Barr, jr. -	Captain's clerk -	do	8 00	do
John Balster -	Seaman -	do	2 00	do
John Baker -	Quartermaster -	do	2 00	do
Benjamin K. Churchill -	Captain -	do	20 00	do
John Cook -	Seaman -	do	6 00	do
Edward Cole -	Seaman -	Jan. 1, 1837	4 00	do
John Carlow -	Pilot -	July 1, 1837	4 00	do
Lewis De Motte -	Seaman -	July 1, 1836	6 00	do
John Edwards -	Lieutenant -	July 1, 1837	9 00	do
Samuel Elwell -	Seaman -	do	5 00	do
James Foot -	Prize master -	do	9 00	do
Henry Fletcher -	Seaman -	do	4 00	do
Joshua Gamage, jr. -	Seaman -	do	3 00	do
Isaac Goodwin -	Seaman -	do	5 00	do
Empson Hamilton -	Marine -	Jan. 1, 1837	6 00	do
Edward Hurn -	Boatswain -	July 1, 1837	10 00	do
James Miller -	Seaman -	do	6 00	do
John Nants -	Lieutenant -	do	12 00	do
Daniel Pickering -	Carpenter's mate -	Jan. 1, 1836	6 00	do
James Rowe -	Prize master -	July 1, 1837	3 33	do
James Sawyer -	Prize master -	Jan. 1, 1837	10 00	do
Thomas Taylor -	Gunner's mate -	July 1, 1837	6 00	do
Benjamin Upton -	Commander -	do	10 00	do
Richard Van Vorst -	Quarter gunner -	Jan. 1, 1837	5 00	do
Nathaniel Weston -	Seaman -	July 1, 1837	3 00	do

28 pensioners. Amount required to pay them, \$2,224.

PENSION OFFICE, November 5, 1846.

J. L. EDWARDS,
Commissioner of Pensions.

Alphabetical list of widows who are now on the pension roll under the acts of June 30, 1834, and June 15, 1844, granting five years' pensions, complete to the 3d of November, 1846.

Names of the widows.	Names of their husbands.	Their husbands' rank.	Monthly allowance.	Time to which they are to be paid.
Arlett, Mary E.	John C.	Marine	\$3 50	Commencing March 5, 1842, and terminating March 5, 1847.
Adee, Amelia K.	Alvey A.	Surgeon	30 00	Commencing February 22, 1844, and terminating Feb. 22, 1849.
Ames, Eliza J.	David H. Frasier	Surgeon's mate	15 00	Commencing September 28, 1818, and terminating September 28, 1823. (Act March 3, 1817.)
Ames, Eliza J.	David H. Frasier	Surgeon's mate	15 00	Commencing September 29, 1823, and terminating January 1, 1825. (Act June 28, 1832.)
Barry, Mary	Thomas	Master	20 00	Commencing June 28, 1842, and terminating June 28, 1847.
Boerum, Emily	William	Commander	30 00	Commencing November 2, 1842, and terminating Nov. 2, 1847.
Bowie, Cecile	James K.	Lieutenant	25 00	Commencing December 25, 1843, and terminating Dec. 25, 1848.
Baab, Christine	Philip	Marine	3 50	Commencing December 6, 1843, and terminating Dec. 6, 1848.
Beggs, Margaret M.	David	Sergeant of marines	8 00	Commencing April 17, 1845, and terminating April 17, 1850.
Bell, Margaret E.	George	Gunner	10 00	Commencing September 7, 1845, and terminating Sept. 7, 1850.
Carpenter, Ann	Jacob	Gunner	10 00	Commencing March 8, 1842, and terminating March 8, 1847.
Cox, Emma M.	John W.	Lieutenant	25 00	Commencing December 7, 1842, and terminating Dec. 7, 1847.
Collison, Catharine	Francis	Seaman	6 00	Commencing September 29, 1843, and terminating Sept. 29, 1848.
Conway, Fanny S.	Edwin	Assistant surgeon	17 50	Commencing March 20, 1843, and terminating March 20, 1848.
Crow, Margaret Ann	Benjamin	Sailmaker	10 00	Commencing March 31, 1845, and terminating March 31, 1850.
Clark, Margaret T.	James H.	Purser	20 00	Commencing September 19, 1844, and terminating Sept. 19, 1849.
Cooper, Jane A.	Grenville C.	Purser	20 00	Commencing March 2, 1844, and terminating March 2, 1849.
Downs, Martha L.	Albert E.	Lieutenant	25 00	Commencing March 20, 1843, and terminating March 20, 1848.
Dallas, Mary B.	Alexander J.	Captain	50 00	Commencing June 3, 1844, and terminating June 3, 1849.
Dennison, Susan	John	Sergeant of marines	6 50	Commencing December 9, 1844, and terminating Dec. 9, 1849.
Elliott, Frances C.	Jesse D.	Captain	50 00	Commencing December 10, 1845, and terminating Dec. 10, 1850.
Forrest, Ann H.	Andrew	Sergeant of marines	8 00	Commencing February 18, 1844, and terminating Feb. 18, 1849.
Griffith, Cornelia M.	Alberto	Lieutenant	25 00	Commencing December 20, 1842, and terminating Dec. 20, 1847.
Hart, Sarah Ann	Benjamin F.	Purser	20 00	Commencing November 2, 1842, and terminating Nov. 2, 1847.
Hull, Ann M. H.	Isaac	Captain	50 00	Commencing February 13, 1843, and terminating Feb. 13, 1848.
Hofford, Mary	Lawrence	Quartermaster	8 00	Commencing November 16, 1842, and terminating Nov. 16, 1847.
Handy, Henrietta D.	Levin	Lieutenant	25 00	Commencing September 14, 1842, and terminating Sept. 14, 1847.
Hume, Barbara E.	Ebenczer J.	Sergeant of marines	6 50	Commencing September 14, 1842, and terminating Sept. 14, 1847.
Hoe, Elizabeth M. A. G.	George M.	Lieutenant	25 00	Commencing April 10, 1845, and terminating April 10, 1850.
Huston, Pamela	James G.	Yeoman	12 50	Commencing December 21, 1844, and terminating Dec. 21, 1849.

Alphabetical list of widows, &c.—Continued.

Names of the widows.	Names of their husbands.	Their husbands' rank.	Monthly allowance.	Time to which they are to be paid.
Hawkins, Jane	Samuel V.	Sailmaker	\$10 00	Commencing July 27, 1844, and terminating July 27, 1849.
Jones, Emily	Richard A.	Commander	30 00	Commencing April 16, 1846, and terminating April 16, 1851.
Kennedy, Mary E.	Edmund P.	Captain	50 00	Commencing March 28, 1844, and terminating March 28, 1849.
Kennon, Britannia W.	Beverly	Captain	50 00	Commencing February 28, 1844, and terminating Feb. 28, 1849.
Keith, Eliza M.	Lewis G.	Lieutenant	25 00	Commencing May 1, 1846, and terminating May 1, 1851.
Leckie, Martha	James	Carpenter	10 00	Commencing November 12, 1843, and terminating Nov. 12, 1847.
Larramee, Abby	Benjamin, alias Jno. Brown.	Boatswain	10 00	Commencing June 1, 1844, and terminating June 1, 1849.
Lockert, Margaret	James M.	Lieutenant	25 00	Commencing April 10, 1845, and terminating April 10, 1850.
Lemon, Martha	Neal C.	Boatswain's mate	9 50	Commencing August 14, 1845, and terminating August 14, 1850.
Mack, Catharine	Jeremiah	Gunner	10 00	Commencing December 17, 1842, and terminating Dec. 17, 1847.
McCreery, Matilda	George M.	Lieutenant	25 00	Commencing March 20, 1843, and terminating March 20, 1848.
Marbury, Mary B.	Alexander H.	Lieutenant	25 00	Commencing December 6, 1843, and terminating Dec. 6, 1848.
Morrison, Mary Ann	Jesse	Carpenter	10 00	Commencing April 16, 1846, and terminating April 16, 1851.
McCrean, Sarah	Lewis	Yeoman	7 50	Commencing May 11, 1844, and terminating May 11, 1849.
Newman, Miriam S.	William D.	Commander	30 00	Commencing October 9, 1844, and terminating October 9, 1849.
Nugent, Jane	John	Private of marines	3 50	Commencing August 12, 1845, and terminating August 12, 1850.
Overman, Elizabeth	John	Carpenter	10 00	Commencing March 19, 1845, and terminating March 19, 1850.
Pease, Almira	Levi	Carpenter	10 00	Commencing May 12, 1842, and terminating May 12, 1847.
Pinkham, Lydia H.	Alexander B.	Commander	30 00	Commencing July 23, 1843, and terminating July 23, 1848.
Palmer, Cornelia	Morris	Drummer of marines	4 00	Commencing February 28, 1845, and terminating Feb. 28, 1850.
Peed, Frances Maria	Nathaniel B.	Sailmaker	10 00	Commencing May 9, 1846, and terminating May 9, 1851.
Riley, Esther	Thomas	Gunner	10 00	Commencing March 14, 1845, and terminating March 14, 1850.
Rice, Eliza M.	Christopher C.	Purser	20 00	Commencing March 5, 1846, and terminating March 5, 1851.
Sproston, Jane	George S.	Surgeon	35 00	Commencing January 21, 1842, and terminating January 21, 1847.
Swann, Julia G.	William S.	Lieutenant	25 00	Commencing March 20, 1843, and terminating March 20, 1848.
Smith, Deliah	Loman	Carpenter	10 00	Commencing May 31, 1844, and terminating May 31, 1849.
Shubrick, Esther M.	Edward R.	Captain	50 00	Commencing March 12, 1844, and terminating March 12, 1849.
Thomas, Margaret M.	Richard	Carpenter	10 00	Commencing December 20, 1842, and terminating Dec. 20, 1847.
Tatem, Mary Ann	Robert S.	Master	20 00	Commencing January 3, 1844, and terminating January 3, 1849.
Theall, Caroline E.	Holstead	Sergeant marine corps	8 00	Commencing February 11, 1842, and terminating Feb. 11, 1847.
Voorhees, Harriet	Ralph	Commander	30 00	Commencing July 27, 1842, and terminating July 27, 1847.
Warren, Martha	Nahum	Master	20 00	Commencing June 10, 1843, and terminating June 10, 1848.

[illegible]

Annual amount to pay them, \$14,998.

PENSION OFFICE, November 5, 1846.

J. L. EDWARDS, *Commissioner of Pensions.*

PENSION OFFICE, November 5, 1816.		Number of widows, 66.	Annual amount to pay them, \$14,998.	J. L. EDWARDS, Commissioner of Pensions.
1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9
10	10	10	10	10
11	11	11	11	11
12	12	12	12	12
13	13	13	13	13
14	14	14	14	14
15	15	15	15	15
16	16	16	16	16
17	17	17	17	17
18	18	18	18	18
19	19	19	19	19
20	20	20	20	20
21	21	21	21	21
22	22	22	22	22
23	23	23	23	23
24	24	24	24	24
25	25	25	25	25
26	26	26	26	26
27	27	27	27	27
28	28	28	28	28
29	29	29	29	29
30	30	30	30	30
31	31	31	31	31
32	32	32	32	32
33	33	33	33	33
34	34	34	34	34
35	35	35	35	35
36	36	36	36	36
37	37	37	37	37
38	38	38	38	38
39	39	39	39	39
40	40	40	40	40
41	41	41	41	41
42	42	42	42	42
43	43	43	43	43
44	44	44	44	44
45	45	45	45	45
46	46	46	46	46
47	47	47	47	47
48	48	48	48	48
49	49	49	49	49
50	50	50	50	50
51	51	51	51	51
52	52	52	52	52
53	53	53	53	53
54	54	54	54	54
55	55	55	55	55
56	56	56	56	56
57	57	57	57	57
58	58	58	58	58
59	59	59	59	59
60	60	60	60	60
61	61	61	61	61
62	62	62	62	62
63	63	63	63	63
64	64	64	64	64
65	65	65	65	65
66	66	66	66	66

Alphabetical list of widows who are now on the pension rolls, under the act of March 3, 1845, granting five years' pensions.

Names of the widows.	Names of their husbands.	Their husbands' rank.	Monthly allowance	Time to which they are to be paid.
Annis, Sally	John	Seaman	\$6 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Achmuty, Louisa	Henry J.	Lieutenant	25 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Brown, Lydia	James	Carpenter	10 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Beale, Emily	George	Purser	20 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Bainbridge, Susan	William	Captain	50 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Berry, Sarah	William	Boatswain	10 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Baldwin, Elizabeth H.	Isaac	Captain's clerk	12 50	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Birchmore, Juliana	William	Surgeon	32 50	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Boughan, Elizabeth K.	James G.	Lieutenant	25 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Babbitt, Maria	William D.	Surgeon	25 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Buck, Elizabeth	Peter	Musician marine corps	4 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Burchstead, Nabby	Benjamin B.	Carpenter	10 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Boyd, Mary A.	Thomas J.	Surgeon	30 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Bum, Susan	Philip	Sailingmaster	20 00	Commencing March 26, 1844, and terminating March 26, 1849.
Beeler, Elizabeth	William	Corporal marine corps	4 50	Commencing June 1, 1838, and terminating June 1, 1843.
Barber, Susan	Thomas	Second class boy	3 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Broom, Mary E.	Charles R.	Major of marines	25 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Barney, Harriet	Joshua	Commander of the flotilla	50 00	Commencing December 1, 1838, and terminating December 1, 1843.
Blake, Letitia	Daniel G.	Marine	3 50	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Butler, Phebe	Silas	Purser	20 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Cassin, Eliza	Joseph	Purser	20 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Cook, Frances F.	John A.	Lieutenant	25 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Cuvillier, Maria J.	John B.	Musician marine corps	4 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Clunet, Ann M.	Peter	Sergeant marine corps	6 50	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Caldwell, Elizabeth J.	Charles H.	Lieutenant	25 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Cocke, Eliza W.	William H.	Lieutenant	25 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Carter, Harriet	Nathaniel	Lieutenant	25 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Cloud, Eliza M.	Caleb W.	Assistant surgeon	15 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Cassin, Fanny	Joseph	Lieutenant	25 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Chauncey, Catharine	Isaac	Captain	50 00	Commencing January 28, 1845, and terminating January 28, 1850.
Cox, Ellen	James S.	Passed midshipman	12 50	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Cowell, Abigail	John G.	Sailingmaster	20 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Carter, Leah	Charles G.	Musician marine corps	4 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Cook, Sarah Ann	Andrew B.	Surgeon	35 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.

Cash, Elizabeth -	-	George	-	Seaman	-	6 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Creighton, Harriet	-	John Oide	-	Captain	-	50 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Covington, Caroline L.	-	John R.	-	Gunner	-	10 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Dix, Ellen	-	John	-	Surgeon	-	27 50	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Daggett, Laura P.	-	Samuel	-	Gunner	-	10 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Dill, Lamatie	-	Eli	-	Boatswain	-	10 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Doxey, Eliza	-	Biscoe S.	-	Sailingmaster	-	20 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Davis, Mary Frances	-	James	-	Sail maker	-	10 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Dorney, Peggy	-	Bartholomew	-	Steward	-	9 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Eaton, Susan	-	David	-	Gunner	-	10 00	Commencing February 22, 1845, and terminating February 22, 1850.
Elbert, Harriet Ann	-	Samuel	-	Master	-	20 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Evans, Dorothy M.	-	James	-	Boatswain	-	10 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Everett, Hannah	-	James	-	Chaplain	-	20 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Forrest, Mary T.	-	Dulany	-	Lieutenant	-	25 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Freemooty, Catharine	-	Elie	-	Ordinary seaman	-	5 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Ford, Mary	-	Daniel	-	Carpenter	-	9 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Fortin, Eliza M.	-	William	-	Seward	-	9 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Gamble, Hannah L.	-	John M.	-	Major marine corps	-	25 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Grayson, Eliza	-	Alfred	-	Captain marine corps	-	20 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Griffin, Mary	-	Larkin	-	Surgeon	-	30 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Green, Margaret F.	-	Elliot	-	Carpenter	-	10 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Gardner, Sophia	-	John M.	-	Master commandant	-	30 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Gardner, Ann	-	Francis	-	Gunner	-	10 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Grover, Olive	-	William	-	Ordinary seaman	-	5 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Goodwin, Joan	-	John	-	Seaman	-	6 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Henley, Eliza	-	John D.	-	Captain	-	50 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Hardy, Diana	-	Isaac	-	Seaman	-	5 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Hoffman, Theresa	-	John	-	Musician marine corps	-	4 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Hoffman, Phebe W.	-	Beekman V.	-	Captain	-	50 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Hazen, Hannah	-	Benjamin	-	Seaman	-	6 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Hart, Sarah A.	-	Clement S.	-	Purser	-	20 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Hobbs, Cornelia	-	Hubbard H.	-	Lieutenant	-	25 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Hammersly, Phebe	-	George W.	-	Lieutenant	-	25 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Higgins, Sarah	-	James	-	Seaman	-	6 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Hatch, Mary R.	-	Robert	-	Pilot	-	20 00	Commencing September 1, 1843, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Haraden, Susan	-	Nathaniel	-	Master commandant	-	30 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Hixon, Henrietta	-	Samuel C.	-	Master	-	20 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Halsey, Eliza	-	James M.	-	Purser	-	20 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Horsley, Mary Ann	-	Samuel	-	Surgeon	-	27 50	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Hartnett, Mary Ann	-	Maurice	-	Carpenter	-	10 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Jameson, Mary	-	Skiffington S.	-	Midshipman	-	9 50	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Jones, Elizabeth	-	John	-	Marine	-	3 50	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.

Alphabetical list of widows, &c.—Continued.

Names of the widows.	Names of their husbands.	Their husbands' rank.	Monthly allowance.	Time to which they are to be paid.
Johnson, Maria T.	Thomas	Carpenter's mate.	\$9 50	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Jenkins, Ellen	John	Seaman	6 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Jones, Mary	Cave	Chaplain	20 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Jones, Abigail	Richard	Cook	9 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Johnson, Catharine	John	Gunner	10 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Kissam, Harriet J.	Benjamin P.	Surgeon	50 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Kitchen, Abigail	George	Seaman	6 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
King, Catharine C.	George	Sergeant marines	6 50	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Lawrence, Julia M.	James	Captain	50 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Lippincott, Susanna	Caleb	Ordinary seaman	5 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Lewis, Frances M.	William	Master commandant	30 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Lent, Sarah Ann	Abraham	Sailmaker	9 50	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Lagoner, Elizabeth	Manuel	Seaman	6 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Low, Lydia	Thomas	Yeoman	7 50	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Low, Betsey	John	Seaman	6 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
McCauley, Mary	James	Captain marines	20 00	Commencing March 5, 1844, and terminating March 5, 1849.
Maury, Eliza	John M.	Lieutenant	25 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
McMurtree, Elizabeth	William	Purser	20 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Montgomery, Phebe	Alexander M.	Surgeon	25 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
McGee, Rebecca	John	Marine	3 50	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
McCullough, Ann G.	Alexander	Sailingmaster	20 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Mix, Ann	Marvine P.	Commander	30 00	Commencing February 8, 1844, and terminating February 8, 1849.
McNelly, Mary	Joshua	Gunner	10 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Moulton, Jane	William	Seaman	6 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Martin, Ann	Jonathan	Quarter-gunner	9 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Martin, Elizabeth	Joseph	Boatswain	10 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
McPherson, Mary E.	Joseph S.	Master commandant	30 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
McCall, Mary	William C.	Surgeon	25 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Neale, Mary	Benjamin I.	Lieutenant	25 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Navarro, Margaret	David	Sailmaker	10 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Newcomb, Rhoda	Henry S.	Lieutenant	25 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Nants, Ann	John	Sailingmaster	20 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Nagle, Elizabeth	Joseph	Boatswain's mate	9 50	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Nicholson, Laura C.	Joseph J.	Captain	50 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.

Oliver, Eliza A.	-	John	-	Gunner	-	10 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Pottenger, Frances	-	William	-	Lieutenant	-	25 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Page, Maria	-	James	-	Surgeon	-	25 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Pearce, Eliza L.	-	George	-	Lieutenant	-	25 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Peaco, Georgiana A.	-	John W.	-	Surgeon	-	25 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Patch, Nancy	-	Nicholas	-	Seaman	-	6 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Perry, Lucretia M.	-	Nathaniel M.	-	Purser	-	20 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Proctor, Mary	-	Charles	-	Steward	-	9 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Porter, Eliza C.	-	John	-	Master commandant	-	30 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Patterson, George Ann	-	Daniel T.	-	Captain	-	50 00	Commencing August 25, 1844, and terminating August 25, 1849.
Perry, Elizabeth C.	-	Oliver H.	-	Captain	-	50 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Parcells, Margaret	-	George	-	Sailmaker	-	10 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Parker, Frances W.	-	Nehemiah	-	Carpenter	-	10 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Potts, Sarah	-	James B.	-	Sailingmaster	-	20 00	Commencing May 8, 1844, and terminating May 8, 1849.
Rodgers, Minerva	-	John	-	Captain	-	50 00	Commencing August 1, 1843, and terminating August 1, 1848.
Rinker, Catharine	-	Samuel	-	Sailingmaster	-	20 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Ray, Catharine S. M.	-	Hyde	-	Surgeon	-	35 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Rodgers, Anna M.	-	George W.	-	Captain	-	50 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Ross, Ann J.	-	Andrew	-	Lieutenant marines	-	15 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Russell, Mary	-	William	-	Sergeant marines	-	6 50	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Roberts, Elizabeth	-	Nelson V.	-	Sergeant marines	-	8 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Rose, Martha	-	John	-	Seaman	-	6 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Stinger, Rebecca S.	-	John	-	Landsman	-	4 00	Commencing July 15, 1844, and terminating July 15, 1849.
Sardo, Ann Eliza	-	Joseph	-	Musician marine corps	-	4 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Spence, Mary C.	-	Robert T.	-	Captain	-	50 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Sherburne, Louisa	-	Jonathan W.	-	Lieutenant	-	25 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Sanders, Harriet H.	-	James	-	Lieutenant	-	20 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Smart, Eleanor	-	John	-	Seaman	-	6 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Sevier, Elizabeth A.	-	Alexander G.	-	Captain marines	-	20 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Stone, Mary	-	William	-	Seaman	-	6 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Stivers, Ann Maria	-	Stephen D.	-	Landsman	-	4 00	Commencing April 22, 1844, and terminating April 22, 1849.
Stephenson, Ann	-	William	-	Sailingmaster	-	20 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Stellwagon, Mary	-	Daniel S.	-	Sailingmaster	-	20 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Shaw, Mary B.	-	John	-	Captain	-	50 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Smith, Mehitabel	-	Jesse	-	Lieutenant	-	25 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Thompson, Emma C. B.	-	Charles C. B.	-	Captain	-	50 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Tingy, Ann E.	-	Thomas	-	Captain	-	50 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Trenchard, Elizabeth	-	Edward	-	Captain	-	50 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Trappell, Elizabeth	-	Joshua	-	Private marine corps	-	3 50	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Temple, Lucy R.	-	William T.	-	Lieutenant	-	25 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Thomas, Frances A.	-	John L.	-	Lieutenant	-	25 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Trusty, Jane	-	Samuel	-	Ship's cook	-	9 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.

Alphabetical list of widows, &c.—Continued.

Names of the widows.	Names of their husbands.	Their husbands' rank.	Monthly allowance.	Time to which they are to be paid.
Tupper, Emily C.	Charles C.	Purser	\$20 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Tilden, Ann	John	Seaman	6 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Ulrick, Hannah	George	Sailingmaster	20 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Van Horn, Lydia	Jesse	Private marines	3 50	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Weed, Julia	Elijah J.	Quartermaster m. corps	30 00	Commencing March 5, 1843, and terminating March 5, 1848.
Wise, Catharine	George S.	Purser	20 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Winn, Rebecca	Timothy	Purser	20 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Woolsey, Susan C.	Melancton T.	Captain	50 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
White, Elizabeth	Benjamin	Master-at-arms	9 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Wilcox, Marvel	Sylvester	Carpenter's mate	9 50	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Waves, Charlotte	Samuel	Sailingmaster	20 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Waldo, Sarah V.	Charles F.	Master	20 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Wood, Edna Maria	Harry P. T.	Passed midshipman	12 50	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Worth, Margaret C.	Algernon S.	Lieutenant	25 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Wilkinson, Mary S.	Stephen	Midshipman	12 50	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.
Willard, Sarah H.	Ezra H.	Sergeant marine corps	6 50	Commencing September 1, 1842, and terminating September 1, 1847.

Number of widows, 168.—Annual amount required to pay them, \$38,958.

PENSION OFFICE, November 5, 1846.

J. L. EDWARDS,
Commissioner of Pensions.

An estimate of the amount required to pay navy pensions in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1848.

To pay navy invalid pensioners during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1848, the sum of \$36,000 will be required -	\$36,000 00
To pay the pensions of widows of officers, seamen, and marines for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1848 -	16,000 00
To pay the pensions of invalids who were wounded on board of private armed vessels during the late war -	3,000 00
Total -	<u>55,000 00</u>

PENSION OFFICE,
November 5, 1846.

J. L. EDWARDS,
Commissioner of Pensions.

REPORT FROM THE FOURTH AUDITOR.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, FOURTH AUDITOR'S OFFICE,

December 4, 1846.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit, herewith, two copies of a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the navy pension fund for the year ending September 30, 1846; also, two copies of a similar statement of the privateer pension fund for the same period.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. O. DAYTON.

Hon. JOHN Y. MASON,

Secretary of the Navy.

A statement showing the receipts and expenditures of the Navy Pension Fund for the year ending 30th September, 1846, and its condition at that date.

1845. Nov'r 2	I.	Balance in the treasury on the 1st of October, 1845		\$100,752 34	
		Balance of the appropriation for the widows, &c. of the officers and crew of the Grampus and Sea Gull		7,927 26	
		Balances due from pension agents, including advances, to same date		93,896 88	
					\$202,576 48
1845. Nov'r 2	II.	Amount received into the treasury since the 1st of October, 1845, from whom and on what account, viz:			
		From J. H. Suydam, late navy pension agent, for balance due by him		32 18	
		Appropriation by Congress for invalids and widows		44,335 40	
					44,367 58
Oct'r 1 Dec'r 19 20 23 23 30 30 31	Total amount of balances on hand and receipts			-	\$246,944 06
	III.	Expenditures on account of the fund, per settlements made from 1st of October, 1845, to 30th September, 1846, inclusive, viz:			
		By payment to Alexander Hamilton, for pension due him		274 78	
		Wm. B. Scott, for payments to pensioners, clerk hire, &c.		14,300 78	
		P. M. Wetmore do do		12,141 36	
		George Loyall do do		3,005 68	
		Wm. B. Scott do do		6,351 85	
		Wm. C. Anderson do do		390 00	
		President Savings Institution, Louisville, Kentucky		291 00	
		James Hall, for payments to pensioners, &c.		228 00	
	1846. Jan'y 2	President Exchange Bank, Pittsburg, for payments to pensioners		156 00	
	2	Jacob Alrichs, for payments to pensioners and postage		24 30	

Statement showing the receipts and expenditures of the navy pension fund--Continued.

1846.	Jan'y	2	By President Arcade Bank, Providence, R. I., for payment of pensions		\$4,021 00
		2	President Farmers & Mechanics' Bank, Hartford, Ct. do	do	1,429 44
		15	Merchants' Bank, Portland, Maine do	do	1,200 10
		28	Samuel Cushman do	do	389 30
	Feb'y	13	Wm. B. Scott do	do	2,984 08
		18	Isaac P. Davis do	do	6,808 94
		20	Trenton Banking Company do	do	1,952 00
		21	Greenberry Dorsey do	do	346 00
		21	James Hall do	do	246 00
		21	Octavus Cohen do	do	560 00
		23	George Loyall do	do	1,304 98
		27	P. M. Wetmore do	do	1,596 03
	March	11	J. V. Browne do	do	2,128 07
		11	Joseph White do	do	3,033 85
		2	Wm. B. Scott do	do	9,577 23
	May	4	Exchange Bank, Pittsburg do	do	156 00
		6	William C. Anderson do	do	150 00
		12	George Loyall do	do	4,319 96
		19	Farmers & Mechanics' Bank, Hartford, Ct. do	do	786 00
	June	9	Arcade Bank, Providence, Rhode Island do	do	1,185 00
		23	Samuel D. Patterson do	do	5,054 74
		29	Prosper M. Wetmore do	do	8,687 20
	July	29	Isaac P. Davis do	do	4,780 50
	August	6	Joseph White do	do	4,271 80
		6	Savings Institution, Louisville, Kentucky do	do	311 65
		8	Octavus Cohen do	do	240 00
		8	Merchants' Bank, Portland, Maine do	do	581 60
		10	Samuel Cushman do	do	264 50

19
24
28

William C. Anderson
B. D. Heriot
Samuel McClellan

do do do
do do do
do do do

838 00
3,193 05
3,080 35

\$112,641 12

Total amount of expenditures

IV. Balances due by pension agents per last settlement of their accounts, and including advances to 1st October, 1846, viz:

Prosper M. Wetmore, New York	-	-	\$14,016 41
Jacob Alrichs, Wilmington, Delaware	-	-	73 70
Wm. C. Anderson, St. Louis	-	-	310 67
J. V. Browne, late agent, Boston	-	-	1,134 75
Thomas Hayes, late agent, Philadelphia	-	-	1,202 01
Samuel D. Patterson, Philadelphia	-	-	5,110 70
James Hall, Cincinnati	-	-	576 00
Michael W. Ash, formerly agent at Philadelphia	-	-	915 95
Elias Kane, deceased, formerly agent at Washington	-	-	1,119 50
John N. Todd, formerly (acting) agent at Boston	-	-	91 92
Leonard Jarvis, formerly agent at Boston	-	-	543 93
B. D. Heriot, Charleston, South Carolina	-	-	121 61
George Loyall, Norfolk	-	-	803 01
Samuel McClellan, late agent at Baltimore	-	-	701 84
Walker Anderson, Pensacola	-	-	585 00
Thomas G. Morgan, formerly agent at New Orleans	-	-	340 00
Wm. B. Scott, Washington, D. C.	-	-	12,547 31
Samuel Cushman, Portsmouth, New Hampshire	-	-	786 12
Farmers & Mechanics' Bank, Hartford, Connecticut	-	-	1,185 00
Arcade Bank, Providence, Rhode Island	-	-	888 00
Exchange Bank, Pittsburg	-	-	518 82
Merchants' Bank, Portland, Maine	-	-	509 41
Savings Institution, Louisville, Kentucky	-	-	

S'at men: showing the receipts and expenditures of the navy pension fund—Continued.

	Trenton Banking Company	-	\$4,048 00
	Joseph White, Baltimore	-	4,637 35
	Isaac P. Davis, Boston	-	5,495 32
	Octavius Cohen, Savannah	-	900 00
	Total amount of balances due from agents	-	\$58,893 03
V.	Balance in the treasury to the credit of the fund, October 1st, 1846 -		\$122,513 67
			\$185,406 67

RECAPITULATION.

I. Balance in the treasury October 1st, 1845 -	\$100,752 34	
Balance of the appropriation for the widows, &c. of the officers and crew of the Grampus and Sea Gull -	7,927 26	
Balances due from pension agents, including advances to same date -	93,896 88	
		\$202,576 48
II. Amount received into the treasury since the 1st of October, 1845, from whom, and on what account, viz:		
From J. H. Suydam, late navy pension agent, for balance due by him -	32 18	
Appropriation by Congress for invalids and widows -	44,335 40	
		44,367 58
Total amount of balances on hand and receipts -		\$246,944 06
III. Expenditures on account of the funds, per settlements to 1st of October, 1846 -		
IV. Balances due from pension agents per last settlement of their accounts, and including advances to 1st of October, 1846 -	\$58,893 03	
V. Balance in the treasury to the credit of the fund, October 1st, 1846 -	122,513 67	
Total amount to the credit of the fund, October 1st, 1846 -		\$181,406 70
		\$4129 04

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Fourth Auditor's Office, December, 1846.

A statement showing the receipts and expenditures of the privateer pension fund for the year ending September 30, 1846, and its condition at that date.

		I. Balance in the treasury on the 1st October, 1845	-	\$2,124 07	
		Balances due from pension agents, including advances to same date	-	5,062 00	
		Total amount on hand	-	-	\$7,186 07
II. Expenditures on account of the fund, per settlements made from 1st October 1845, to 1st October, 1846:					
1845.		By P. M. Wetmore, for payments to pensioners	-	\$156 00	
December 20		By George Loyall, for payments to pensioners	-	684 00	
22		By William C. Anderson, for payments to pensioners	-	72 00	
30					
1846.		By Exchange Bank, Pittsburg, for payments to pensioners	-	18 00	
January 2		By Merchants' Bank, Portland, for payments to pensioners	-	108 60	
21		By Greenberry Dorsey, for payments to pensioners	-	36 00	
February 21		By J. P. Davis, for payments to pensioners	-	652 00	
		By J. V. Browne, for payments to pensioners	-	432 00	
March 11		By Joseph White, for payments to pensioners	-	193 00	
12		By George Loyall, for payments to pensioners	-	136 00	
		By Exchange Bank, Pittsburg, for payments to pensioners	-	18 00	
May 2		By P. M. Wetmore, for payments to pensioners	-	156 00	
June 29		By Isaac P. Davis, for payments to pensioners	-	452 00	
July 29		By Joseph White, for payments to pensioners	-	72 00	
August 6		By Merchants' Bank, Portland, for payments to pensioners	-	66 00	
September 28		By Samuel McClelland, for payments to pensioners	-	1,080 00	
		Total amount of expenditures	-	-	\$4,231 60

III. Balances due from agents (including advances) to 1st October, 1846, viz:	
P. M. Wetmore, New York	\$1,150 00
S. D. Patterson, Philadelphia	58 00
J. V. Browne, late agent at Boston	30 00
Merchants' Bank, Portland	179 40
Joseph White, Baltimore	72 00
J. P. Davis, Boston	298 00
Total amount of balances due from agents	\$1,787 40
IV. Balance in the treasury to the credit of the fund, October 1st, 1846	\$1,000 82

RECAPITULATION.

I. Balance in the Treasury to the credit of the fund, October 1, 1845	\$2,124 07
Balances due from pension agents to same date	5,062 00
Total amounts to the credit of the fund	\$7,186 07
II. Expenditures per settlements to 1st October, 1846	\$4,231 60
III. Balances due from pension agents, per settlement of their accounts, and including advances, to 1st October, 1846	\$1,787 40
IV. Balance in the treasury to the credit of the fund, October 1, 1846	1,000 82
Total to the credit of the fund, October 1, 1846	\$2,788 22

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, FOURTH AUDITOR'S OFFICE, December 2, 1846.
A. O. DAYTON.

OPERATIONS OF THE HOME SQUADRON.

Extract of a letter from Commodore D. Conner, dated U. S. ship Cumberland, off Vera Cruz, August 10, 1846.

A few days of settled weather occurring at the time, induced me, on the 7th instant, to proceed with a part of the squadron off the bar of Alvarado, to attempt the capture of the enemy's vessels of war in that river. I regret to say that a return of bad weather during the night, rendering the position of the vessels one of some danger in the open roadstead, and the rapidity of the current, caused by the swollen state of the river, against which there was little hope that the gun-boats would be able to ascend, unless assisted by a strong and favorable wind, compelled me to abandon the design, and withdraw the force from before the place. Until the floods in the river subside, and the weather becomes settled, I do not think an attack could be made with a reasonable prospect of success.

The quantity of rain that has fallen since the commencement of the season, towards the latter part of July, has been unusually great this year. It has been accompanied by fresh squalls, with almost constant north winds, that cause much sea, and render naval operations near the bar harbors of this coast extremely difficult, if not altogether impracticable, during their continuance.

[No. 109.]

UNITED STATES SHIP CUMBERLAND,
Off Vera Cruz, October 17, 1846.

SIR: It is with feelings of deep mortification that I apprise the department of the failure of another attempt to enter the river of Alvarado.

On the morning of the 15th, a little after sunrise, I reached the entrance of that river with the steamer Vixen, the three gun-boats, the prize schooner Nonata, mounting four guns, and the revenue vessels, schooner Forward and steamer McLane, accompanied by the Mississippi, Commodore Perry. It was intended the latter should cannonade the battery, while the smaller vessels crossed the bar. It was found, however, she could not approach near enough to make any impression on the work with her shells. This battery mounted seven guns, and immediately behind it, on an elevated knoll, was a platform, on which was mounted a pivot gun. Knowing the small power of the steamers, on which I depended to tow the small vessels over the bar and up the river, I was desirous of having a favorable wind to assist them. For this purpose I delayed moving until about 2 o'clock; but seeing no prospect of the usual sea-breeze setting in, I determined to proceed. The first division, composed of the Reefer and Bonito, in tow of the Vixen, got under way, and was followed by the second division, consisting of the Nonata, Forward, and Petrel, towed by the McLane. As they approached the bar the current became stronger, causing the steamers to steer badly, and lessening their progress to not more than a mile or a mile and a half the hour.

The first division continued to advance steadily, and had been some time engaged with the battery, when I had the mortification to see the

McLane aground on the bar, and the vessels she had in tow foul of each other in the greatest disorder.

As it was evident no support could be expected from the second division for some time, if at all; and as the three vessels composing the first were wholly inadequate to prosecute the attack, even if they could pass the battery with which we were engaged, I was constrained to order the Vixen to be put about, and repass the bar.

It may be as well to observe here, that, besides the battery at the entrance of the river, there is another at the town, one and a half mile distant, of three guns, with two brigs, each mounting nine guns, a schooner of seven guns, and two gun-boats, each carrying a long 24-pounder, all so disposed as to command the channel. By the time the Vixen joined her the McLane was again afloat, without having sustained any material injury. It was obvious, however, her draught (ten feet two inches) was too great to pass the bar in its present state. Generally there are from thirteen to fifteen feet on it, and my information led me to believe I should find that depth now; but the late floods have probably lessened it, as on sounding, previously to entering, there were barely twelve feet. The Vixen struck twice in going over, though drawing only seven feet. The current was also stronger in the river than I expected; and even if she could pass the bar, I felt convinced the power of the McLane was inadequate to make head against it with any vessel in tow. These considerations, and the day being far spent, induced me, however much against my inclination, to abandon any further attempt at present to enter the river. Neither the small steamboats nor gun-boats now here are vessels adapted for operating on the shores or rivers of this coast. The power of the first is too small to tow vessels safely over the bars, and against the current; the latter are not large enough, and too slightly constructed, to keep the open sea. Steamboats of greater power, and more substantially constructed, will be required; and strong vessels, capable of carrying four or five heavy guns, ought to be added or substituted for the gun-boats. Except for a short time, from early in the spring to the commencement of the rainy season, no one, not acquainted with them, can have any conception of the difficulties attending naval operations on this coast. The north winds, during the winter months, are sudden and violent, accompanied by high seas and strong currents. No judgment can be formed as to what moment they may commence. Under such circumstances an opinion may be easily formed of the difficulty of landing a body of men on the open coast, and also of the danger from the elements attending it.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. CONNER,

Commanding Home Squadron.

Hon. JOHN Y. MASON,

Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

[No. 112.]

UNITED STATES SHIP CUMBERLAND,
Off Vera Cruz, November 5, 1846.

SIR: Herewith is transmitted a copy of a letter from Commodore Perry accompanied by copies of other communications, giving a detailed account of his operations with a detachment from the squadron in the river of Tabasco. The objects of the expedition have been fully accomplished, and, by the destruction or capture of all the enemy's vessels, a check has been given to a commerce by which munitions of war were, no doubt, introduced into Mexico from the neighboring province of Yucatan. Much praise is due to Commodore Perry for the skill and judgment manifested throughout the whole expedition.

The department will learn with regret the death of Lieutenant Charles W. Morris, which took place on the 1st instant, on board the Cumberland, from a wound received at the town of Tabasco on the 26th ultimo. He was an officer of great promise, and his loss is a most serious one to the service.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. CONNER,

Commanding Home Squadron.

Hon. JOHN Y. MASON,

Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

A detailed account of the proceedings of the expedition under my command along the eastern coast of Mexico.

I left the anchorage at St. John Lisardo on the evening of the 16th of October, with the steamer "Mississippi," having on board a detachment of 200 officers, seamen, and marines, under command of Captain French Forrest, and in tow the steamer "Vixen" and schooners "Bonita," "Reefer," and "Nonata," respectively commanded by Commander Sands and Lieutenants Commandant Benham, Sterrett, and Hazard; and the schooner "Forward," and steamer "McLane," commanded by Captains Nones and Howard of the revenue marine.

The next morning, at daylight, I captured off the bar of Alvarado the American barque "Coosa," found in treasonable communication with the enemy, and the same day the "Vixen" chased and boarded the American schooner "Portia." The "Coosa" was despatched to this place as a prize, and the "Portia" was permitted to proceed, her papers having been endorsed.

From the day of our leaving "Alvarado" (the 17th) up to the 22d we had a succession of very bad weather, which gave me much trouble in keeping my little command together. During the interval, however, we captured and sent in the Mexican schooner "Telegraph."

On the 23d all the vessels, with the exception of the "Reefer," (previously separated in a gale,) reached the bar of the river Tabasco; and having determined on attacking the commercial town of Frontera, at the mouth of the river, and the city of Tabasco, situated 74 miles higher up, I placed myself on board the "Vixen," leaving the "Mississippi" in command of Commander Adams, at anchor outside; and taking in tow the

"Bonita" and "Forward," with the barges containing the detachment under command of Captain Forrest, I crossed the bar, the "Nonata" following under sail.

The Vixen, with this heavy drag, steadily ascended the stream against a four-knot current, and, arriving near to Frontera, I discovered two steamers (of which I had received previous information) firing up, doubtless in the hope of escape, but we were too close upon them. Casting off her tow, the "Vixen" proceeded ahead, followed by the other vessels and barges, and at once the town, the steamers, and all the vessels in port, were in our possession, excepting the schooner "Amado," which vessel, attempting to escape up the river, was pursued by Lieutenant Commandant Benham, in the "Bonita," and captured.

Desirous of reaching Tabasco before they would have time for increasing their defences, the detachment under Captain Forrest was placed on board the largest of the captured steamers, the "Petrita," and she, with the "Nonata," the "Forward," and the barges in tow, and the "Vixen," with the "Bonita," left Frontera at half-past 9 the next morning, Lieutenant Walsh being left in command of the place.

After steaming all night, and encountering various incidents arising from the rapidity of the current and the circuitous course of the stream, we arrived at 9 the next morning in sight of Fort Accachappa, intended to command a most difficult pass of the river. On our approach, the men employed in preparing the guns for service fled, and we passed it unmolested, but I was careful to cause the guns to be spiked.

Anticipating serious resistance at this place, arrangements had been made for landing Captain Forrest with a detachment a mile below the fort, to march up and carry it by storm.

At noon all the vessels anchored in line of battle in front of the city at half musket range, when I immediately summoned it to surrender; the boats meanwhile being employed securing five merchant vessels found at anchor in the port.

To my summons, sent by a flag with Captain Forrest, a refusal to capitulate was returned, with an invitation to me to fire as soon as I pleased. Suspecting, as I did, that this answer was given more in bravado than in earnest, and being extremely reluctant to destroy the place, I entertained the hope that a few shots fired over the buildings would have caused a surrender. Accordingly, I directed the guns of the "Vixen" alone to be fired, and at the flag-staff, sending an order to all the vessels to avoid, so far as possible, in case of a general fire, injury to the houses distinguished by consular flags.

At the third discharge from the "Vixen," the flag disappeared from the staff. On seeing it down, I ordered the firing to cease, and sent Captain Forrest again ashore, to learn whether it had been cut down by our shot or purposely struck. The reply was that it had been shot away, and the city would not be surrendered.

I now directed Captain Forrest, with the force under his command, to land and take a position in the city, commanded by our guns. This movement brought on a scattering fire of musketry from various parts of the city, which was returned by the flotilla.

Perceiving towards evening that the enemy did us but little injury, though openly exposed on the decks of the small vessels, and their balls

passing through our slight bulwarks, and apprehending, from the proverbial heedlessness of sailors, that should they and the marines be attacked in the narrow streets after dark, they would be cut off by sharp shooters from the houses, I ordered the detachment to be re-embarked.

In this position the vessels remained all night, the crew lying at their quarters ready to return the fire of the artillery of the enemy, which it was supposed they would have had the courage to have brought down, under cover of the night, to the openings of the streets opposite to our vessels ; but they left us undisturbed.

Learning that the merchants and other citizens of the city were desirous that a capitulation should be made, but were overruled by the governor, (who, regardless of consequences, and secure himself against attack, was content that the city should be destroyed rather than surrender,) I determined, from motives of humanity, not to fire again, but to pass down to Frontera with my prizes.

In the morning, however, the fire was re-commenced from the shore, and was necessarily returned, but with renewed orders to regard the consular houses, so far as they could be distinguished. In the midst of the fire a flag of truce was displayed on shore ; on perceiving which, I caused the firing again to cease, and Captain Forrest was sent to meet its bearer, who submitted a written communication addressed to me, a copy of which, with a copy of my reply, (marked B and C,) will be found enclosed.

As an assurance of my sincerity, I now hoisted a white flag, and directed the prizes to drop down the stream, intending to follow with the flotilla ; but, in violation of the understanding implied in the before-mentioned correspondence, the enemy, in discovering that one of the prizes had drifted ashore in front of the city, collected a large force within and behind the houses in the vicinity, and commenced a furious fire upon her. Lieutenant Parker, of this ship, in command of the prize, defended her in the most gallant manner, and ultimately succeeded in getting her again afloat, having one of her men killed and two wounded.

It was in carrying an order to Lieutenant Parker that Lieutenant Morris was wounded. He had been of infinite service to me from the time we left Lisardo ; and, conducting himself during the bombardment with remarkable deliberation and coolness, he approached the prize in a line to cover his boat, and, though apparently regardless of the safety of the officers and men of the boat, who were seated, he stood erect himself, and the ball struck him in the throat. No one can deplore the fate of this very valuable young officer more than myself. His loss is irreparable to the service and to his family.

It may well be supposed that on perceiving the attack upon the prize, I re-opened upon the city, which again silenced their fire. I now proceeded with the flotilla and prizes down the river. One of the prizes, a small schooner of little value, having grounded in a dangerous pass, and knowing that it would be difficult to extricate her without causing inconvenient delay, I ordered her to be burnt.

We arrived safely at Frontera on the evening of the 26th, the "Vixen" having towed down the river five vessels and several barges.

From Frontera I despatched my prizes to this place, and after destroying all the vessels and craft found in the river, of too little value to be manned, I proceeded on the 31st to rejoin you, leaving the "McLane"*

* In regard to the "McLane," I propose to make a special communication.

and "Forward" at anchor opposite Frontera, to continue the blockade of the river, and to afford protection and shelter to the neutral merchants residents of the place, who professed themselves in apprehension of violence from the Mexican soldiery should they be left unprotected.

On our way to this place the prize steamer "Petrita," in company and in sight of this vessel, captured the American brig "Plymouth," found engaged in landing a cargo upon the enemy's coast.

M. C. PERRY.

P. S.—I omitted to mention that, while lying off the bar of Tabasco, this ship boarded the Campeachy schooner "Fortuna," and the French brig "Jenne Arnadée," on the papers of both of which a notification of blockade was endorsed.

B.

SAN JUAN BAUTISTA DE TABASCO,

October 26, 1846.

SIR: The undersigned foreign merchants, established in this port of San Juan Bautista de Tabasco, in consequence of the very serious injury suffered in part of their property by the firing on this city yesterday afternoon, take the liberty, as neutrals in the present differences between the United States and Mexico, and in friendly relations with the former power, to represent that a continuance of similar destruction of their property will lead to their ultimate ruin.

We are induced to address this communication to you, it being affirmed that unless the military force here surrendered this city up to you, you felt it your duty to continue hostilities, even to reducing the city to ruins; a hard case, indeed, for the parties who have now the honor of addressing you, almost the whole commerce of the place being in their hands, and who, confiding in the protection afforded to subjects of foreign nations at Matamoras, and in the march of the United States army up to Monterey, and in the declaration of the commodore commanding the United States squadron off Vera Cruz, have not prepared for such measures as you have threatened to adopt to reduce this place.

We thus beg most respectfully to call your attention to our position, and the positive ruin we shall suffer should this city be destroyed, trusting you may have it in your power to take the same into your favorable consideration, and mitigate such very disastrous results to our several interests.

We have the honor to be, sir, your very obedient, humble servants,

LABACH & Co.,

British merchants.

WATSON, CHABOT, & Co.,

British merchants.

RODRIGUEZ Y CA.,

Comerciantes Españoles.

ASENCIO DE AJAGON,

Comerciante Español.

M. C. PERRY.

PUTIEWOZ, JACERDRUMEN, Y CA.,

Comerciantes Españoles.

MANUEL R. SOLET,

Comerciante Español.

ARRUEYOA D. JON GODAY,

MANUEL R. SOLET.

C.

UNITED STATES STEAMER "VIXEN,"

At anchor in front of the city of Tabasco, October 26, 1846.

GENTLEMEN: In consideration of the representations made by you in your communication to me of this morning, and verbally through Captain Forrest, I shall adhere to a determination, resolved upon last evening, not to fire again upon the town unless the fire should be recommenced from the shore.

I regret the injury already produced, but have the consolation of knowing that it was altogether caused by the extraordinary conduct of the people of the town.

I am, gentlemen, respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. PERRY.

Messrs. LABACH & Co., and others,

Foreign merchants in Tabasco.

D.

List of vessels captured and destroyed during the late expedition to Tabasco, under Commodore M. C. Perry.

MANNED AND SENT IN.

American barque "Coosa."

Mexican schooner "Telegraph."

steamer "Petrita."

steamer "Tabasqueno."

hermaphrodite brig "Yumanto."

schooner "Lama Virginia."

schooner "Tabasco."

schooner "Amada."

American brig "Plymouth."

BURNT.

Mexican sloop "Campeachy."

brig "Rentville."

tow-boat _____.

schooner _____.

Mexican sloop "Desada" returned to the captain, in consequence of his excellent conduct when his vessel was attacked, while in charge of Lieutenant Wm. A. Parker.

M. C. PERRY.

E.

List of persons killed, wounded, and drowned, during the expedition to Tabasco.

KILLED.

Charles Raimond, seaman of the "Raritan."

WOUNDED.

Charles W. Morris, lieutenant of the "Cumberland"—since dead.

John Southerland, seaman of the "Raritan."

George Pearce, seaman of the "Raritan."

DROWNED.

Richard W. Butler, ordinary seaman of the "Raritan."

Benjamin McKenny, seaman of the "Cumberland."

F.

UNITED STATES STEAMER MISSISSIPPI,
St. John Lisardo, near Vera Cruz, November 3, 1846.

SIR: It seems to be just and proper, and it is certainly a gratifying task, to make known to you, for the information of the department, the excellent conduct of the officers and men who served under my command in the late expedition to Tabasco.

The enterprise and spirit displayed by them on every occasion, gave sufficient evidence that in scenes more sanguinary they would do full honor to the corps.

I was particularly indebted to Captain Forrest for his promptitude, cheerfulness, and judgment, in carrying out my instructions.

To Commander Sands, and officers and men of the "Vixen"—to Commander Adams—to Lieutenants Commandant Benham, Sterrett, and Hazard, and their respective officers and men—to Captain Edson and Lieutenants Gist, Winslow, Walsh, Hunt, and Parker, and their detachments—in a word, to all and every one, I am under lasting obligations for the zeal and energy with which they seconded my plans.

While I am gratified in bearing witness, also, to the valuable services of the revenue schooner "Forward," in command of Captain Nones, and to the skill and gallantry of her officers and men, it gives me infinite pain to be compelled, by a sense of imperative duty, to say that Captain Howard, of the revenue steamer "McLane," managed his vessel with so little discretion that he placed her aground in a most dangerous position, by which serious obstacles were thrown in the way of the expedition; and had it not been for the persevering efforts of Captain Forrest, I doubt whether she would have been extricated from her perilous situation.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. PERRY.

Commodore DAVID CONNER,

Commander-in-chief U. S. naval forces, Gulf of Mexico.

UNITED STATES STEAMER MISSISSIPPI,
St. John Lisardo, November 3, 1846.

SIR: In preparing the prizes captured in the Tabasco river for sea, it became necessary that they should be ballasted; and, as it was impossible to obtain any other article of sufficient weight, I caused to be taken from several large piles of logwood enough to ballast them. I also found it necessary to take for the use of the Vixen and the captured steamers about 50 tons of coal, some fire-wood, and about 90 feet of mahogany, for the repair of the boats. For all these I gave to the professed owners of the property certificates of my having taken it for the use of the United States government.

Of course, a great outcry was made against my taking property alleged to belong to neutrals, who claimed almost every thing as their own, both in the port and town of Frontera; but I placed little faith in the validity of their claims. The articles were absolutely necessary to the wants of the vessels, and I took them. I therefore have to request that you will have the logwood appraised, if it be not sent in for adjudication, in order that the alleged owners may have the opportunity of presenting their claims upon the government. Meanwhile the wood can be placed at the disposal of the government.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. PERRY.

Commodore DAVID CONNER,
*Commanding United States naval forces,
 Gulf of Mexico.*

P. S.—On reflection, I am not certain whether I gave a certificate for the fire-wood; it was my intention to have paid for it, and will do so when I return, or give the necessary voucher.

I am clearly of opinion that every article of commercial property found at Frontera could lawfully have been taken by me. The property of neutrals domiciled in an enemy's country is identified with that of the enemy, excepting only the property of diplomatic agents not engaged in commerce.

[No. 115.] UNITED STATES SHIP CUMBERLAND,
Off Vera Cruz, November 11, 1846.

SIR: In addition to the communications from Commodore Perry in regard to the expedition to Tabasco, lately sent to the department, I transmit, annexed, the copy of another report which he has just made to me.

I am, very respectfully, &c.,

D. CONNER,
Commanding Home Squadron.

Hon. J. Y. MASON,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

UNITED STATES STEAMER MISSISSIPPI,
Anton Lisardo, November 11, 1846.

SIR: I omitted to mention, in the account of my expedition to Tabasco, that, in order to prevent unnecessary injury to the people and buildings of the city, I took with me in the Vixen, from Frontera, a person of some consequence in the community, (Don Juan de D. Talazar,) in view of sending him to the military governor of the place, with the assurance that I had at my disposal, as he could confirm to the governor, ample means of destroying the city; but would do it no injury, provided it was surrendered.

Don Talazar addressed a letter to the governor, of which the enclosed is a translation, and he was subsequently sent ashore to confer with him; but, so far as I could learn, his interposition had no influence in changing the purpose of a man who seemed to consider the lives and property of his fellow-citizens of little importance compared with the idle vaunt of refusing to capitulate, when, at the same time, he exhibited no effectual means of defending the city.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. PERRY.

Commodore D. CONNER,
*Commanding U. S. naval forces,
 Gulf of Mexico.*

[Translation.]

ON BOARD THE STEAM VESSEL OF THE UNITED STATES,
October 25, 1846.

MY RESPECTED GENERAL AND FRIEND: Yesterday, in the morning, I was preparing to leave the place I was in for the Sierra, where I had some business to arrange, but in a few moments the American consul and Mr. Magnich presented themselves to take me on board this vessel, to be disposed of by the commodore; and although they conversed of other matters, I always understood that I came as a prisoner; and in truth, after passing Sta. Teresa, they made me understand that they wished me to write to you their wishes, as follows: 1st. The commodore demands that you surrender the town without conditions. 2d. That he will confer with you to arrange certain matters; and if you accept the 1st article, then the commodore will respect the city; that he has the power to destroy it, the whole of which will not be necessary if you do not fire a shot.

In making this manifest, you and all my compatriots ought to understand that my patriotism is exceeded by that of none, since, as a Mexican soldier, I have flown to the service of my country when she needed my humble services, as when the Spaniards invaded the republic, and Don Francisco Santmant this State, and to-day I am ready to pour out my blood for the benefit of the public.

The force which is to-day before the city is respectable, but you will have to act as the public interest will dictate.

Within two hours I have been informed that another steamer and another schooner will be here to unite with these.

I am, &c., &c.,

JN. DE D. TALAZAR.

To Gen. DON JUAN BTA. TRACONES.

[No. 52.]

FLAG SHIP LEVANT,
At sea, July 31, 1846.

SIR: I have the honor to report that on the 7th June I received, at Mazatlan, information that the Mexican troops, six or seven thousand strong, had, by order of the Mexican government, invaded the territory of the United States north of the Rio Grande, and had attacked the forces under General Taylor, and that the squadron of the United States were blockading the coast of Mexico on the gulf.

These hostilities I considered would justify my commencing offensive operations on the west coast; I therefore sailed on the 8th, in the Savannah, for the coast of California, to carry out the orders of the department of the 24th June, 1845, leaving the Warren at Mazatlan, to bring me any despatches or important information that might reach there. I arrived at Monterey on the 2d of July, where I found the Cyane and Levant, and learned that the Portsmouth was at San Francisco, to which places they had been previously ordered to await further instructions.

On the morning of the 7th, having previously examined the defences and localities of the town, I sent Captain Mervine with the accompanying summons (A) to the military commandant of Monterey, requiring him to surrender the place forthwith to the forces of the United States under my command. At 9h. 30m. a. m., I received his reply, (B) stating that he was not authorized to surrender the place, and referred me to the commanding general of California, Don Jose Castro.

Every arrangement having been made the day previous, the necessary force (about 250 seamen and marines) was immediately embarked in the boats of the squadron, and landed at 10 o'clock, under cover of the guns of the ships, with great promptitude and good order, under the immediate command of Captain Wm. Mervine, assisted by Commander H. N. Page, as second.

The forces were immediately formed and marched to the custom-house, where my proclamation to the inhabitants of California (C) was read, the standard of the United States hoisted amid three hearty cheers by the troops and foreigners present, and a salute of 21 guns fired by all the ships. Immediately afterwards, the proclamation, both in English and Spanish, was posted up about the town, and two justices of the peace appointed to preserve order and punish delinquencies, the alcaldes declining to serve.

Previous to landing, the accompanying "General Order" (D) was read to the crews of all the ships, and I am most happy to state that I feel confident that the inhabitants of Monterey, and all other places where our forces have appeared, will do them and myself the justice to say that not the least depredation or slightest insult or irregularity has been committed, from the moment of our landing until my departure.

Immediately after taking possession of Monterey, I despatched a courier to General Castro, the military commandant of California, with a letter, (E) and a copy of my proclamation, to which I received a reply, (F.) On the 9th, I despatched a letter, (G) by courier, to Señor Don Pio Pico, the governor, at Santa Barbara.

On the 6th of July I despatched orders, by sea, to Commander Montgomery, to take immediate possession of the bay of San Francisco, &c.; and, on the 7th, a duplicate of that order, by land, which he received on the evening of the 8th; and at 7 a. m., of the 9th, he hoisted the flag at

San Francisco, read and posted up my proclamation, and took possession of that part of the country in the name of the United States. For a detailed account of the proceedings at San Francisco, &c., I refer you to the enclosed copies of my orders to Commander Montgomery, and his reports to me, (No. 1 to 10.)

On the 13th, at the request of the foreigners at the Pueblo of San Jose, I furnished a flag to be hoisted at that place, (about 70 miles interior from Monterey,) and appointed a justice of the peace to preserve order in the town, the alcaldes declining to serve. The flag was hoisted on the 16th.

Deeming Purser D. Fauntleroy well qualified for such service, I directed him on the 8th to organize a company of 35 dragoons from volunteers from the ships and citizens on shore, to reconnoitre the country, keep open the communication between Monterey and San Francisco, and to prevent the people of the country from being robbed, &c., and directed him to purchase the necessary horses and equipments to mount them.

Passed Midshipman Louis McLane having also volunteered for that service, I appointed him first lieutenant of the company. On the 17th, Mr. Fauntleroy was directed to reconnoitre the country with his command, as far as the mission of St. John's, to take possession of that place, hoist the flag, and to recover ten brass guns, said to have been buried there by General Castro, when he retreated from that place. On his arrival there, Mr. Fauntleroy found the place had been taken possession of an hour or two previous by Captain Fremont, with whom he returned to Monterey on the 19th. He was subsequently sent to garrison the place, dig up and mount the guns, and recover a large quantity of powder and shot, said to have been secreted there; all of which he accomplished before I sailed from Monterey, between which, the Pueblo of San Jose, and San Francisco, a perfectly free communication was maintained.

On the afternoon of the 15th of July the Congress arrived, and Commodore Stockton reported for duty.

On the 16th the British Admiral, Sir George F. Seymour, arrived in the Collingwood, 80. An officer was immediately sent to tender him the usual courtesies and the facilities of the port. He was subsequently furnished with a set of top-gallant-masts and other spars for his ship, and sailed on the 23d for the Sandwich islands.

The visit of the admiral was very serviceable to our cause in California, as the inhabitants fully believed he would take part with them, and that we would be obliged to abandon our conquest; but when they saw the friendly intercourse subsisting between us, and found that he could not interfere in their behalf, they abandoned all hope of ever seeing the Mexican flag fly in California again.

On the 23d, my health being such as to prevent my attending to so much, and such laborious duties, I directed Commodore Stockton to assume the command of the forces and operations on shore; and, on the 29th, having determined to return to the United States via Panama, I hoisted my broad pendant on board the Levant and sailed for Mazatlan and Panama, leaving the remainder of the squadron under his command, believing that no further opposition would be made to our taking possession of the whole of the Californias, (as General Castro had less than one hundred men,) and that I could render much more important service by returning to the United States with the least possible delay, to explain to the

government the situation and wants of that country, than I could by remaining in command in my infirm state of health.

At the time of my leaving Monterey the United States were in quiet possession of all "Alta California" north of Santa Barbara.

The Cyane sailed for St. Diego on the 26th, to carry down Captain Fremont, with about one hundred and fifty riflemen, (Americans,) to take possession there, and to cut off General Castro's retreat to Lower California or Mexico.

The Congress was to sail on the 30th for San Pedro, to take possession there. That place is 27 miles from the City of Angels, where General Castro and Governor Pico then were, and I have every reason to believe (knowing their anxiety to do so) that immediately on her arrival they would surrender, which would put an end to all opposition to the United States in the Californias.

In closing this report I should do injustice to my own feelings, and to the officers, seamen, and marines of the squadron I had the honor to command, if I neglected the opportunity to state that no men could display more zeal, activity, and determined desire to do honor to their country and the service than they; consequently, it would be invidious to particularize any individuals, when all were equally zealous to do their duty in their respective stations.

Hoping the course I have pursued will meet the approbation of the department, I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant, &c.,

JOHN D. SLOAT,
Commodore.

HON. GEORGE BANCROFT,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

A

Summons to the Military Commandant, Monterey.

UNITED STATES SHIP SAVANNAH,
Monterey, July 7, 1846.

SIR: The central government of Mexico having commenced hostilities against the United States of America, the two nations are now actually at war. In consequence, I call upon you, in the name of the United States of America, to surrender forthwith to the arms of that nation, under my command, the forts, military posts, and stations under your command, together with all troops, arms, munitions of war, and public property of every description under your control and jurisdiction in California.

The immediate compliance with this summons will probably prevent the sacrifice of human life and the horrors of war, which I most anxiously desire to avoid.

JOHN D. SLOAT,
*Commander-in-chief of the United States
naval forces in the Pacific ocean.*

To the MILITARY COMMANDANT
of Monterey.

B.

Answer of the Military Commandant of Monterey.

COMANDANCIA MILITAR DE MONTEREY.

MONTEREY, *Junio** 7 DE 1846.

El que subscribe, capitan de artilleria del ejercito Mejicana y comandante militar de este punto, dice al señor comodoro de las fuerzas navales de los Estados Unidos en esta bahia, no estar facultad para embregar la plaza por no tener ordenes para ello; pues dicho asunto lo puede arreglar el señor comodoro con el señor comandante general á quien se le remiti la comunicacion que me fue enbregada para dicho señor, retirandose el que subscribe y dejando el pueblo pacifico y sin un soldado; no existiene tampoco segun noticia del tesorero intereses, publicos entereses y municiones.

Con lo que queda contestada la nota del señor comodoro y ofrecendole sus respetos.

Dios y libertad!

MARIANO SILVA.

Señor COMODORO

De las fuerzas navales de los Estados Unidos, en este bahia.

[Translation.]

MILITARY COMMANDANCY OF MONTEREY.

The undersigned, captain of artillery in the Mexican army and military commandant of this post, represents to the Señor commodore of the naval forces of the United States in this bay that he is not authorized to surrender the place, having no orders to that effect; inasmuch as the said affair may be arranged by the Señor commodore with the 'Señor commandant general, to whom has been sent the communication delivered to me for him, the undersigned withdrawing and leaving the town peaceful and without a soldier; nor, according to a notice from the treasurer, are there any munitions or public property.

With which the note of the Señor commodore is answered, and tendering him his respects.

MARIANO SILVA.

God and liberty ! Monterey, June [July] 7th, 1846.

SEÑOR COMODORE

Of the naval forces of the U. S., in this bay.

* NOTE.—A mistake: it was written July 7.

C.

PROCLAMATION.

To the inhabitants of California :

The central government of Mexico having commenced hostilities against the United States of America, by invading its territory and attacking the troops of the United States stationed on the north side of the Rio Grande, and with a force of seven thousand men under the command of General Arista, which army was totally destroyed, and all their artillery, baggage, &c., captured on the 8th and 9th of May last, by a force of two thousand three hundred men under the command of General Taylor, and the city of Matamoras taken and occupied by the forces of the United States, and the two nations being actually at war by this transaction, I shall hoist the standard of the United States at Monterey immediately, and shall carry it throughout California.

I declare to the inhabitants of California that, although I come in arms with a powerful force, I do not come among them as an enemy to California: on the contrary, I come as their best friend, as henceforward California will be a portion of the United States, and its peaceable inhabitants will enjoy the same rights and privileges as the citizens of any other portion of that Territory, with all the rights and privileges they now enjoy, together with the privilege of choosing their own magistrates and other officers, for the administration of justice among themselves, and the same protection will be extended to them as to any other State in the Union. They will also enjoy a permanent government, under which life, property, and the constitutional right and lawful security to worship the Creator in the way most congenial to each one's sense of duty, will be secured, which, unfortunately, the central government of Mexico cannot afford them, destroyed as her resources are by internal factions, and corrupt officers, who create constant revolutions to promote their own interests and oppress the people. Under the flag of the United States, California will be free from all such troubles and expense; consequently, the country will rapidly advance and improve both in agriculture and commerce, as, of course, the revenue laws will be the same in California as in all other parts of the United States, affording them all manufactures and produce of the United States free of any duty, and all foreign goods at one-quarter of the duty they now pay. A great increase in the value of real estate and the products of California may also be anticipated.

With the great interest and kind feelings I know the government and people of the United States possess towards the citizens of California, the country cannot but improve more rapidly than any other on the continent of America.

Such of the inhabitants of California, whether native or foreigners, as may not be disposed to accept the high privileges of citizenship, and to live peaceably under the government of the United States, will be allowed time to dispose of their property, and to remove out of the country, if they choose, without any restriction; or remain in it, observing strict neutrality.

With full confidence in the honor and integrity of the inhabitants of the country, I invite the judges, alcaldes, and other civil officers, to retain their offices, and to execute their functions as heretofore, that the public tranquillity may not be disturbed; at least, until the government of the Territory can be more definitely arranged.

All persons holding titles to real estate, or in quiet possession of lands under a color of right, shall have those titles and rights guarantied to them.

All churches, and the property they contain, in possession of the clergy of California, shall continue in the same rights and possessions they now enjoy.

All provisions and supplies of every kind furnished by the inhabitants for the use of the United States ships and soldiers will be paid for at fair rates; and no private property will be taken for public use without just compensation at the moment.

JOHN D. SLOAT,

*Commander-in-chief of the United States
naval force in the Pacific ocean.*

UNITED STATES FLAG SHIP SAVANNAH,
Harbor of Monterey, July 7, 1846.

D.

GENERAL ORDER.

FLAG SHIP SAVANNAH, *July 7, 1846.*

We are about to land on the Territory of Mexico, with whom the United States are at war. To strike her flag, and to hoist our own in the place of it, is our duty.

It is not only our duty to take California, but to preserve it afterwards as a part of the United States, at all hazards. To accomplish this, it is of the first importance to cultivate the good opinion of the inhabitants, whom we must reconcile.

I scarcely consider it necessary for me to caution American seamen and marines against the detestable crime of plundering and maltreating unoffending inhabitants.

That no one may misunderstand his duty, the following regulations must be strictly adhered to, as no violation can hope to escape the severest punishment:

1st. On landing, no man is to leave the shore until the commanding officer gives the order to march.

2d. No gun is to be fired, or other act of hostility committed, without express orders from the officer commanding the party.

3d. The officers and boat keepers will keep their respective boats as close to the shore as they will safely float, taking care they do not lay aground, and *remain* in them, prepared to defend themselves against attack, and attentively watch for signals from the ships, as well as from the party on shore.

4th. No man is to quit the ranks or to enter any house for any pretext whatever, without express orders from an officer. Let every man avoid insult or offence to any unoffending inhabitant, and especially avoid that eternal disgrace which would be attached to our names and our country's name by indignity offered to a single female, even let her standing be however low it may.

5th. Plunder of every kind is strictly forbidden. Not only does the plun-

dering of the smallest article from a prize forfeit all claim to prize money, but the offender must expect to be severely punished.

6th. Finally, let me entreat you, one and all, not to tarnish our hope of bright success by any act that we shall be ashamed to acknowledge before God and our country.

JOHN D. SLOAT,
*Commander-in-chief of the U. S. naval forces
in the Pacific ocean.*

E.

Commodore Sloat to General Castro.

UNITED STATES SHIP SAVANNAH,
Monterey, July 7, 1846.

SIR: The central government of Mexico having commenced hostilities against the United States of America, the two nations are now actually at war. In consequence, I call upon you, in the name of the United States of America, to surrender forthwith to the arms of that nation, under my command, the forts, military posts, and stations under your command, together with all troops, arms, munitions of war, and public property of every description under your control and jurisdiction in California.

The immediate compliance with this summons will probably prevent the sacrifice of human life and the horrors of war, which I most anxiously desire to avoid.

I hereby invite you to meet me immediately in Monterey, to enter into articles of capitulation, that yourself, officers, and soldiers, with the inhabitants of California, may receive assurances of perfect safety to themselves and property.

JOHN D. SLOAT,
*Commander-in-chief of the U. S. naval forces
in the Pacific ocean.*

Señor DON JOSE CASTRO,
Commandant General, California.

F.

General Castro to Commodore Sloat.

COMANDANCIA GENERAL DEL DEPARTAMENTO DE CALIFORNIAS.

CUARTEL GENERAL EN SAN JUAN BAUTISTA,
Julio 9 de 1846.

SEÑOR: A noche recibí en Santa Clara la nota oficial de VS. relativa al estado de guerra en que se suponen la nación Mejicana y la de los Estados Unidos; y en consecuencia me manda VS., como su subordinado, le entregue los puntos militares, tropas, y propiedades publicos, que estan bajo mi

mando. En contestacion, digo á VS. que para la resolucion de asuntos de tanta gravedad, debo ponerme de acuerdo con el E. S. Gobernador y honorable asamblea del departamento, como legitimas autoridades que representan los pueblos que lo componen; en concepto que deferiré con gusto á la opinion de aquellos funcionarios; mas me permitira VS. manifestarle que pesando esclusivamente sobre mia responsabilidad, la defenza de la integridad é independencia de este pais, que hoy es á mi cargo, estoy resuelto como gefe del ejercito Mejicano á no ometer sacrificio para conservarlo intacto con un solo hombre que me acompañe en esta causa tan justa como nacional.

JOSE CASTRO.

Señor Don JOHN D. SLOAT,

Commandante-en-gefe de las fuerzas navales

de los Estados Unidos en el mar Pacifico, Monterey.

[Translation.]

COMMANDANCY GENERAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

HEADQUARTERS, SAN JUAN BAPTISTA,

July 9, 1846.

SIR: I received last night, in Santa Clara, your official communication respecting the state of war supposed to exist between the Mexican nation and that of the United States; and you command me in consequence, as their subordinate, to surrender to you the military posts, troops, and public property which are under my command. I inform you, in reply, that in order to decide matters of so much importance, I must consult with his excellency the Governor and the honorable Assembly of the Department, as the legitimate authorities representing the people comprised in it, with the understanding that I shall defer with pleasure to the opinion of those functionaries; but you will permit me to say, that if the defence of this country, which is now under my charge, should rest exclusively on my responsibility, I am resolved, as a chief in the Mexican army, not to spare any sacrifice to preserve it, so long as I can reckon upon a single individual to join me in this cause, as just as it is natural.

JOSE CASTRO.

Señor Don JOHN D. SLOAT,

Commander-in-chief of the naval forces

of the United States in the Pacific sea.

G.

Commodore Sloat to Governor Pio Pico.

UNITED STATES FLAG SHIP SAVANNAH,

Bay of Monterey, July 12, 1846.

I have the honor to enclose, herewith, to your excellency, copies of my summons to General Castro to surrender the country, &c., under his juris-

diction, to the United States forces under my command, together with a copy of my proclamation to the inhabitants of California, and the general order issued to the forces under my command just previous to my landing; and I assure your excellency that not the least impropriety has been committed, and that the business and social intercourse of the town have not been disturbed in the slightest degree.

I beg your excellency to feel assured that although I come in arms with a powerful force, I come as the best friend of California; and I invite your excellency to meet me at Monterey, that I may satisfy you and the people of California of the fact.

I pledge the word and honor of an American officer that your excellency will be received with all the respect due to your distinguished situation; and that you can depart at any moment you may think proper, and feel every confidence that an American officer expects when his word of honor is pledged.

I have already employed all the means in my power to stop the sacrifice of human life by the party in the north, and trust I shall succeed, provided there is no further opposition.

I tender your excellency my cordial respect and high consideration.

JOHN D. SLOAT,

*Commander-in-chief of the United States naval forces in
the Pacific ocean, and of the Territory of California.*

To his Excell'y Sr. Don Pio Pico,
Angeles.

No. 1.

FLAG SHIP SAVANNAH,

Monterey, July 6, 1846.

SIR: Since I wrote you last evening, I have determined to hoist the flag of the United States at this place to-morrow, as I would prefer being sacrificed for doing too much than too little.

If you consider you have sufficient force, or if Fremont will join you, you will hoist the flag of the United States at Yerba Buena, or any other proper place, and take possession, in the name of the United States, of the fort, and that portion of the country.

I send you a copy of my summons to the military commandant of Monterey to surrender the place, and also my proclamation to the people of California, which you will have translated into Spanish, and promulgate many copies in both languages. I have sent a similar letter to General Castro, with an addition of an invitation for him to meet me at this place to enter into a capitulation. I will send you a duplicate copy of these documents to-morrow, which I hope will reach you before the boat can get up. You will secure the bay of San Francisco as soon as possible, at all events. It is my intention to go up to San Francisco as soon as I can leave this, which I hope will not be many days.

Mr. Larkin advises that you should not send by courier any thing that would do harm to make public; and should you have any thing that you consider important for me to know, you can send the launch down again.

I am very anxious to know if Captain Fremont will co-operate with us. Mr. Larkin is writing to him by the launch, and you will please put him in possession of his letter as soon as possible. I have not time to write more at present.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, &c.,

JOHN D. SLOAT,

Commander-in-chief, &c.

To Commander J. B. MONTGOMERY,

U. S. ship Portsmouth, San Francisco.

No. 2.

[TELEGRAPHIC.]

FLAG SHIP SAVANNAH, *July 7, 1846.*

SIR: Your launch left yesterday. I enclose you two documents, by which you will see what I have done.

I hoisted the American flag here to-day, at nine, a. m. You will immediately take possession of Y — B —, and hoist the American flag within range of your guns; post up the proclamation in both languages; notify Captain F., and others; put the fort and guns in order.

I wish very much to see and hear from Captain F., that we may understand each other, and co operate together.

Very respectfully,

J. D. S.

To Captain J. B. M.,

U. S. ship Portsmouth.

NOTE.—The above letter was written in numbers, from the Naval Telegraphic Dictionary.

No. 3.

UNITED STATES SHIP PORTSMOUTH,

Anchorage, Yerba Buena, July 9, 1846.

SIR: I have the satisfaction to acknowledge the receipt of your telegraphic despatch, with proclamation and other documents, sent me by Mr. Pitts, at 7 o'clock last evening; and have the honor to inform you, that, having despatched Lieutenant Revere in one of the ship's boats a few hours afterwards, with your letter to the commandant at Sonoma, carrying with him a flag, to be used if necessary, and another to be forwarded to Suter's fort, upon the Sacramento, I landed this morning with seventy men, including marines, and at 8 a. m. hoisted our flag in front of the custom-house, in the public square, with a salute of 21 guns from the ship, followed by three hearty cheers on shore and on board, in which the people, principally foreign residents, seemed cordially to join. I then addressed a few words to the assembled people; after which your excellent proclamation was read in both languages, and posted upon the flag-staff. The seamen, with a small portion of the marines, were then returned to the ship,

without a man having left the ranks; and Lieutenant Watson, with the residue of his guard, were formally established as military occupants of the post. The male residents of Yerba Buena capable of bearing arms were then called together, and a volunteer guard, consisting of thirty-two members, at once enrolled, and, electing their own officers, were fully organized under the direction of Lieutenants Missroon and Watson, to hold themselves in readiness for any emergency which may arise; and before the arrival of Mr. Die, your second courier, at 1 o'clock, p. m. Lieutenant Missroon, with an armed party of the volunteer guard, were on their way to the Precedio and fort, four or five miles distant, to ascertain and report to me their condition, and take inventories of public property, &c. The fort is in a dilapidated condition, but may be repaired and rendered serviceable. For particulars, I have respectfully to refer you to the accompanying report of Lieutenant Missroon, No 2. The sheet No. 1 contains documents used in the proceedings of the day, with a letter sent to Captain Fremont by Purser Watmough, and the order to that officer.

There are two fine eighteen-pounder brass pieces at Sonoma, which might be most advantageously planted upon an eminence for the defence of this harbor, and which can be of no manner of use where they now are; field-pieces (of which there are six at Sanoma) being all sufficient for the defence of an interior town. I think it advisable, therefore, to remove the two eighteens, which can be done with my launch in a very short time; and in the hope of receiving your order to that effect, I shall commence at once preparing a *galley* and platform for their accommodation. I have been drawn into correspondence with the belligerent parties in this country, and with Captain Fremont, which I will send you very soon. To the latter I have supplied funds and stores to the amount of \$2,199, receiving his draft on the Topographical Bureau at Washington, in favor of Purser Watmough, for the same, which I hope will meet your approbation. My officers and crew are in excellent health, and in good condition for service; but I regret to say that I am twenty-three men short of my complement, which I am very desirous to fill up as soon as it can be done.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JNO. B. MONTGOMERY, *Commander.*

To Commodore JNO. D. SLOAT,
*Commanding naval forces of the United States
in the Pacific, at Monterey.*

—
(No. 1.)

ADDRESS AFTER HOISTING THE FLAG.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I address all classes, whether native or foreign residents of California, who cordially assent to the transaction just witnessed. I have the pleasure to announce that the flag of the United States was, on the 7th instant, hoisted at Monterey, and will, I expect, this day be substituted for the revolutionary flag recently hoisted at Sonoma.

The proclamation of the United States naval commander-in-chief, now at Monterey, which is about to be read to you, has already been widely circulated in the country; and the advantages which cannot fail to accrue

to the population of this fine country, as therein set forth, have, and will, undoubtedly, meet with a cordial reception by all classes of the people in California.

It is earnestly recommended to all that they continue in the quiet pursuit of their proper occupations, in which, under the shadow of that glorious banner, there can be no fear of oppression or undue interruption.

After leaving this place, all persons who are disposed to unite in the formation of a local militia, to be held subject to drill and such military duty as the public security, under the new order of things, shall call for, are invited to attend at the house of W. A. Leidesdorff, esq., when arrangements will be immediately entered into for such an organization.

PROCLAMATION.

UNITED STATES SHIP PORTSMOUTH,
Off Yerba Buena, July 9, 1846.

Military possession having been this day taken of this place, and the flag of the United States displayed, in obedience to the orders of the commander-in-chief of the United States squadron, John D. Sloat, esq., now in possession of Monterey, I have the honor to call upon *all* the residents of this district, agreeable to the laws of the United States of America regulating the militia, to enrol themselves into a military company, appoint their own officers, and observe such rules and regulations as shall be issued for the maintenance of order and for the protection of property in Yerba Buena, and its immediate neighborhood.

A military guard has been stationed in possession of the custom-house, under Henry B. Watson, esq., whom I have appointed the military commandant (*pro tem.*) of all the marines and militia: to whom I require that reports shall be made as soon as the militia shall be organized, and whose call upon the militia, I am confident, will be promptly and honorably complied with.

In the event of an attack by Mexican or other forces upon Yerba Buena, all necessary assistance will be immediately landed from the United States ship Portsmouth; and in the mean time your country expects, and your best interests require, that every man will do his utmost to protect his home and defend the flag of the United States.

JNO. B. MONTGOMERY,
*Commander of the United States ship Portsmouth,
Anchorage, Yerba Buena.*

UNITED STATES SHIP PORTSMOUTH,
Yerba Buena, July 9, 1846.

SIR: Last evening I was officially notified of the existence of war between the United States and the central government of Mexico, and have this morning taken formal possession of this place and hoisted our flag in the town. Commodore Sloat, who took possession of Monterey on the 7th instant, has directed me to notify you of this change in the political

condition of California, and to request your presence at Monterey, with a view to future arrangements and co-operation, at as early a period as possible.

I forwarded, at two o'clock this morning, a despatch from Commodore Sloat to the commandant of Sonoma, with an American flag for their use, should they stand in need of one.

Mr. Watmough, who will hand you this, will give you all news.

Very respectfully, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JNO. B. MONTGOMERY.

To Captain J. C. FREMONT,

U. S. Topographical Engineers, Santa Clara.

UNITED STATES SHIP PORTSMOUTH,
Anchorage, Yerba Buena, July 9, 1846.

SIR: You will proceed to Santa Clara, and to the Pueblo, if necessary, in order to intercept Captain J. C. Fremont, now on his march from the Sacramento, and on meeting with him be pleased to hand him the accompanying communication; after which you will return to this place, without delay, and report to me.

Respectfully, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JNO. B. MONTGOMERY,

Commanding U. S. ship Portsmouth.

To Purser JAS. H. WATMOUGH,

U. S. ship Portsmouth, Yerba Buena,

Bay of San Francisco.

(No. 2.)

UNITED STATES SHIP PORTSMOUTH,
At anchorage off Yerba Buena, July 9, 1846.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to your order, I proceeded to the fort at the entrance of the harbor, about four miles distant from the town, accompanied by Purser Watmough, the late Vice-consul Leidesdorff, and several volunteers, and displayed the flag of the United States upon its ramparts, calling on our way at the Presidio, where I had understood that one or more cannon were mounted; no cannon, however, were found there, (and it is certain that they have been lately removed,) nor were any of the usual residents there.

The walls of the fort are badly rent in several places, yet they are capable of sustaining and rendering good service. It would be an improvement to dig a ditch in the rear, and to build a wall connecting the two terminating ends of the work; but to render the fort tenable, in case of approach to it by land, it is *indispensable* that a work be thrown up on the eminence which commands it, about four or five hundred yards immediately in its rear; otherwise it is at the mercy of an enemy on the land side.

The platform is decayed, and should be renewed entirely.

The barrack in the centre is in a dilapidated state.

There are three brass guns, (12s and 18s,) old Spanish pieces, made in 1623, 1628, and 1693, besides three long iron 42s, and four smaller iron guns. All of these iron guns have been lately spiked by Captain Fremont, except two unserviceable and dismounted iron pieces. New vents may be drilled in the brass pieces. The gun carriages are partially decayed, and several of them are totally unserviceable; but a portion of the iron work might be applied to new carriages.

There is a quantity of round shot, of different calibres, in the fort, but *all* are more or less injured by *rust*.

Our party was not molested on our route, nor did we see any other than a few inoffensive Indians.

Respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

J. S. MISROON, *Lieutenant*.

To Commander J. B. MONTGOMERY,

Commanding U. S. ship Portsmouth.

No. 4.

U. S. SHIP PORTSMOUTH,

Yerba Buena, July 11, 1846.

SIR: I omitted to forward, by the last courier to you, a copy of my order to Lieutenant Watson, of marines, who commands under that order the marines and militia organized for the defence of the town of Yerba Buena, and also a copy of the proclamation calling upon the residents of the district to organize themselves into a military body for the defence of the town and flag. Both of those papers I now transmit, together with the reports of Lieutenants Missroon and Revere, upon duty which has been performed since the 9th instant, and to which I beg leave to refer you.

You will be pleased to observe that the flag of the United States was displayed at Sonoma at meridian on the same day that it was hoisted here, and that our flags are now flying at Suter's fort, on the Sacramento, at Bodega, on the coast, and at Sonoma, as well as at this place; and I would state, for your information, that the protection of person and property which our flag promises to California and its inhabitants seems to be generally hailed with satisfaction.

I am endeavoring to clear the vents of the brass guns of the fort, and hope to succeed. To-morrow I hope to recover the brass 12-pounder, which I learn was buried in the sand at the Presidio, and also an iron 6-pounder, said to have been buried at the mission of Dolores. There are no small arms, I believe, in this neighborhood. We have possessed ourselves of a stand of Mexican colors and a good whale boat belonging to the custom-house. The custom-house building, situated upon the public square, is occupied as our barracks.

A reference to the morning report of Mr. Watson, which I enclose, and marked A, shows the order which is maintained on shore.

This afternoon, the "Juno," 26, arrived, and anchored at Sausalita. I sent a boat with offer of service, and at the same time notified Captain Blake of the existing state of things in California, and that the flag of the United States was now flying at Yerba Buena; which he appeared satisfied with, on receiving information of the commencement of hostilities between

the armies of the United States and Mexico. On the appearance of that ship, the necessary preparation was made to defend our position, in the event of English opposition to our claims. In such a contingency, being twenty-odd men short, it would become absolutely necessary to withdraw the marines from the shore to the ship; and, to show the spirit of our "Volunteer Guards of Yerba Buena," I will add, that to-day they were assembled and informed by Mr. Watson that the flag of the United States would, by our necessity, have to be committed to their care, and that we trusted to their spirit and honor to keep it flying; when they unanimously gave the strongest assurances that it should wave while a single man of the "Guards" lived to defend it.

Yesterday I sent a summons to the military commandant of this district, Don Francisco Sanchez, to deliver up the arms and other public property in his charge, and gave him an invitation to come in to-day, which he accordingly did. He stated that he possessed no property of a public description, except his knowledge of where several guns were buried. One of his attendants will point out the places of burial to-morrow.

Your proclamation has been sent to Sausalita, Bodega, Sonoma, Suter's fort, Santa Clara, and to other places in our vicinity.

Respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. MONTGOMERY,
per J. S. MISSROON.

DEAR SIR: Captain Montgomery being confined to his bed to-day by indisposition, and being desirous to despatch the messenger, Mr. Pitts, he requested me to address this to you.

Respectfully,

J. S. MISSROON.

Commodore JOHN D. SLOAT,

*Commander-in-chief of the U. S. naval forces
in the Pacific, Monterey.*

PROCLAMATION.

U. S. SHIP PORTSMOUTH,
Off Yerba Buena, July 9, 1846.

Military possession having been this day taken of this place, and the flag of the United States displayed, in obedience to the orders of the commander-in-chief of the United States squadron, John D. Sloat, esq., now in possession of Monterey, I have the honor to call upon *all* the residents of this district, agreeably to the laws of the United States of America regulating the militia, to enrol themselves into a military company, appoint their own officers, and observe such rules and regulations as shall be issued for the maintenance of order, and for the protection of property in Yerba Buena and its immediate neighborhood.

A military guard has been stationed in possession of the custom-house, under Henry B. Watson, esq., whom I have appointed the military commandant *pro tem.* of all the marines and militia, to whom I require that reports shall be made as soon as the militia shall be organized, and whose call upon the militia, I am confident, will be promptly and honorably complied with.

In the event of an attack by Mexican or other forces upon Yerba Buena, all necessary assistance will be immediately landed from the United States ship Portsmouth; and, in the mean time, your country expects, and your best interests require, that every man will do his utmost to protect his home, and defend the flag of the United States.

JOHN B. MONTGOMERY,
Commander of the U. S. ship Portsmouth,
Anchorage, Yerba Buena.

YERBA BUENA, July 9, 1846.

SIR: The flag of the United States having been this day displayed in this place; and formal possession taken of it so far as the guns of the ship will range, you will remain in military possession as the commander of the marines and local militia, subject to such orders from me, or your superior officers, until such time as the commander-in-chief shall either sanction this appointment or annul it.

All the militia, therefore, that are now or may be organized for the protection of this place will be required to repair to the appointed rendezvous, upon such signal as you may designate, properly armed and equipped, and you will make requisition upon me for such arms and ammunition as may be required.

Should an attack be made upon this place, you will immediately display a rocket and blue light as a signal to the ship, when reinforcements will be immediately despatched to your assistance; and in the mean time you will maintain your position and defend it to the utmost extremity.

You are hereby furnished with a list of the effective militia force, organized under their own proper officers, for the defence of this place and for the maintenance of the flag of the United States.

Respectfully,

JNO. B. MONTGOMERY,
Commander of the U. S. ship Portsmouth.

H. B. WATSON,

*Military commandant of the marines and militia
stationed at Yerba Buena.*

MARINE BARRACKS, YERBA BUENA,
July 11, 1846.

SIR: The place has been perfectly quiet and peaceable during the past twenty-four hours, and there has not been any indication of a hostile movement from any quarter, within my knowledge or observation. The patrol furnished by the volunteer militia of this place I found to be very vigilant in the discharge of their duties during the night, and also respectful and obedient to my orders.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. B. WATSON,
Commanding marines and militia at the Yerba Buena.

Countersign, "California."

Commander J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Commanding U. S. ship Portsmouth.

MARINE BARRACKS, YERBA BUENA,
July 12, 1846.

SIR: The place continues quiet and peaceable. Quite a number of persons of both sexes visited the place on yesterday. They behaved with decorum and order, and appeared to be gaining confidence and becoming reconciled to the change which has been made.

The volunteer patrol are vigilant, and obey with alacrity all orders.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. B. WATSON,

Commanding marines and militia at the Yerba Buena.

Countersign, "*Taylor.*"

Commander J. B. MONTGOMERY,

Commanding U. S. ship Portsmouth.

U. S. SHIP PORTSMOUTH,
Yerba Buena, July 11, 1846.

SIR: Agreeably to your instructions, I proceeded this morning, accompanied by Vice-consul Leidesdorff, with a small party of marines mounted as cavalry, to the mission of Dolores, in search of arms, ammunition, &c., and public documents of the district.

On my arrival there I found that the people who reside at that mission, and who had fled in alarm in consequence of the exaggerated reports of danger to their persons and property propagated by the sub-prefect Garero, were beginning to return. No arms were found except an old lance, and there is, as public property, a weaving factory in tolerable condition.

A collection of public documents was made and carefully brought to town, where they were *packed, sealed, and superscribed* by Mr. Leidesdorff and myself, and witnessed by Don Andreas Hoeppener, (sealed with the consulate seal,) and placed in the custom-house under charge of military Commandant Watson, subject to such disposal as you may please to make.

I made it a point to see and converse with the people, assuring them of their safety, and setting forth the many benefits that would accrue to them by this change; of all which they now begin to form a just idea.

The distance to this mission is about six miles; and I would here correct the report I had the honor to make on the morning of the 9th inst., relative to the distance of the fort from the town of Yerba Buena. It is nearer seven than four miles.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. S. MISSROON,

Lieutenant U. S. Navy.

Commander J. B. MONTGOMERY,

U. S. ship Portsmouth, anchorage off Yerba Buena.

UNITED STATES SHIP PORTSMOUTH,
Yerba Buena, July 11, 1846.

SIR: In obedience to your orders, I landed at the town of Sonoma, from this ship, on the 9th inst. Having caused the troops of the garrison and the inhabitants of the place to be summoned to the public square, I then read the proclamation of Commodore Sloat to them, and then hoisted the United States flag upon the staff in front of the barracks, under a salute from the artillery of the garrison.

I also caused the proclamation to be translated into Spanish and posted up in the Plaza. A notice to the people of California was also sent the next day, to be forwarded to the country around, requesting the people to assemble at Sonoma on Saturday next, (the 11th,) to hear the news confirmed of the country having been taken possession of by the United States.

An express, with a copy of the proclamation and a United States flag, was also sent to the commander of the garrison at Sutter's fort, on the Sacramento, with a request to do the same there that had been done at Sonoma.

The same was also done to the principal American citizen (Mr. Stephen Smith) at Bodega, with a demand for two pieces of field artillery which I understood was there, to be removed to Sonoma and placed under the custody and protection of the garrison there, by request of Captain John Grigsby, the commander of the post.

I am happy to report that great satisfaction appeared to prevail in the community of Sonoma, of all classes, and among both foreigners and natives, at the country having been taken possession of by the United States, and their flag hoisted; more particularly after the general feeling of insecurity of life and property caused by the recent events of the revolution in this part of California.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. REVERE,

Lieutenant U. S. navy.

Commander J. B. MONTGOMERY,

U. S. ship Portsmouth, Yerba Buena.

No. 5.

FLAG-SHIP SAVANNAH,
Bay of Monterey, July 12, 1846.

SIR: I have one hundred marines and two hundred men on shore, well armed, and also two eighteen-pounder cannonades, mounted for field-pieces, and can land the remainder of my force in a few minutes if necessary. By the best information I can obtain, Frémont was at the Pueblo the day before yesterday, and probably at St. John's yesterday. I sent a letter to him two days since by express, and yesterday a message by an American who was on his way to Yerba Buena, who promised to see him; he has also a message for you; therefore I am in momentary expectation of hearing from him. Castro buried two field-pieces, with their shot, at St. John's, and is flying before Frémont. Report says that all Castro's

men have left him, but about one hundred, and he will probably not stop until they reach Santa Barbara, or the City of Angels, where the civil governor is.

There are no guns at this place, and you know the state of the forts. I am making a stockade around the rear of the upper battery, and shall build a block-house there, upon which I shall mount two or three of my 42-pounders to protect that side; on the front I shall mount three or four of my long thirty-twos, to protect and defend the bay. I am organizing a large party of cavalry to keep a lookout for any force that may be advancing, and to protect the farmers in the neighborhood, as there are some robbers about who are driving off the horses, under the pretence that they are taking them for the government, under the orders of Castro.

The captain of the port, and four other Mexican officers, came in yesterday and gave themselves up as prisoners of war, and were put upon their parole of honor, obligating themselves not to interfere, directly or indirectly, during the war, unless regularly exchanged. The military commandant, Silvia, and several others, will come in to-day, and many soldiers. I shall probably confiscate the property of those who are operating against us, if they do not come over very shortly.

I have information from the Pueblo that, yesterday, forty foreigners in that town wanted to hoist our flag, but had no bunting. I shall send them some the first opportunity, and shall direct them to organize themselves into a company of cavalry, choose their own officers, for the protection of their own property against marauders and the Indians, and then report to me. When organized and reported, they will be mustered into service and receive instructions from me.

I have issued a notice that any person found guilty of plundering horses, cattle, &c., or maltreating the farmers or other peaceable inhabitants, will be made personally liable for the amount, be otherwise punished, and their property confiscated. I wish you to do so likewise.

Send me word when the Erie arrives, and a return of the stores on board.

Send a courier to me *every week*, but do not pay him until he brings you a receipt from me. Send back this courier with a receipt, &c., immediately, and with your communications.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN D. SLOAT,

Commander-in-chief, &c.

Commandant J. B. MONTGOMERY,

U. S. ship Portsmouth, Bay of San Francisco.

FLAG-SHIP SAVANNAH, July 12, 1846.

SIR: I have just received your communications of the 9th. Your proceedings are fully approved.

Send for the 18-pounders at S., and I think it would be well to have also two of the field-pieces; but you must judge for yourself, as it is impossible for me to give you directions, as I have never been at the place.

All I have to say at present is, that we have hoisted the flag, and must keep it up at every hazard.

I have full confidence in your discretion and ability to manage things in

your vicinity; therefore you must act on your own judgment, in the absence of orders.

Send me an express if you have anything of the least importance to communicate.

Very respectfully,
J. D. S.

Captain J. B. M.,
U. S. ship Portsmouth.

NOTE.—The above letter was written in numbers, from the Naval Telegraphic Dictionary.

No. 6.

UNITED STATES SHIP PORTSMOUTH,
Yerba Buena, July 15, 1846.

SIR: Your letter of the 12th instant has just reached me, forwarded by Mr. Stokes from the Pueblo, to whom I shall send this, without any certainty of its being forwarded to you.

Having forwarded two communications by Mr. Die and Mr. Pitts, your two first couriers, on Thursday and Sunday last, with information of a full compliance with your instructions of the 7th instant, which I feel confident has duly reached you, I have now to report the safe return of my launch on the 11th instant, after rather a severe passage of five days.

In my first letter I informed you of the condition of the guns in the fort at the entrance to the bay, and that two brass 18-pounders might be brought down from Sonoma, where they are of no manner of use, and be eligibly disposed of for the defence of this anchorage. I will now repeat that my launch can transport said guns without difficulty, should you think proper to direct their removal.

The two brass guns in the fort (all that are worth anything) can, I believe, be recovered by boring new vents; and a long brass 12 has been already brought in from the Presidio, where it was buried.

I am wholly at a loss as to the whereabouts of Captain Frémont. I wrote him by an officer (Purser Watmough) on the day of hoisting the flag here, feeling certain that it would reach him almost immediately at the Pueblo of San Joseph, to which point I supposed him marching from the Sacramento; and since hearing that he passed by another route, on his way to Monterey, I conclude that he is now there, without getting my letter. Everything is perfectly quiet here, and no apprehension whatever of disturbance from an enemy. Indeed, sir, I am persuaded that no hostile opposition will be offered by the people of California to our occupation of the country.

The American ship Vandalia arrived here yesterday, eighteen days from San Diego, bringing news of a revolution in the south by the American and foreign residents, who had possessed themselves of the arms and munitions of that section, with a view to oppose Castro, whom it was reported was moving his forces against them, which must have been nearly simultaneous with the revolution at the north.

I have the honor, for your information, to enclose copies of a letter re-

ceived from Captain Thomas Fallon, and my answer. I perceive by your letter that you were previously apprized of the state of affairs at Pueblo St. Joseph.

As Mr. Howard is expected here to-day or to-morrow from Monterey, I hope by him to receive later instructions from you. I am doing nothing to the old fort, except removing the brass guns with a view to their recovery, as it is too far distant from my anchorage, and will require means not in my power to command at present to restore it to order. I will endeavor, however, to protect this anchorage and town by such means as I have, against anything that shall oppose us.

We are all well, except myself, having had a severe bilious attack of several days' continuance, from which I am now recovering.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JNO. B. MONTGOMERY, *Commander.*

To Commodore JNO. D. SLOAT,

Commanding the naval forces of the U. States in the Pacific.

There are, I am informed, a quantity of small arms of various descriptions at Sonoma, which would probably be serviceable in arming the men now enrolling for the defence of our newly-acquired territory. Would it not be well to have an inventory taken of them? I shall be happy to receive your instructions concerning them.

Respectfully,

J. B. M.

PUEBLO SAN JOSE, *July 12, 1846.*

SIR: I have arrived here with nineteen men, with the expectation of joining Captain Frémont, but he has not yet arrived here; I therefore send an express to you, for orders what to do. We are at your command; if you wish, we will hoist the American flag and protect it here.

I want an immediate answer, if you can get horses to send the express back on; and if you would send six guns and pistols, ammunition, &c., I can get men to use them. Castro started for the lower country last Wednesday, and is travelling down as fast as he can. Governor Pico has been trying to raise troops down at the lower Pueblo, but cannot get more than one hundred men. I have this news from an American direct from there. Mr. Charles Weber has been taken prisoner by Castro, and he is taking him down with him.

T. FALLON, *Captain.*

Captain MONTGOMERY.

P. S.—I will remain here till I receive your answer. The flag that was put up here was cut down before we came here, but I hope it never shall happen again.

T. F.

UNITED STATES SHIP PORTSMOUTH,

Yerba Buena, July 13, 1846.

SIR: I have just received your letter of yesterday, forwarded from the Pueblo St. Joseph's, informing me that you had arrived there with nine-

teen men, in the expectation of joining Captain Frémont; but he having not yet arrived, you were induced to send an express to me for instructions what to do, as you were prepared to hoist the flag of the United States, and to protect it, if it should be my wish. In reply, sir, permit me to say, that the United States and central government of Mexico being at war, it is my wish, and that of the commander-in-chief at Monterey, to see the American flag hoisted in every part of California where there shall be found sufficient force and patriotism honorably to sustain it; and if you think that your present force at the Pueblo, with the accessions which I am told by the bearer of your letter you are expecting, will be sufficient to that end, I would recommend to you by all means to do as you propose.

The six muskets and ammunition which you request me to furnish are at your disposal—the arms as a loan, to be returned again when required, or when you shall have been furnished with others; but as I have no means of sending them, I would advise you to send five of your men to Yerba Buena in order to receive them, the sixth being sent by your courier. I send you a receipt for the articles, which you will please sign and return by the men whom you shall send for the arms.

I shall, by the earliest opportunity, notify the commander-in-chief, Commodore Sloat, now at Monterey, of your gratifying proposition, who will, I am persuaded, duly appreciate the spirit which dictated it.

The flag of the United States is now flying at Sonoma, Bodega, and Sutter's Fort, and will no doubt soon wave over the whole of California.

I shall be pleased to hear from you as opportunities are afforded.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. B. MONTGOMERY,
Commanding United States ship Portsmouth.

To Captain THOMAS FALLON,
Pueblo of St. Joseph, Upper California.

P. S.—I think it will be well, if it has not already been done, for you to call your company together, and elect the necessary officers to command and direct them, in order to a more efficient organization, which has been done by a number of the foreign residents at this place with excellent success.

Respectfully,

J. B. M.

No. 7.

UNITED STATES SHIP PORTSMOUTH,
Yerba Buena, July 17, 1846.

SIR: Your telegraphic despatch of the 12th instant, concerning the eighteen-pounders, &c., which should have accompanied your letter of the same date which I had the honor to acknowledge yesterday, has just reached me by a special messenger from the Pueblo of San Jose, where, through the negligence of Mr. Stokes, or some one else, it had been delayed thirty-six hours. I write this by the return messenger to the Pueblo,

to be forwarded by any chance conveyance from there, merely to acknowledge its receipt, and say that your instructions shall be carried out.

It will require three trips of the launch to transport the heavy articles—occupying ten or eleven days in all—in the execution of the duty. I will endeavor to improve the time to the uttermost, by directing an inventory to be taken of all public property there, for your information, and, unless otherwise instructed, cause some of the spare small-arms to be brought down and kept in order for service as required.

We are digging a gallery for the long brass pieces at a point commanding the anchorage of this place, but with a very reduced crew—including sick and prisoners, upwards of thirty short. Marines on shore, and boats absent frequently on distant duty, we cannot progress as I could desire. The entrance of this bay may be fortified, in a manner to repel the whole navy of Great Britain, with sufficient time and means to effect it. And I think, sir, in order to meet the contingency of a war with England, (now more than ever likely to occur, as I judge from her well-known opposition to our territorial accessions,) a large supply of the heaviest ordnance cannot too soon be forwarded from our arsenals on the other side. I sincerely hope that it may not be overlooked, as the time may be at hand when it will be difficult to supply them.

All is quiet here, and perfect order maintained on shore. Our volunteers perform patrol duty at night, following their occupations during the day; and the recently terrified inhabitants, who were driven from their homes through fear of the revolutionists, are returning quietly and satisfied to the town again.

I have heard nothing of Captain Frémont, but suppose he is at Monterey.

I will write you again at the beginning of the ensuing week, or earlier if necessary; in the mean time,

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JNO. B. MONTGOMERY,

Commander.

To Commodore JNO. D. SLOAT,

Commanding the naval forces of the United States

in the Pacific, at Monterey.

N. B.—I have written in much haste.

J. B. M.

July 17, 1846.

SIR: Since closing and sending my letter on shore, I have received a letter from the English vice consul, Mr. Forbes, who returned to this place in the Juno, interceding for the liberation of one Vicente Parotta, whom he says was taken prisoner by the revolutionists at New Helvetia, and is now, as he believes, confined at Sutter's fort. He says the man was arrested while in search of Indian laborers to gather in his harvest. The consul represents him as a peaceable and neutral individual, who had no participation in the military movements on either side; that his family are greatly distressed, and his wife seriously ill, on account of his detention; and he offers to give bonds, if required, for the correct behavior of Parotta.

As I presume, sir, it is not intended to continue as prisoners persons

taken by the revolutionists, I shall be happy to receive your instructions concerning this man and others, if you please, that I may be enabled to satisfy the anxious inquiries of their friends when referred to.

I beg leave respectfully, while on this subject, also to name General Vallejo who has a very interesting family, I am told, at Sonoma, and for whom I feel an interest, having been acquainted with him at Monterey.

I shall send this on shore in the hope of being in time to forward it with the first letter of this date.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JNO. B. MONTGOMERY,

Commander.

Commodore J. D. SLOAT,

Commanding naval forces, &c., &c.

No. 8.

U. S. SHIP PORTSMOUTH,

Yerba Buena, July 20, 1846.

SIR: On Saturday I received a letter from Captain Grigsby, commanding at Sonoma, which, with my answer, I have the honor herewith to submit to your attention, with the view of eliciting such instructions as you shall think proper to give in the circumstances. It appears that, without instructions for their government—having, up to the time of hoisting our flag on the 9th inst., subsisted on the stores of the enemy—the garrison at Sonoma now feel embarrassed respecting the manner of obtaining necessary supplies; and the inquiry (as you will perceive) is made by Captain Grigsby whether they are permitted to use freely the property of residents who have not joined or taken part in the cause. There are from fifty to sixty men under arms at that post, where a smaller number might suffice; and if it is contemplated to continue them all in the pay of the government, I would respectfully suggest the advantage of transferring a small mounted guard, of ten or twelve men, to be employed as a patrol on the road between this place and the *Pueblo San Jose*, infested, it is said, by a small party of mischievous men, generally concealing themselves in the bushes, by whom single travellers have in several instances been intercepted between the two places. One of them, (Mr. Pitts,) your first courier, on his return to Monterey, was stopped by four men.

I have ample means, I conceive, to maintain my position and preserve good order in Yerba Buena and its environs, but I have no horses or horsemen for the country service; and, deeming it important to keep open the communication with the Pueblo on the direct route to Monterey, should you be pleased to direct it, I think government horses may be obtained, and perhaps riders also, from Sonoma, for that purpose.

Bernadino Garto (Four-fingered Jack, as he is called) is now a prisoner at Sonoma, and in danger of receiving summary punishment for his participation in the murder of two Americans of the Sonoma party, unless prevented. You will observe what I have written to Captain Grigsby in relation to him. I think it would be well for them to have explicit direction for their government in such cases, as others are very likely to arise. I also, sir, will thank you, with a view to uniformity in proceedings of the

kind, to inform me respecting the course to be pursued in the trial and punishment of offenders. I have the cases of six prisoners now in the guard-house for menaces, assaults, disorderly conduct, &c., &c., all tending to disturb the peace and tranquillity of the place, which need to be noticed, and will be formally investigated to-day; and should derive much assistance from a knowledge of the manner of conducting trials, and of the grades of punishment, instituted by your orders at Monterey. One of the prisoners is an Englishman residing here, and two others American seamen, of the Barnstable. Midshipmen Johnson and Parish I have arrested for conduct on shore, demanding trial by court-martial.

Agreeably to your order, sir, I have issued a notice, in both languages, of the punishments hereafter to be inflicted upon horse and cattle thieves, and maltreaters of the rancheros and peaceable inhabitants of the country, the provisions of which (in the absence of other regulations of law and punishment from you) must govern our decisions here.

We are progressing very well with the new fort, for the number of hands we are enabled to employ on it, and have it in view to erect a block-house also in a position to overlook the fort, and command the town and hills in the rear. The estimated expense of both, \$140.

My launch started this morning on her first trip to Sonoma for the guns. Captain Richardson, the pilot here, desires me to say that, if you should want a pilot to bring up either of the frigates, he will be ready to serve you. He has been heretofore pilot and harbor-master of this port, and is desirous to retain the position under the change of government. There is certainly no man so fit for it, and his feelings are right towards us. Civil magistrates and constables here and at Sonoma would also be of service in preserving order.

I sent an officer on Friday to the rancho of Don Francisco Guerrero, late sub-prefect of this department, who came in on the summons, and, having delivered the papers of his department, which appeared to be of little importance, was permitted to return, on his parole of honor not to go beyond the limits of this district without my passport; neither to instigate, take part in, or in any way to countenance, movements or designs against the existing government or peace of the country. He is a hard character, and if he proves false, I will put him in irons.

The Juno sailed on Saturday, it is thought for Mazatlan. She lay at San Salito, six miles distant; no visits except by boarding officers. No courtesies wanting on my part, however, as I was very pointed on his arrival, through my boarding officer, to tender him, not my services only, but the *accommodation* of the port, &c.

As I am closing, the news reaches me of the arrival of the Collingwood at Monterey.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. MONTGOMERY, *Commander.*

Commodore JOHN D. SLOAT,

*Commanding the naval forces of the United States
in the Pacific.*

CUARTEL SONOMA, *July 16, 1846.*

DEAR SIR: Yesterday I received Lieutenant Bartlett's letter, and was happy to hear that things are going on in a flourishing state. We have found the two men that were lost on the Santa Rosa farm, horribly mangled. The murderers of these men, we have good reason to believe, are on the other side of the bay: they are, *Ramon Masa Domingo*, *Masa Juan Padilla*, and *Ramon Carello*, and *Bernardino Garcio*—that is, Four-fingered Jack. All of the above, we are confident, are on the other side. *Bluss Angelino* we have in prison. *Francisco Sibyran*, *Ygnatio Balinsuela*, *Juan Peralto*, *Juan Soletto*, *Joaquin Currello*, *Marianino Merando*, *Francisco Garcio*, *Ignacio Higgera*, are all supposed to be on this side. The Spaniards appear well satisfied with the change. The most of them, about thirty-eight, have come forward and signed articles of peace. Should they take up arms against [us,] or assist the enemy in any way, they forfeit their lives, property, &c. All things are going on very well here at present. We have about fifty men capable of bearing arms. There are some foreigners on this side that have never taken any part with us. I wish to know the proper plan to pursue with them: whether their property shall be used for the use of the garrison, or not?—(they are men of property.) We wish your advice in all respects, as we are a company of men not accustomed to such business.

There are some poor men here, that are getting very short of clothing. I wish to know in what way it might be procured for them? If there is no provision made, they will be compelled to leave. Present my respects to Lieutenant Bartlett, also Lieutenant Revere.

Very respectfully, I remain your obedient servant,

JOHN GRIGSBY *Captain.*

To Captain MONTGOMERY,

United States ship Portsmouth.

P. S.—There are two bags of meal in the garrison—one for Lieutenant Bartlett, the other for the captain, which we will forward the first opportunity.

NOTE.—There are fifty or sixty men, I am told, employed at Sonoma—a large number to be kept under pay at that post.

J. B. M.

U. S. SHIP PORTSMOUTH,

Yerba Buena, July 18, 1846.

SIR: I have just received your letter of the 16th instant, with the gratifying accounts of the quiet and peaceable condition of things at Sonoma, and the contentment of the Spanish part of the population, under the recent change of flags.

I presume it is expected by the commander-in-chief at Monterey that you will keep possession of the place you occupy, and preserve from loss or improper disposition the public property committed to your charge, until further instructions from him; which, of course, for the time you will be

thus detained in the service of the United States government, will entitle you, and all others concerned, to emoluments and advantages equal to those of similar rank in the regular service.

During the late revolutionary movements, with limited and precarious means, it was probably found expedient to live upon the ample stores of your enemies; but it is not, I am certain, contemplated by the commander-in-chief, under existing circumstances, to countenance such a course, but in accordance with the tenor and spirit of his proclamation of the 7th instant, strictly to require payment to be made for all articles, whether provisions or anything else, purchased for the public service, or by those employed therein.

I shall submit your letter to Commodore Sloat, who will, I am persuaded, give his early attention to the several inquiries contained in it. In the mean time, I would respectfully urge upon you and your patriotic associates to cultivate assiduously the most friendly and peaceful relations with the people of your neighborhood, and all others visiting Sonoma, as the most effectual remedy against future opposition and disturbance. Being directed by Commodore Sloat to remove the two brass 18 pounders from Sonoma, and two 6-pounders to this place, I shall send my launch up, on her first trip for that purpose, on Monday the 20th instant. I understand there are two mounted 6-pounders at Bodega, which I will thank you to have brought to Sonoma, in order to their removal to Yerba Buena.

Your prisoner, (Four fingered Jack, as he is called,) who is said to have been concerned in the murder of the two Americans, you will keep safely in your charge until an opportunity for his trial shall be afforded, or until the commander-in-chief shall give directions concerning him. No man should be punished without trial. I sincerely hope that all the guilty persons may be apprehended. Jose Higera is a prisoner at Monterey.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. MONTGOMERY,

Commanding United States ship Portsmouth

Captain JOHN GRIGSBY,

Commanding the military post of Sonoma.

No. 9.

UNITED STATES FLAG SHIP SAVANNAH,

Monterey Bay, July 23, 1846.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th instant, enclosing a letter from Captain Grigsby, dated July 16th, and one from you in reply to Captain Grigsby, dated July 18th.

I have read them with interest and attention, and approve your proceedings as far as they are known to me—especially the directions which you have given in relation to the protection of private property, and the preservation of a good understanding with the people in the neighborhood of Sonoma.

The fifty men at Sonoma had better be regularly enlisted for the campaign, which will be considered at an end whenever Captain Frémont shall, with his men, leave the Territory for the United States.

It must be distinctly understood, that they are to be subject in every

respect to the military law of the United States, and to be under the command of the commander-in-chief, and the officer commanding at San Francisco.

You will in such case provide them with regular navy rations, besides their pay, which you must arrange for at as low a rate as you can.

If Captain Grigsby thinks he can spare the men you require at San Francisco, you can order them to be sent to you.

In relation to the man who is in prison for murder, he must be confined until further orders.

In relation to the general administration of justice in minor cases, you had better appoint two justices of the peace for the trial of such causes, conforming as far as they can to the existing laws in the Territory.

The Collingwood has been here for nearly a week, and is expected to leave to-day; the admiral has been very polite and amiable.

We are getting on here very quiet and peaceably. You will send the pilot, of whom you speak in your letter, to this place as soon as possible, with orders to report himself to Commodore Stockton, as it is very desirable the squadron should visit San Francisco without delay.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, &c.,

JOHN D. SLOAT,

Commander-in-chief, &c.

To Commander J. B. MONTGOMERY,

U. S. ship Portsmouth, San Francisco.

No. 10.

U. S. SHIP PORTSMOUTH,

Yerba Buena, Bay of San Francisco, July 25, 1846.

SIR: By the return of my courier to-day from Monterey, I was informed of the change about to take place in the command of the station, which accounted for my receiving no return to my communications of the 20th instant.

While I sincerely regret, sir, that your ill health renders it necessary for you prematurely (as I suppose) to leave the station where your administration has been attended with such happy influences generally, as is apparent in the harmony and good feeling pervading the whole of your command, I cannot but felicitate you that, in other respects, you are permitted, by the kind providence of God, to retire from your arduous and responsible position, under circumstances gratifying as they are propitious; enabling you, as I trust, to bear the first tidings to our country of the important operations of the squadron under your direction, in California. I should, however, be greatly wanting to my own feelings, sir, if I were to let you depart without endeavoring to express my obligations and gratitude for the kind and courteous deportment which I have invariably experienced from you; and if it shall please God to permit me to return to my home again, among the pleasing reminiscences of my cruise in the Pacific will stand prominent my official and social intercourse with you.

That you may be favored, sir, with a short and pleasant passage to the

United States, and a happy meeting with your family, is the sincere prayer of

Your respectful, obedient servant,

JNO. B. MONTGOMERY,

Commanding U. S. ship Portsmouth.

To Commodore JNO. D. SLOAT,

Commanding naval forces of the U. S. in the Pacific.

Letter from Commodore Stockton to the Secretary of the Navy.

CIUDAD DE LOS ANGELES,

August 28, 1846.

SIR: You have already been informed of my having, on the 23d of July, assumed the command of the United States forces on the west coast of Mexico. I have now the honor to inform you that the flag of the United States is flying from every commanding position in the Territory of California, and that this rich and beautiful country belongs to the United States, and is forever free from Mexican dominion.

On the day after I took this command I organized the "California battalion of mounted riflemen," by the appointment of all the necessary officers, and received them as volunteers into the service of the United States. Captain Frémont was appointed major, and Lieutenant Gillespie captain of the battalion.

The next day they were embarked on board the sloop-of-war Cyane, Commander Dupont, and sailed from Monterey for San Diego, that they might be landed to the southward of the Mexican forces, amounting to 500 men, under General Castro and Governor Pico, and who were well fortified at the "Camp of the Mesa," three miles from this city.

A few days after the Cyane left, I sailed in the Congress for San Pedro, the port of entry for this department, and thirty miles from this place, where I landed with my gallant sailor army, and marched directly for the redoubtable "Camp of the Mesa."

But when we arrived within twelve miles of the camp, General Castro broke ground and run for the city of Mexico. The governor of the Territory, and the other principal officers, separated in different parties, and ran away in different directions.

Unfortunately, the mounted riflemen did not get up in time to head them off. We have since, however, taken most of the principal officers: the rest will be permitted to remain quiet at home, under the restrictions contained in my proclamation of the 17th.

On the 13th of August, having been joined by Major Frémont with about eighty riflemen, and Mr. Larkin, late American consul, we entered this famous "City of the Angels," the capital of the Californias, and took unmolested possession of the government house.

Thus, in less than a month after I assumed the command of the United States forces in California, we have chased the Mexican army more than three hundred miles along the coast; pursued them thirty miles in the interior of their own country; routed and dispersed them, and secured the Territory to the United States; ended the war; restored peace and harmony among the people; and put a civil government into successful operation

The Warren and Cyane sailed a few days since to blockade the west coast of Mexico, south of San Diego; and having almost finished my work here, I will sail in the Congress as soon as the store-ship arrives, and I can get supplied with provisions, on a cruise for the protection of our commerce; and dispose of the other vessels as most effectually to attain that object, and at the same time to keep the southern coast strictly blockaded.

When I leave the Territory, I will appoint Major Frémont to be governor, and Lieutenant Gillespie to be secretary.

I enclose to you several despatches, marked from 1 to 14, including this letter and the first number of the "Californian," by which you will see what sort of a government I have established, and how I am proceeding.

I have not time to specify individual merit; but I cannot omit to say that I do not think that ardent patriotism and indomitable courage have ever been more evident than amongst the officers and men, 360 in number, from the frigate Congress, who accompanied me on this trying and hazardous march—a longer march, perhaps, than has ever been made in the interior of a country by sailors, after an enemy. I would likewise say, that the conduct of the officers and men of the whole squadron has been praiseworthy.

I have received your despatch of the 13th of May, and at the same time a Mexican account of the proceedings of Congress, and the President's proclamation, by the United States ship Warren, from Mazatlan.

Faithfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. STOCKTON.

To the Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT,

Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

No. 3.

To the people of California:

On my approach to this place with the forces under my command, José Castro, the commandant general of California, buried his artillery and abandoned his fortified camp "of the Mesa," and fled, it is believed, towards Mexico.

With the sailors, the marines, and the California battalion of mounted riflemen, we entered the "City of the Angels," the capital of California, on the 13th of August, and hoisted the North American flag.

The flag of the United States is now flying from every commanding position in the Territory, and California is entirely free from Mexican dominion.

The Territory of California now belongs to the United States, and will be governed, as soon as circumstances may permit, by officers and laws similar to those by which the other Territories of the United States are regulated and protected.

But, until the governor, the secretary, and council are appointed, and the various civil departments of the government are arranged, military law will prevail, and the commander-in-chief will be the governor and protector of the Territory.

In the mean time the people will be permitted, and are now requested,

to meet in their several towns and departments, at such time and place as they may see fit, to elect civil officers to fill the places of those who decline to continue in office, and to administer the laws according to the former usages of the Territory. In all cases where the people fail to elect, the commander-in-chief and governor will make the appointments himself.

All persons, of whatever religion or nation, who faithfully adhere to the new government, will be considered as citizens of the Territory, and will be zealously and thoroughly protected in the liberty of conscience, their persons, and property.

No persons will be permitted to remain in the Territory who do not agree to support the existing government; and all military men who desire to remain are required to take an oath that they will not take up arms against it, or do or say any thing to disturb its peace.

Nor will any persons, come from where they may, be permitted to settle in the Territory, who do not pledge themselves to be, in all respects, obedient to the laws which may be from time to time enacted by the proper authorities of the Territory.

All persons who, without special permission, are found with arms outside of their own houses, will be considered as enemies, and will be shipped out of the country.

All thieves will be put to hard labor on the public works, and there kept until compensation is made for the property stolen.

The California battalion of mounted riflemen will be kept in the service of the Territory, and constantly on duty, to prevent and punish any aggressions by the Indians, or any other persons, upon the property of individuals, or the peace of the Territory; and California shall hereafter be so governed and defended as to give security to the inhabitants, and to defy the power of Mexico.

All persons are required, as long as the Territory is under martial law, to be within their houses from 10 o'clock at night until sunrise in the morning.

R. F. STOCKTON,

*Commander-in-chief and Governor of
the Territory of California.*

CIUDAD DE LOS ANGELES,
August 17, 1846.

No. 4.

To all whom it may concern:

I, R. F. Stockton, commodore, and commander-in-chief of the naval forces of the United States in the Pacific ocean, governor and commander-in-chief of the Territory of California, do, by authority of the President and Congress of the United States of North America, hereby declare all the ports, harbors, bays, outlets, and inlets, on the west coast of Mexico, south of San Diego, to be in a state of vigorous blockade, which will be made absolute except against armed vessels of neutral nations.

All neutral merchant vessels found in any of the bays and harbors on

said coast, on the arrival of the blockading force, will be allowed twenty days to leave.

Given under my hand on this nineteenth day of August, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, at the government house, in the Ciudad de los Angeles, the capital of California.

R. F. STOCKTON,

Commodore and Commander-in-chief of the naval forces of the United States in the Pacific ocean, and governor and commander-in-chief of the Territory of California.

No. 5.

To the people of California:

On the 15th day of September, 1846, an election will be held in the several towns and districts of California, at the places and hours at which such elections are usually holden, for the purpose of electing the alcaldes and other municipal officers for one year.

In those places where alcaldes have been appointed by the present government, they will hold the election.

In places where no alcaldes have been appointed by the present government, the former alcaldes are authorized and required to hold the election.

Given under my hand this twenty-second day of August, anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, at the government house, Ciudad de los Angeles.

R. F. STOCKTON,

Commander-in-chief and Governor of the Territory of California.

No. 6.

I, Robert F. Stockton, commander-in-chief of the United States forces in the Pacific ocean, and governor of the Territory of California, and commander-in-chief of the army of the same, do hereby make known to all men, that, having, by right of conquest, taken possession of that territory known by the name of Upper and Lower California, do now declare it to be a Territory of the United States, under the name of Territory of California.

And I do, by these presents, further order and decree, that the government of the said Territory of California shall be, until altered by the proper authority of the United States, constituted in manner and form as follows; that is to say:

The executive power and authority in and over the said Territory shall be vested in a governor, who shall hold his office for four years, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States. The governor shall reside within the said Territory; shall be commander-in-chief of the army thereof; shall perform the duties and receive the emoluments of superintendent of Indian affairs, and shall approve of all laws passed by

the legislative council before they shall take effect. He may grant pardons for offences against the laws of the said Territory, and reprieves for offences against the laws of the United States until the decision of the President can be made known thereon: he shall commission all officers who shall be appointed to office under the laws of the said Territory, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

There shall be a secretary of the said Territory, who shall reside therein and hold his office for four years, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States. He shall record and preserve all the laws and proceedings of the legislative council hereinafter constituted, and all the acts and proceedings of the governor in his executive department. He shall transmit one copy of the laws and one copy of the executive proceedings, on or before the first Monday in December in each year, to the President of the United States; and, at the same time, two copies of the laws to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, for the use of Congress. And, in case of the death, removal, resignation, or necessary absence of the governor from the Territory, the secretary shall have, and he is hereby authorized and required to execute and perform, all the powers and duties of the governor during such vacancy or necessary absence.

The legislative power shall be vested in the governor and legislative council. The legislative council shall consist of seven persons, who shall be appointed by the governor for two years; after which, they shall be annually elected by the people.

The power of the legislative council of the Territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation; but no law shall be passed interfering with the primary disposal of the soil; no tax shall be imposed upon the property of the United States; nor shall the land or property of non-residents be taxed higher than the land or other property of residents.

All the laws of the legislative council shall be submitted to, and if disapproved by, the governor, the same shall be null and of no effect.

The municipal offices of cities, towns, departments, or districts, heretofore existing in the Territory, shall continue to exist, and all their proceedings be regulated and controlled by the laws of Mexico, until otherwise provided for by the governor and legislative council.

All officers of cities, towns, departments, or districts, shall be elected every year by the people, in such manner as may be provided by the governor and legislative council.

The legislative council of the Territory of California shall hold its first session at such time and place in said Territory as the governor thereof shall appoint and direct; and at said session, or as soon thereafter as may by them be deemed expedient, the said governor and legislative council shall proceed to locate and establish the seat of government for said Territory at such place as they may deem eligible; which place, however, shall thereafter be subject to be changed by the said governor and legislative council, and the time and place of the annual commencement of the session of the said legislative council, thereafter, shall be on such day and place as the governor and council may appoint.

No. 7.

[Circular.]

From this date, August the 15th, 1846, the tonnage duties on all foreign vessels arriving in the ports of California will be fifty cents per ton.

And the duties on all goods imported from foreign ports will be fifteen per cent. "ad valorem," payable in three instalments of 30, 80, and 120 days.

R. F. STOCKTON,

Commander-in-chief and Governor of the Territory of California.

No. 8.

CITY OF THE ANGELS, August 15, 1846.

SIR: It has been deemed advisable to adopt the enclosed tariff of duties.

To ascertain the true value of the goods in the ports at which they are entered, two judicious and disinterested persons must be appointed to make the appraisement; one selected by the government, the other by the party owning the goods.

Bonds, with good security, must be given for the payment of the duties.

Faithfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. STOCKTON,

Commander-in-chief and Governor of the Territory of California.

No. 9.

CIUDAD DE LOS ANGELES, August 20, 1846.

SIR: As soon as the U. S. ship Warren, under your command, is ready for sea, you will proceed immediately to blockade the port of Mazatlan.

All neutral merchant vessels that you may find there you will allow twenty days to depart; and you will make the blockade absolute against all vessels, except armed vessels of neutral nations.

You will capture all vessels under the Mexican flag that you may be able to take.

You will continue the blockade of Mazatlan until you are relieved, or as long as your supply of provisions will permit you to do so.

You will repair to San Francisco for a supply of provisions when needed.

Faithfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. STOCKTON, *Commodore, &c.*

To Commander JOSEPH B. HULL,

U. S. ship Warren, Bay of San Pedro.

I enclose a proclamation of blockade, which you will please to have published at Mazatlan, both in Spanish and English.

No. 10.

CIUDAD DE LOS ANGELES, *August 20, 1846.*

SIR: As soon as the United States ship Cyane, under your command, is ready for sea, you will proceed immediately to blockade the port of San Blas.

All neutral merchant vessels that you may find there, you will allow twenty days to depart; and you will make the blockade absolute against all vessels, except armed vessels of neutral nations.

You will capture all vessels under the Mexican flag that you may be able to take.

You will continue the blockade of San Blas until you are relieved, or as long as your supply of provisions will permit you to do so.

You will repair to San Francisco for a supply of provisions when needed.

Faithfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. STOCKTON;

Commodore, &c.

Commander SAMUEL F. DUPONT,

United States ship Cyane, Bay of San Pedro.

I enclose a proclamation of blockade, which you will please to have published at San Blas, both in Spanish and English.

No. 11.

UNITED STATES FRIGATE CONGRESS,

Monterey Bay, July 23, 1846.

SIR: You will please to embark on board the United States ship Cyane, with the detachment of troops under your command, on Saturday afternoon.

The ship, at daylight on Sunday morning, will sail for San Diego, where you will disembark your troops and procure horses for them, and will make every necessary preparation to march through the country at a moment's notice from me.

You will endeavor to encamp so near San Diego as to have a daily communication with the Cyane, which will remain at anchor there until you receive orders to march.

The object of this movement is to take, or to get between the Colorado and General Castro.

I will leave Monterey in this ship for San Pedro, so as to arrive there about the time that you may be expected to have arrived at San Diego.

I will despatch a courier to you from San Pedro, to inform you of my movements.

Faithfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. STOCKTON,

Commodore, &c.

Captain FREMONT,

United States army.

No. 12.

CIUDAD DE LOS ANGELES, *August 24, 1846.*

SIR : By the Mexican newspapers, I see that war has been declared both by the United States and Mexico, and the most vigorous measures have been adopted by Congress to carry it to a speedy conclusion.

Privateers will no doubt be fitted out to prey upon our commerce; and the immense value of that commerce in the Pacific ocean, and the number of valuable men engaged in it, requires immediately all the protection that can be given to them by the ships under my command.

I must, therefore, withdraw my forces from California as soon as it can be safely done, and as soon as you can enlist men enough to garrison this city, Monterey, San Francisco, Santa Barbara, and San Diego, and to have a sufficient force besides to watch the Indians and other enemies.

For these purposes, you are authorized and required to increase your present force to three hundred men.

Fifty for San Francisco, fifty for Monterey, twenty-five for Santa Barbara, fifty for this city, and twenty-five for San Diego; and one hundred to be kept together, with whom, those in the several garrisons can, at short notice, be called upon at any time, in case of necessity, to act.

I propose, before I leave the Territory, to appoint you to be the governor, and Captain Gillespie the secretary thereof; and to appoint also the council of state and all the necessary officers.

You will, therefore, proceed without delay to do all you can to further my views and intentions thus frankly manifested. Supposing that by the 25th of October you will have accomplished your part of these preparations, I will meet you at San Francisco on that day, to complete the whole arrangement, and to place you, as governor, over California.

You will dispose of your present force in the following manner, which may be hereafter altered as occasion may require :

Captain Gillespie to be stationed at this city, with fifty men and officers in the neighborhood; twenty-five men, with an officer, at Santa Barbara; fifty men and officers at Monterey, and fifty at San Francisco.

If this be done at once, I can, at any time, safely withdraw my forces as I proceed up the coast to San Francisco, and be ready, after our meeting on the 25th of October, to leave the desk and the camp, and take to the ship and to the sea.

Faithfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. STOCKTON,

Commander in chief and Governor of the Territory of California.

To Major FREMONT,

California Battalion, Ciudad de los Angeles.

Report of board of medical officers of the army and navy on the causes and character of the disease which prevailed at Pensacola during the last autumn and that of 1844.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, December 1, 1846.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose the proceedings of the joint board of army and navy medical officers, which assembled at Pensacola, November 2, 1846.

The result of their investigations fully satisfies my mind that the malignant form of fever which has prevailed in the vicinity of the Barancas, naval hospital, and navy yard at Pensacola, during the autumns of the years 1844 and 1846, is mainly attributable to the "paludal effluvia" eliminated from the chain of ponds which almost circumvent these localities.

The measures recommended by the board to remove the cause of the disease, are such as, in my judgment, would best answer the end proposed; and I would respectfully suggest to the department, that the respective commandants of the army and naval stations at Pensacola, be directed to furnish estimates for draining the grounds in the manner advised by the board of army and navy medical officers.

Very respectfully,

THO. HARRIS.

Hon. JOHN Y. MASON,

Secretary of the Navy.

UNITED STATES NAVAL HOSPITAL,
Pensacola, Florida, November 13, 1846.

SIR: The board of army and navy medical officers, ordered by the Departments of War and Navy to investigate the causes and character of the disease which has prevailed at this place and its vicinity during the present autumn and that of 1844, and "to devise means of restoring the locality to its former healthy condition," has the honor to report:

That it entered upon the discharge of the duties assigned it, fully impressed with a sense of their great importance, and determined, if possible, that the result of its labors should equal the expectation of the departments.

Early in the prosecution of its inquiry, after hearing a history of the disease from Surgeon J. Hulse, United States navy, president, and examining, by his invitation, a number of cases in the wards of the hospital, the board came to the conclusion that the disease in question is the autumnal fever of hot climates, differing in type according to the predisposition of the subject of it, and the degree of exposure to the *causa causans*; that it is of miasmatic origin; that during two several years, at least, it has appeared under the forms of intermittent, remittent, continued, and congestive; and that, in many cases, it has been of a character so aggravated, as justly to entitle it to the appellation of malignant or pernicious.

The next object was to endeavor to ascertain the source of the malarious emanations, which were supposed to be the primary or exciting cause of the endemic. With this view, it made an extensive and thorough ex-

amination, during two successive days, of all the grounds around and about the naval hospital, the navy yard, Cantonment Barancas, Fort Barancas, and the redoubt; which examination revealed to the board the object of its search, viz.: many marshes and fresh water ponds, having dirty, slimy, and miry surfaces exposed to the action of a hot sun, and most of them so contiguous to the three first of the above-mentioned places, and so located in relation to them, that the effluvia arising from their beds and margins must be wafted by the prevailing winds in a very concentrated form to all of these points.

By reference to the accompanying map, it will be perceived that a chain of ponds, in some instances having connecting branches, running south of and within one hundred yards of Cantonment Barancas and the naval hospital, extend eastward till it nearly reaches the west wall of the navy yard.

Another chain commences near Cantonment Barancas; passes in front of the naval hospital, and, during wet seasons, by overflow, has an outlet a little to the eastward of the hospital. This very important chain, happily, affords natural facilities for drainage.

A third chain commences about half way between the hospital and navy yard; follows the direction of the table land, and at the foot of it, makes a curve to the northward within a quarter of a mile of the navy yard wall; and near this curve is a pond almost dry, having a muddy surface exposed, and, apparently, abounding in materials of a most deleterious character. This chain has its outlet to the north, by Jackson's bridge, into the Big bayou, and can be easily drained, and its margin covered with sand.

Between parallel sand-ridges, other ponds run nearly east and west, north of the navy yard; and their natural outlet is into the bay, north of the yard, to which their surplus waters can easily be conducted.

As an evidence that the ponds north of the navy yard are the chief source of the febrific agent which produced the disease within the yard, it may be mentioned that the occupants of the range of buildings in the north part of the yard, suffered first and more severely than the residents of other houses.

The ponds near the west side of the navy yard are better protected from the sun's rays by the trees that surround and overhang them, which not only prevent the evaporation of the water, and thereby the elimination of paludal effluvia, but confine to its source whatever malaria may be generated. This supposition obtains support by the fact, that, in the village of Warrington, no more than two cases of fever have been known to exist this season, and these so light, that, had no inquiry been instituted, they would have passed unnoticed.

The board has been placed in possession of another fact, proving the correctness of its opinion, as to the origin of the disease under consideration; which is, that the inhabitants of the surrounding country and the city of Pensacola, have enjoyed an entire immunity; the disease being confined to a space of not more than two square miles.

The board is happy to state its belief that, for so great an evil, there is a remedy; which, if applied, will prove effectual and complete.

In the execution of this part of its duty the board recommends, most earnestly, the grading and drainage of the grounds which have been described. By filling the ponds with earth to the depth of several feet, and

leaving a canal, six feet wide at the top, walled up with bricks laid in cement, the possibility of standing pools in front of Barancas, and the naval hospital, will be entirely precluded.

The line of the proposed canal, or drain, in this, as well as other places where drainage is recommended, is traced in red ink on the accompanying map.

The chain which extends from the hospital to near the west wall of the navy yard, has its debouche through the village of Warrington; and here, again, grading and drainage is recommended. The parallel chains north of the navy yard, curving towards the north and east, can be made to empty into one canal, through which the water can be led into the bay.

The board respectfully suggests the propriety of placing the work herein recommended upon the navy grounds, under the direction of the commandant of the navy yard, in connexion with the senior medical officer of the hospital; and that on army ground, under that of the commanding officer of the military works in the harbor, in connexion with the senior medical officer on duty at the post.

Hereto appended is a history of the disease, as it appeared at the naval hospital in 1844, and 1846, accompanied by meteorological tables for the months of July, August, and September, in 1844, 1845, and 1846.

Also a history of it as it occurred at Cantonment Barancas, under the observation of Assistant Surgeon E. H. Abadie, during the present season.

Very respectfully,

ISAAC HULSE, *President,*
Surgeon U. S. Navy.

GEORGE TERRILL,
Surgeon U. S. Navy.

H. A. STINNECKE,
Surgeon U. S. Army.

H. H. STEINER,
United States Army.

JOHN C. SPENCER,
Surgeon U. S. Navy.

E. H. ABADIE,
Assis't Surgeon U. S. A.

H. H. STEINER,
Assis't Surgeon U. S. A.

To the Hon. SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

REPORT

OF

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,

December 7, 1846.

SIR: The general interest felt in the operation of the act of the 3d of March, 1845, on the revenues and expenditures of the Post Office Department, induced me to direct the Auditor to prepare a quarterly statement of them, from its re-organization in 1836 to the 30th of June last. The tables accompany this report, marked A and B.

From table A it appears that the annual average income, from the 1st of July, 1836, to the 30th of June, 1845, amounted to the sum of - - - - \$4,364,624 65

Whilst the income for the year ending the 30th of June, 1846, the first under the new law, amounted to - - - 3,487,199 35

Making a loss of revenue, the first year under the new law, when compared with the annual average of the nine preceding years, of - - - - 877,425 30

And making a loss of revenue, the first year under the new law, as compared with the preceding, of - - - 802,642 45

The revenues, as above stated, include the postages paid on matter which went free through the mails prior to the passage of the late law, of which no account was kept prior to the commencement of the last fiscal year. This diminution of the revenues of the department arises principally from the loss on letter postage, which, when compared with that of the preceding year, amounted to \$778,533 64; being the entire loss sustained by the department, except \$24,108 81.

No inconsiderable portion of this deficiency in the revenues of the past year may be traced to other causes than a reduction of the rates of postage by the act of the 3d of March, 1845.

First. Expresses still continue to be run between the principal cities with as much regularity as the mails, and, it is believed, collect and transport letters for pay, out of the mails, in great numbers. The penalty provided by law for the commission of such offences can rarely be enforced for the want of sufficient proof. The writer, the receiver, and the carrier, refuse to testify against each other, because, by so doing, they may subject themselves to a similar penalty. The agents of the department have no authority to arrest the offenders, and seize upon their bags or trunks, and have them examined before a proper tribunal, though morally certain that they contain letters; and hence convictions seldom take place, and if they do, a recovery of the money after judgment, from inability of such offenders to pay, is as uncertain as the convictions.

Second. Advantage is taken of that provision of the law which limits

the weight of a single letter to half an ounce, to cover the correspondence of third persons; and even packages of letters addressed to different individuals are collected together and placed under a single cover, and directed to some third person for distribution, by which means, one hundred letters thus enveloped, weighing eight ounces, are charged, under 300 miles, 80 cents, and over 300, \$1 60; when the department is entitled to receive, under the law, five or ten dollars, according to the distance. These practices can seldom be detected, and when detected, the only penalty is the payment of the true postage. The department is thus compelled to pay for the transportation, whilst those who collect and distribute receive the profits.

Third. Advantage is taken of that provision of the law which authorizes letters in relation to the cargo to be taken over mail routes free of postage, to cover correspondence in relation to other matters. They are generally marked on the outside of the letter, "*in relation to the cargo*," free. Agents are unable to detect the imposition; those engaged in the practice refuse to disclose the facts, and the carriers are themselves often ignorant of the truth of the case, and the offenders escape with impunity. If that privilege had been restricted to the bills of lading, or open letters relating to the cargo, much abuse would have been avoided on the principal railroad and steamboat routes.

Fourth. Transient newspapers, advertisements, printed or lithographed circulars, in great numbers, are addressed to postmasters and others not ordering them, which are not called for, and, if called for, refused to be taken from the offices.

These and similar practices to evade the payment of postage, with the immense mass of dead letters, averaging annually between one and a half and two millions in number, encumber the mails unnecessarily, and without any profit to the department.

To remedy these evils, I respectfully suggest that the law be so amended as to make the single letter weigh one-quarter instead of the half ounce, except in the case of a letter weighing less than half an ounce, and written upon a single sheet of paper.

That the same power be given to the Post Office Department to prevent a violation of its revenue laws, as is now given the Secretary of the Treasury against smugglers.

That all letters passing over mail routes which relate to the cargo, be free when they are unsealed, and subject to the inspection of the post office agent when fraud is suspected.

And that the postage on newspapers be so adjusted as to approach more nearly the cost of transportation and delivery, and be made more equal and just between the publishers. This may be accomplished without any material interference with the policy of disseminating intelligence among the people by their general circulation. When this policy was first adopted newspapers were few in number, and published in the principal cities, and low postages seemed necessary to secure the object; and the rates were fixed without much regard to the size or weight, or the distance they were to be transported, whilst the letter postage was made high, so as to cover the expense of the transportation of both. The reasons upon which this policy was founded have, in some measure, ceased. Newspapers are now published in the principal villages throughout the Union, and fur-

nish the means of information to almost every neighborhood. The injustice to written correspondence, by taxing it with the transportation of newspapers, has been partially removed by the reduction of the rates of letter postage. From this act of justice, an injury has resulted to the community at large, by transferring the cost of transporting newspapers upon the general revenues. No satisfactory reason now exists why those who buy and sell newspapers should have the cost of transportation paid out of the revenues collected from the great body of the people.

The low postages on papers, without regard to size, weight, or the distance to be taken, operate unfairly between the publishers themselves, by enabling those papers published in large commercial cities to compete with the village press for circulation in their respective localities, whilst the sending papers free for thirty miles from the place of publication counteracts to some extent this advantage—each alike unjust to the other, and both unjust to the community, as the burden of both is thrown upon the treasury.

As an act of justice between the publishers themselves, the rates of postage should be regulated according to the size or weight of the paper, and the distance to be carried, reserving the right to them of taking their own papers over mail routes out of the mails; and as an act of justice to the community, these rates should be so high as to cover any deficiency which the reduced rates of postage on letters may make, so as to render the income of the department equal to its expenditures.

Transient newspapers, or those sent by others than the publishers to the subscribers, as they are usually sent in lieu of letters, should be rated higher than other newspapers.

All printed matter passing through the mails should be prepaid, and all letters be prepaid, or rated with double postage. Some such amendments of the late law are believed to be necessary, to give the cheap postage system a fair trial, by securing to the department its legitimate revenues; and if adopted by Congress, it is confidently believed, from the reductions which have been made in the two sections already let to contract, and anticipated savings in the other two sections, with a proper economy in the other branches of the service, that there will be no need of calling upon the treasury for further aid after the 1st of July, 1848, when the whole service will be placed under the new law.

Table B exhibits the expenditures quarterly under the appropriate heads. From this it will be seen that the annual average expenditure from the 1st of July, 1836, to the 30th of June, 1845, amounted to - - - \$4,499,593 58

And the expenditure for the year ending the 30th of June, 1846, (the first year under the new law,) to the sum of 4,084,297 22

Making a reduction for the first year, under the new law, when compared with the annual average expenditure of the nine preceding years, of - - - 415,296 36

And when compared with the expenditures of the previous year, a reduction of - - - 236,434 77

The whole expenditure for the year ending 30th of June, 1846, amounted to	\$4,084,297 22
The income for the same time, including the postages paid by the different branches of the executive government, amounted to	3,487,199 35
Leaving a deficiency of revenue of	597,097 87
The deficiency was supplied by drafts from the treasury, as the service required	650,000 00
Leaving a balance in hand on the 1st of July, of the moneys drawn from the treasury during the fiscal year, of	52,902 23

The tables submitted by the First Assistant Postmaster General accompany this report, marked C, 1, 2, 3, and furnish many minute and interesting details of the service.

The mail service of the United States, exclusive of Texas, is performed by 3,530 contractors on 4,285 post routes; the aggregate length of which is 149,679 miles. Its transportation throughout the year ending the 30th of June last, amounted to 37,398,414 miles; and the engagements for said transportation, stated by the year, amounted to \$2,665,078.

This exceeds the amount of service rendered the preceding year, in the length of routes, 5,739 miles, and in the annual transportation of the mails, 1,764,145 miles; but it is less than the expense of the preceding year by the sum of \$202,913. There is, however, \$4,893 excess in the cost of mail agencies for the last over the preceding year, and about \$9,189 for four and a half months' transportation of mails in Texas, from the 16th of February to the 30th of June, 1846, to be deducted from this difference; which would leave the cost of last year's service at the rate of \$188,831 a year less than that of the preceding year.

This saving is not produced by retrenchments in the service; for whilst the retrenchments ordered during said year, amount, when stated by their annual results, to about \$45,000, the new and improved service, exclusive of that in Texas, amounts to about \$72,000, of which \$31,000 is the cost of the new routes put in operation under the post route act of March 3, 1845.

It is the saving effected in the reletting of the contracts in New England and New York that produces the reduction in the cost of the last year's service; and also the amount that the new and additional service costs over and above the retrenchments ordered during the year.

And I am gratified to state that a saving in a ratio equally as great is effected in the reletting of the mails in the northwestern and southwestern States and Territories, the service under which has gone into operation since the close of the last contract year. Comparing the cost under the present contracts in that section of the Union, stated by the year, with those that expired on the 30th of June last, there appears a reduction of \$323,901 per annum, being a saving of 33 per cent. This, as in the case of the New England and New York contracts, is not produced by the curtailments of the service, but by the reduction in the rates at which the contracts were taken. So far from lessening the amount of accommodation which the mails dispensed, except in reducing the grade from coach

to horse conveyance, whenever required by the special provision in the new postage act of 1845, the department has, in the new contracts, increased the frequency and despatch of the mails.

The mails have been expedited one business day between New York city and New Orleans, and 24 hours from Washington to St. Louis and Nashville, by the way of Louisville; 55 hours to St. Louis, by Springfield and Dayton. Daily lines have been established between Montgomery, Alabama, and Vicksburg, by Jackson; from the end of the Georgia railroad to Memphis, by Tusculumbia and Holly Springs; and to Nashville, by the way of Huntsville, and a tri-weekly to Knoxville. A similar increase in speed and frequency of trips has been given to other sections in proportion to the importance of the routes, which is sufficiently shown by the increase of transportation over a million and a half of miles during the year.

The operation of the act of 1845 has been favorable to the revenues of the department, by a reduction in the cost of transportation in the two sections of the Union let to contract under it. The regulation of the department which compelled an underbidder to take the stock of an old contractor, was repealed, and the contracts were directed to be given to the lowest bidder without regard to the means of transportation, other than what was necessary for the "due celerity, certainty, and security of the mails." These provisions enlarged the field of competition for the service, and caused a reduction in the cost. While the revenues of the department have been benefited by these provisions, the service has been occasionally greatly impaired. The department has been compelled, in many instances, to reject the bids of contractors of established reputation, well known to it for their energy and efficiency, as well as ability to perform the service, and accept in lieu of them new and inexperienced ones, wholly unknown to the service, and of doubtful means, when there was but a difference of a few dollars in their bids. The provision of the law introduced a species of bidding and contract, until that time unknown to the service, by which the bidder proposed to take the mails with "due celerity, certainty, and security," reserving to himself the right to use any mode of conveyance that his interest might require; thus taking from the department the right to prescribe a specific mode of transportation, which had always before been exercised. In many instances the department was constrained to accept that form of service, especially from old contractors who had their stock on the road, in consequence of the great difference between that and other bids where a specific mode of conveyance was proposed. The effect has been frequent failures to execute contracts as required, or to put the lines in operation according to their propositions; and, when put in operation, an inability, in some instances, to keep up the service, and changes and uncertainty in the mode of transportation. These have produced failures and irregularity in the delivering of the mails, causing much complaint in some sections of the country, and occasioning great trouble and increased expense to the department before new contractors could be obtained. These evils were more sensibly felt at the recent lettings, because of the great distance of portions of the section from the seat of government, and the unavoidable delay in sending through the mails the acceptances to contractors, receiving their replies, and making provision for the new service in the cases of failure.

Notwithstanding the inconvenience to the department, experienced in putting into operation these provisions of the law, and the complaints

produced by it, they are wise and salutary in counteracting, to some extent, a spirit of monopoly, and in keeping the expenses of the department within proper bounds.

The deductions from the pay of contractors for failures and irregularities in the performance of mail service, for the year ending 30th of June last, amounted to \$26,273 54.

The service in Texas has not been satisfactorily performed. Upon the passage of the act of May 29, 1846, establishing post routes in Texas, the late Postmaster General of Texas, Daniel J. Toler, was appointed the special agent of the department, and despatched with proper instructions, to put the routes in operation, and superintend the service generally. A contract was made with Charles Morgan, to transport the mails from New Orleans to Galveston and back, once in every five days, in ocean steamers. The Galveston and New York were engaged in the performance of this service, when the New York was lost in a storm, on the gulf. The agent, Toler, was on board, and reported the loss of his papers connected with the service, which had been prepared for the department. The other vessel, the Galveston, it is understood, has been much engaged in the transportation of troops and supplies to the Rio Grande. Irregularity in the delivery of the mails at Galveston ensued. Independently of this, great derangement of the mail service existed in other parts of Texas, and was justly the cause of much complaint. So soon as the department was informed of this state of things, which information was greatly delayed from some unknown cause, a second agent was despatched to Texas, with proper instructions for the regulation of the service; and the postmaster at New Orleans was directed to forward the mails to Galveston whenever opportunity occurred, under the provisions of the 17th and 18th sections of the act of 1825. The facts of the case did not seem to warrant an annulment of so favorable a contract as the one with Mr. Morgan, who, it is expected, will, at no distant day, supply the place of the New York, and cause the service to be again regularly performed. Recent reports from the agents induce the belief that the whole service in Texas will be soon in operation, as authorized by the act of Congress.

On the 30th of June, 1846, there were 14,601 post offices. Eight hundred and seventy-seven new offices were established during the year, and 459 discontinued, making an increase of 418 offices during the year. On this day the number is 14,793.

There were appointed during the year 4,958 postmasters, of whom 2,905 were appointed in consequence of resignations or deaths; 301 in consequence of change of sites of the offices; 877 by the establishment of new offices; 871 by removals; 4 where commissions expired and were not renewed.

Near one-third of the offices in the United States has been voluntarily vacated, since the passage of the act of the 3d of March, 1845. This, in a great degree, is attributable to the increased labor in the offices, and the diminished compensation to postmasters, produced by it. Prior to the passage of that law, a certain per centum on the proceeds of the offices was given to the postmasters as a compensation for their services, and for the payment of the expenses of their offices, including rent, fuel, pay of clerks, &c., together with the franking privilege. The latter was much more valued by many holding the smaller offices, than the pecuniary consideration allowed them. This mode of paying the expenses of the offices

from the commissions allowed to the postmasters, was the best that could have been adopted to secure proper economy in their management. The commissions allowed to postmasters, by the 14th section of the act of 1825, as the postages were regulated, were an ample if not liberal compensation for the services performed by them, particularly in the larger offices. The act of 3d of March, 1845, abolished the franking privilege, and left their commissions as regulated by the act of 1825. The reduction of the rates of postage increased the business of their offices, in some cases, more than double, and at the same time diminished the revenue of the offices, and the commissions of the postmasters: thus doubling their labor and diminishing their compensation. They were thereby deprived of the means of employing the additional assistants which the increased business of their offices required, and even of the ability to retain the number at the same price, engaged in the service prior to the passage of the law; and hence, within the first month after that law went into operation, four hundred and seventy-seven resignations were received at the department.

The construction placed upon the act by the Attorney General, which was communicated to Congress with my annual report, enabled the department to increase their compensation to the same amount they had received the preceding year, and had the effect of arresting, in some degree, the resignations which were going on: so that, in the month of August, they numbered only 265, and in September 228—making 970 resignations in the first quarter. This order of the department only enabled them to continue the same number of assistants at the same compensation which they had prior to the passage of the law, which was not greater than the business of the offices required, and wholly inadequate to the performance of their increased duties. An accurate opinion may be formed of the reduced amount of compensation by a comparison of the revenues of some of the principal offices for a few years past.

	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.
New York -	\$344,771	\$323,599	\$323,450	\$294,511	\$191,691
Philadelphia -	167,879	148,787	150,711	139,748	88,182
Baltimore -	84,980	81,122	81,721	84,360	42,038

There are no returns made to the department by which the increased business of the offices can be correctly ascertained. Some idea, however, may be formed by comparing the weight of all the mails sent from the above-named offices, which was taken for one week, in June, 1838, under the order of one of my predecessors; with the weight of the mails sent upon railroad and steamboat routes only, taken under my order for one week, in the month of May last.

Weight of the mails sent from the New York office for one week, in June, 1838	19,221 lbs.
Weight of the mails sent from the Philadelphia office for one week, in June, 1838	20,849 "

Weight of the mails sent from the Baltimore office for one week, in June, 1838	- - - -	2,720 lbs.
		<u>42,790</u> "
Weight of the mails sent from the New York office for one week, upon the railroad and steamboat routes	- - - -	60,002 "
Weight of the mails sent from the Philadelphia office for one week, upon the railroad routes	- - - -	48,287 "
Weight of the mails sent from the Baltimore office for one week, upon the railroad routes, estimated	- - - -	20,000 "

There can be no doubt that the business in the offices has greatly increased—perhaps in a greater ratio than the compensation of postmasters has been reduced, in consequence of the low rates of postage under the act of 1845; and yet the postmasters are left, for their compensation and the expenses of their offices, to the per centum allowed by the act of 1825, deprived of the franking privilege, and unable even to receive official letters free, without the trouble and expense of returning them as vouchers, accompanied by an affidavit, to the auditor for settlement. It is of the utmost importance to the community that the offices, distributed as they are in every neighborhood, and intimately connected with every interest, should be under the control of men of integrity, qualified to discharge the duties with accuracy and promptitude. It cannot be expected that such men will give their time and attention to the discharge of these duties without a reasonable compensation. The omission of the act of 1845 to provide an increased compensation proportioned to the increased labors has deprived the department of the services of many of its most efficient officers, and still prevents, in many cases, individuals qualified for the discharge of these duties from accepting them.

It is a duty which I owe to the public to call attention to the express which has heretofore been run, and will, probably, be again, during the business season at New Orleans. At seasons of the year when much advantage can be derived from the exclusive possession of early commercial intelligence, a private express is run over that part of the mail route which is covered by coach conveyance, between Atalanta, in Georgia, and Mobile. The matter to be conveyed is forwarded from New York through the mails to Atalanta or Montgomery, in Alabama; and is despatched by a relay of horses with more than double the expedition that can be given to the mail stage, conveying daily its thousands of pounds. By the time the mail coaches reach Mobile, the express, if run from Montgomery, overtakes the mail of the preceding day, gaining 24 hours; if from Atalanta, gaining 48 hours, and proceeds in the mail-boat to New Orleans. The matter said to be taken generally consists of a single newspaper, containing intelligence of the foreign markets, brought to Boston by the English steamers. In addition to the time gained by the express, it is obvious that much more may be secured by using the telegraph to Washington, from which place the intelligence may be forwarded before any portion of the mail, by the foreign steamers, can be delivered even in New York.

The department has been urged with much earnestness to establish a government express over that part of the mail route where the service is now performed in coaches. This is represented as the only mode by

which the private express can be put down, because it abstains from the transportation of written matter, for which alone the owner or carrier can be subjected to the penalties of the act of the 3d of March, 1845. The revenues of the department are not materially affected by the express. If the whole postage on the matter taken by it for a year was paid, it would not equal the expenses of such a line for a single day. Its effect on individual interest is far different. It gives the speculator undue advantage over the regular dealer. It enables the purchaser to defraud the seller in open market by obtaining his commodities at less than their value. If the right to take a newspaper over mail routes, out of the mails, for such purposes, be secured to the citizen by the act of the 3d of March, 1845, as is claimed, it may be questioned how far the government should interfere in its exercise by creating a competition against its own citizens, in their lawful pursuits and enterprises. If it be not secured, then it should be so declared, and the practice suppressed by the imposition of penalties sufficient to accomplish the object.

If such a line should be established by the government, it must necessarily be for the transmission of intelligence similar to that taken by the private express, and must be special and exclusive in its character, and limited to the use of a few, or it would be broken down by its own weight. There would then be two mail lines passing over the same route, one going with the utmost despatch for the benefit of a few, the other with the usual speed of travel for the community at large. The department cannot say what portion of the matter put in the mails shall be sent with great despatch, and what shall be taken with the common speed of the mails. It cannot so regulate the rates of postage as to charge more upon the mail matter taken with great speed, than is paid upon that which is taken with less. The postages, by the act of the 3d of March, 1845, are made uniform. If such a line should be established, the object of those urging it could not be accomplished. The use of the telegraph being under the control of private individuals, would enable those interested to communicate intelligence to New Orleans a day or two in advance of the letters brought by the foreign mails, with the utmost speed that could be given them. There would be no increase of the postages by its establishment, whilst the increased expenditure would not fall short of fifty thousand dollars annually, to be paid out of the treasury.

If the department had the power to establish such a line, and had yielded to the urgent solicitations for it, similar appeals would have been made in behalf of other important commercial points, and could not, with justice, have been declined, and thus the department would have been involved in heavy expenditures, which its present revenues would not justify.

It is the duty of the department to give the utmost expedition to the mails; but this is not performed by attempting a speed which all must see cannot be maintained as the law now stands, and which cannot be usefully undertaken until the department has the exclusive control of the telegraph, and is authorized to rate the postages so high as to exclude from the mails much of the matter that now gives weight to them.

Similar appeals were made to the department, during the last session of Congress, for the suppression of an express line, then in operation over the same part of this important route. Instructions were given to the agents of the department to refer the case to the district attorney for prosecution. For the reasons assigned in this report, no prosecution was instituted. The whole subject was then laid before the appropriate committees of

Congress. For these reasons I have declined establishing the express line which has been so anxiously sought by a portion of the citizens of New Orleans.

The contractors for the transportation of the mails between New York and Bremen, by ocean steamers, are rapidly progressing with the construction of the first vessel; and but little doubt is entertained that the service will be commenced early in the spring. From the reports of the agent appointed to inspect timbers, machinery, &c., the work has so far proved most satisfactory, and promises to add to the high reputation of the mechanics of this country for the judgment and skill exhibited in its construction.

The act of 3d of March, 1845, providing for the transportation of the mails between this and foreign countries, under which the contract was made with Edward Mills and his associates, seemed to contemplate the establishment of more lines than the one selected. Various propositions were received and communicated to Congress at its last session; among the number a line from Charleston, by Havana to Chagres, in steamers, and from Panama to Oregon, in sail or steam vessels, was recommended, and no action taken upon the subject. The clause in the act of the 19th of June, 1846, appropriating \$25,000 for the service between New York and Bremen, provides that "no further sum shall be diverted to any other object than the transportation of the mails within the United States." This has not been regarded as a repeal of the act of the 3d of March, 1845, but as an intimation of the wish of Congress that no further contract for foreign service should at this time be made under it. No further efforts have, therefore, been made to secure additional service, notwithstanding the anxious desire of the department to provide a direct communication with our settlements on the Pacific coast. Recent events in that remote region would seem to add to the importance, if not necessity, of the line, as proposed at the late session of Congress. The finances of the department, however, will not admit of its establishment, without the previous legislation of Congress.

The telegraph between this city and Baltimore has been kept regularly in operation until the 1st of December. A statement of the income and expenditures from the time it was placed under the control of the department, is herewith communicated, marked D.

Under the authority given at the last session of Congress, an arrangement has been made with Messrs. Vail and Rogers, the principal officers having charge of it, by which the line will be kept up until the 4th of March next, for its profits, and without further calls upon the treasury.

In my last annual communication, I brought to your notice this extraordinary invention of Professor Morse for the transmission of intelligence; its importance in all commercial transactions to those having the control of it; and to the government itself, particularly in a period of war. I then expressed the opinion that an instrument so powerful for good or for evil could not, with safety to the citizen, be permitted to remain in the hands of individuals, uncontrolled by law. Another year's experience gives additional weight to the opinions then expressed.

Telegraphic lines have been established from New York to Boston, Buffalo, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington city; and others are in contemplation from this city, south, and from Buffalo, west, and will be extended to the principal cities of the Union in a few years. It now enables those controlling it to transmit intelligence instantaneously between

the different cities where it has been established, and to the important commercial points in the south and west, several days in advance of the mails. The evils which the community may suffer, or the benefits which individuals may derive from the possession of such an instrument, under the control of private associations or incorporated companies, not controlled by law, cannot be over estimated.

I may further add, that the department, created under the constitution, and designed to exercise exclusive power for the transmission of intelligence, must necessarily be superseded in much of its most important business in a few years, if the telegraph be permitted to remain under the control of individuals. It is the settled conviction of the undersigned that the public interest, as well as the safety of the citizen, requires that the government should get the exclusive control of it, by purchase, or that its use should be subjected to the restraints of law. Entertaining these opinions, I addressed a letter to the president of the association owning the patent right, to ascertain, as far as practicable, the probable cost, if Congress should be inclined to make the purchase. A copy of the reply is herewith communicated, marked E.

The association is willing to dispose of the right to the government, but is unwilling to enter into any negotiation upon the subject without authority first given by Congress. I also caused inquiries to be made, from the best sources of information, as to the cost of construction, the expense of keeping up the lines, the profits, and the capability of such lines for the transmission of intelligence. I have received replies, giving minute and detailed statements upon the subjects referred to, which remain on the files of the department for the use of Congress, should they be deemed necessary.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. JOHNSON.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

44

A.

Statement of revenue of the Post Office Department under the several heads of receipts, from the 3d quarter of 1836 to the 2d quarter of 1846, inclusive.

Quarter.	Letter postage.	Newspapers and pamphlets.	Fines.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Quarterly receipts.	Annual receipts by fiscal years.
3d quarter of 1836	\$820, 961 82	\$98, 593 59	\$766 66	\$134, 313 81	\$1, 054, 635 88	
4th quarter of 1836	854, 506 75	104, 203 54	-	142 50	958, 852 79	
1st quarter of 1837	998, 014 95	114, 355 80	15 00	593 63	1, 112, 979 38	
2d quarter of 1837	1, 001, 350 65	108, 560 71	35 00	364 39	1, 110, 310 75	\$4, 236, 778 80
3d quarter of 1837	920, 060 42	108, 255 31	5 00	255 93	1, 028, 576 66	
4th quarter of 1837	899, 959 83	108, 803 42	110 00	782 13	1, 009, 652 38	
1st quarter of 1838	1, 008, 269 94	123, 858 46	50 00	1, 538 12	1, 133, 716 52	
2d quarter of 1838	947, 835 05	117, 823 54	50 00	1, 079 31	1, 066, 787 90	4, 238, 733 46
3d quarter of 1838	919, 636 03	121, 528 41	25 00	1, 330 80	1, 042, 520 24	
4th quarter of 1838	969, 195 92	121, 682 01	55 00	1, 222 05	1, 092, 154 98	
1st quarter of 1839	1, 073, 287 94	131, 116 54	55 00	1, 451 90	1, 204, 911 38	
2d quarter of 1839	1, 014, 326 46	126, 545 73	160 00	4, 037 91	1, 145, 070 10	4, 484, 656 70
3d quarter of 1839	989, 694 75	127, 192 78	35 00	1, 907 22	1, 118, 829 75	
4th quarter of 1839	977, 318 46	127, 209 99	50 00	486 07	1, 105, 064 52	
1st quarter of 1840	1, 058, 034 89	138, 724 38	52 50	550 15	1, 197, 361 92	
2d quarter of 1840	978, 727 97	142, 102 46	122 50	1, 312 80	1, 122, 265 73	4, 543, 521 92
3d quarter of 1840	934, 821 81	159, 015 87	200 00	1, 053 02	1, 095, 090 70	
4th quarter of 1840	918, 389 04	141, 277 52	47 50	24, 184 49	1, 083, 898 55	
1st quarter of 1841	987, 563 22	134, 651 67	27 50	1, 890 38	1, 124, 132 77	
2d quarter of 1841	971, 964 54	131, 300 40	37 50	1, 301 81	1, 104, 604 25	4, 407, 726 27
3d quarter of 1841	951, 583 06	138, 097 05	82 50	1, 532 50	1, 091, 295 11	
4th quarter of 1841	960, 926 58	141, 011 94	140 00	3, 349 32	1, 105, 427 84	
Special appropriation, by the act of Sept'r 9, 1836	-	-	-	-	482, 657 00	
1st quarter of 1842	1, 048, 243 40	151, 810 54	300 50	547 78	1, 200, 902 22	
2d quarter of 1842	992, 562 16	141, 305 72	197 50	15, 159 10	1, 149, 224 48	5, 029, 506 65
3d quarter of 1842	937, 601 65	139, 280 20	82 50	1, 235 95	1, 078, 200 30	
4th quarter of 1842	926, 722 25	135, 758 45	162 50	8, 496 02	1, 071, 139 22	
1st quarter of 1843	955, 421 43	139, 089 58	92 50	4, 111 92	1, 098, 715 43	
2d quarter of 1843	918, 562 21	129, 149 16	67 50	391 61	1, 048, 170 48	4, 296, 225 43
3d quarter of 1843	879, 871 56	129, 272 70	50 00	1, 195 09	1, 010, 389 35	

Quarter.	Commodities.	Port, and ship.	Number of tons.	Value.	Value of cargo.	Value of ship.
4th quarter of 1843	900, 248 04	111, 153 35	47 50	1, 035, 837 78	4, 237, 287 83	4, 289, 841 80
1st quarter of 1844	974, 757 82	115, 331 44	20 00	1, 122, 793 60		
2d quarter of 1844	921, 284 11	144, 330 18	17 50	1, 068, 267 10		
3d quarter of 1844	880, 757 39	162, 666 80	5 00	1, 045, 216 85		
4th quarter of 1844	892, 624 63	152, 714 89	15 00	1, 046, 517 64		
1st quarter of 1845	988, 741 22	152, 254 47	30 00	1, 144, 814 70		
2d quarter of 1845	898, 108 14	141, 129 06	40 00	1, 053, 292 61		
3d quarter of 1845	691, 726 10	125, 793 81	30 00	828, 310 14		
4th quarter of 1845	674, 691 86	131, 120 41	47 50	818, 327 89		
1st quarter of 1846	748, 724 09	145, 561 55	92 20	896, 793 63		
2d quarter of 1846	766, 555 69	159, 666 72	65 00	943, 767 69		
Drawn of the special appropriation made by the act of March 3, 1845, section 21, during the year ending June 30, 1846	-	-	-	-	650, 000 00	650, 000 00
3d quarter of 1843	846, 423 23	126, 423 05	3 33	10, 214 82		
4th quarter of 1843	821, 388 45	801, 388 23	3 11	10, 214 82		
1st quarter of 1844	831, 400 35	126, 123 31	3 10	10, 214 82		
2d quarter of 1844	830, 503 82	126, 030 21	3 43	10, 214 82		
3d quarter of 1844	830, 150 34	126, 333 33	3 13	10, 214 82		
4th quarter of 1844	820, 281 40	111, 342 38	2 33	10, 214 82		
1st quarter of 1845	831, 364 08	111, 021 13	2 11	10, 214 82		
2d quarter of 1845	833, 023 31	111, 111 03	1 00	10, 214 82		
3d quarter of 1845	832, 021 00	123, 331 32	2 01	10, 214 82		
4th quarter of 1845	832, 012 20	204, 233 03	2 32	10, 214 82		
1st quarter of 1846	815, 834 04	432, 334 33	2 14	10, 214 82		
2d quarter of 1846	831, 122 10	223, 012 20	2 33	10, 214 82		

we go back to 1870, and

of 1881 for returning the salt stored, should signify to you all, under the secret Department, that the Post Office is authorized to receive and store the salt.

3.

B.

Statement of expenditures of the Post Office Department, under the several specific heads, from the 3d quarter of 1836 to the 2d quarter of 1846, inclusive.

Quarter.	Compensation.	Ship, steam-boat, and way letters.	Transportation.	Wrapping pa-per.	Office furniture.	Advertising.	Mail bags.
3d quarter of 1836	\$214, 155 10	\$7, 000 94	\$539, 646 80	\$5, 934 93	\$1, 051 58	\$8, 706 69	\$11, 337 22
4th quarter of 1836	212, 694 04	8, 953 75	485, 294 99	5, 145 47	1, 051 55	12, 565 12	11, 399 03
1st quarter of 1837	235, 016 39	5, 793 16	504, 522 63	5, 358 23	1, 734 62	7, 571 60	18, 558 56
2d quarter of 1837	236, 087 06	6, 430 81	552, 321 28	6, 011 08	1, 837 87	15, 892 24	16, 456 02
3d quarter of 1837	232, 062 37	11, 330 60	600, 111 03	7, 602 32	1, 469 35	12, 252 79	18, 733 59
4th quarter of 1837	221, 384 08	9, 177 57	711, 687 73	6, 714 46	1, 434 83	18, 690 67	13, 059 40
1st quarter of 1838	250, 567 40	5, 382 92	777, 846 28	5, 534 03	1, 801 54	7, 682 91	16, 539 84
2d quarter of 1838	239, 126 24	9, 621 27	870, 929 33	3, 136 97	1, 787 56	5, 985 64	12, 814 00
3d quarter of 1838	239, 203 85	10, 444 14	830, 696 87	3, 478 84	1, 228 05	9, 312 18	7, 565 38
4th quarter of 1838	237, 466 22	12, 785 92	786, 128 97	9, 106 83	1, 190 62	10, 586 64	13, 903 16
1st quarter of 1839	261, 796 42	7, 217 27	801, 288 53	3, 536 85	1, 351 90	6, 596 17	10, 363 84
2d quarter of 1839	249, 489 79	11, 513 97	756, 498 02	3, 713 68	1, 204 14	8, 844 97	14, 100 90
3d quarter of 1839	254, 669 71	12, 072 97	843, 483 22	3, 923 60	1, 284 59	16, 477 38	11, 086 31
4th quarter of 1839	246, 397 17	11, 228 12	773, 372 43	4, 105 61	1, 664 74	9, 296 91	6, 954 20
1st quarter of 1840	269, 549 70	5, 916 92	781, 452 95	4, 114 31	2, 029 40	6, 475 44	10, 773 88
2d quarter of 1840	258, 831 32	6, 182 92	814, 734 01	4, 625 06	1, 478 10	6, 566 55	15, 706 42
3d quarter of 1840	265, 587 00	4, 678 26	744, 946 57	4, 234 01	1, 385 14	5, 714 95	10, 121 72
4th quarter of 1840	244, 970 02	3, 406 05	730, 207 27	4, 074 95	1, 208 12	5, 515 47	10, 190 91
1st quarter of 1841	257, 934 70	3, 459 88	758, 993 65	4, 393 76	1, 012 13	5, 887 93	8, 246 20
2d quarter of 1841	252, 887 50	7, 800 59	800, 666 42	4, 118 74	1, 339 43	16, 165 30	7, 848 23
3d quarter of 1841	254, 242 62	7, 941 25	682, 479 67	4, 686 91	1, 914 56	10, 917 41	2, 209 82
4th quarter of 1841	249, 213 78	5, 943 74	1, 885, 725 09	4, 363 70	1, 785 98	9, 671 89	7, 565 92
1st quarter of 1842	277, 361 56	3, 712 49	805, 410 40	4, 036 29	1, 533 93	9, 533 23	5, 443 78
2d quarter of 1842	260, 717 19	4, 359 52	818, 580 90	4, 679 54	1, 318 96	6, 351 20	3, 695 33
3d quarter of 1842	253, 929 47	2, 828 97	724, 244 70	3, 601 55	1, 486 71	5, 302 09	2, 891 34
4th quarter of 1842	244, 014 23	2, 663 16	788, 166 27	4, 127 99	1, 051 69	9, 244 64	2, 792 86
1st quarter of 1843	255, 309 76	2, 823 29	728, 302 75	3, 387 12	1, 988 99	11, 206 48	2, 754 82
2d quarter of 1843	241, 756 11	3, 078 76	741, 798 75	3, 994 93	1, 981 33	6, 323 66	5, 902 31
3d quarter of 1843	237, 771 92	2, 784 04	711, 123 92	3, 294 94	720 84	5, 438 49	2, 906 54

4th quarter of 1843	-	-	-	236,914 25	2,367 55	743,535 49	3,891 20	728 99	10,143 63	1,637 23
1st quarter of 1844	-	-	-	261,539 38	3,062 39	745,470 12	3,669 23	785 31	17,851 04	4,785 36
2d quarter of 1844	-	-	-	252,005 55	3,379 20	712,817 25	4,734 59	857 48	16,264 29	6,051 38
3d quarter of 1844	-	-	-	259,647 84	3,317 62	677,002 24	3,236 54	684 73	15,554 80	3,359 03
4th quarter of 1844	-	-	-	251,096 05	2,568 41	744,883 70	4,124 88	617 62	9,353 24	4,497 18
1st quarter of 1845	-	-	-	268,395 38	3,912 70	711,087 92	3,803 89	1,007 00	18,838 81	4,091 03
2d quarter of 1845	-	-	-	253,972 79	2,427 60	765,656 62	4,531 09	891 37	16,635 97	4,009 51
3d quarter of 1845	-	-	-	258,550 37	3,328 44	589,092 71	2,471 15	528 84	8,715 40	4,360 26
4th quarter of 1845	-	-	-	250,975 08	3,539 98	685,097 26	3,336 17	836 07	18,315 89	4,835 94
1st quarter of 1846	-	-	-	272,688 12	4,300 03	659,648 70	4,968 90	682 87	21,368 70	5,004 31
2d quarter of 1846	-	-	-	259,866 17	6,019 41	663,615 99	5,021 50	491 78	12,248 98	4,403 03
3d quarter of 1846	-	-	-	10,154 22	1,114 13	6,021 11	24,040 48	11,412 10	1,150 334 13	
4th quarter of 1846	-	-	-	10,880 43	1,212 39	2,232 62	25,003 60	11,802 61	1,023 014 12	
1st quarter of 1847	-	-	-	6,044 35	1,211 12	6,813 82	25,210 30	10,503 81	1,170 033 34	
2d quarter of 1847	-	-	-	8,431 63	2,211 68	4,411 22	24,025 32	10,920 02	1,120 211 61	
3d quarter of 1847	-	-	-	8,353 42	1,111 34	1,831 42	23,438 22	14,413 81	1,100 138 31	
4th quarter of 1847	-	-	-	13,523 82	3,111 42	3,120 90	23,232 43	13,240 03	1,135 383 45	
1st quarter of 1848	-	-	-	1,231 12	3,021 14	3,821 12	23,153 18	11,313 13	1,355 432 28	
2d quarter of 1848	-	-	-	6,814 21	3,039 53	2,398 41	23,854 31	10,302 31	1,132 332 02	
3d quarter of 1848	-	-	-	10,034 31	1,023 05	1,323 21	26,323 59	13,581 22	1,181 023 13	
4th quarter of 1848	-	-	-	1,810 21	3,110 23	3,110 41	24,110 21	13,462 50	1,125 302 81	
1st quarter of 1849	-	-	-	3,413 63	1,821 51	4,121 23	44,094 02	12,033 01	1,111 650 11	
2d quarter of 1849	-	-	-	10,364 08	3,313 10	2,125 09	22,140 53	11,184 24	1,322 324 29	
3d quarter of 1849	-	-	-	11,141 22	3,211 10	3,212 31	24,535 19	15,241 51	1,143 253 32	
4th quarter of 1849	-	-	-	10,025 20	3,542 61	2,548 19	20,532 21	30,014 33	1,080 232 80	
1st quarter of 1850	-	-	-	15,329 12	3,210 00	4,311 20	40,314 10	13,053 11	1,322 331 41	
2d quarter of 1850	-	-	-	8,043 01	1,133 03	3,811 40	24,152 60	15,830 12	1,143 253 32	
3d quarter of 1850	-	-	-	1,300 11	1,312 33	3,183 28	29,284 58	10,824 89	801 223 11	
4th quarter of 1850	-	-	-	3,053 83	1,433 52	3,133 31	33,303 89	10,882 54	900 221 55	
1st quarter of 1851	-	-	-	30,211 21	843 40	62,112 34	6120,022 18	851,015 14	4000 103 58	

[B-Continued]

B—Continued.

Quarter.	Blanks.	Mail-locks, keys, and stamps.	Mail depredations and special agents.	Clerks for offices.	Miscellaneous payments.	Quarterly expenditures.	Annual expenditures.
3d quarter of 1836	\$9,971 67	\$42 46	\$5,716 94	\$130,065 19	\$27,072 74	\$960,702 26	\$3,544,630 28
4th quarter of 1836	9,023 83	1,433 25	3,133 97	33,303 98	16,988 24	800,987 22	
1st quarter of 1837	7,960 11	1,215 32	3,783 58	59,584 28	16,854 89	867,953 37	
2d quarter of 1837	8,043 64	1,133 09	3,817 70	54,126 89	12,820 75	914,987 43	
3d quarter of 1837	12,950 15	3,870 00	4,911 80	46,314 70	13,622 77	965,231 47	4,430,662 21
4th quarter of 1837	10,052 56	2,245 91	5,248 79	50,226 57	30,614 33	1,080,536 90	
1st quarter of 1838	11,171 56	3,517 16	2,975 31	54,262 79	12,247 21	1,149,528 95	
2d quarter of 1838	10,364 08	3,942 19	5,782 68	55,140 29	17,184 64	1,235,364 89	
3d quarter of 1838	9,413 63	1,861 91	4,751 53	44,004 66	15,659 67	1,177,620 71	4,636,536 31
4th quarter of 1838	7,910 63	2,710 58	3,110 47	54,110 57	13,496 20	1,152,506 81	
1st quarter of 1839	10,624 21	1,663 92	7,353 97	56,993 29	12,287 36	1,181,073 73	
2d quarter of 1839	6,814 27	3,039 23	5,986 47	53,824 31	10,305 31	1,125,335 06	
3d quarter of 1839	7,527 75	3,061 14	3,851 75	53,723 18	11,213 78	1,222,475 38	4,718,235 64
4th quarter of 1839	13,753 88	2,777 45	3,756 80	53,535 42	12,540 69	1,139,383 42	
1st quarter of 1840	8,929 46	1,747 34	7,837 45	53,498 85	14,473 27	1,166,798 97	
2d quarter of 1840	8,421 69	3,571 88	4,477 55	54,032 35	10,950 02	1,189,577 87	
3d quarter of 1840	6,044 92	1,517 75	8,813 85	52,279 30	10,709 87	1,116,033 34	4,499,527 65
4th quarter of 1840	10,980 48	1,716 32	5,836 65	52,003 20	17,805 21	1,087,914 65	
1st quarter of 1841	10,184 35	1,174 99	6,051 17	54,640 49	17,415 10	1,129,394 39	
2d quarter of 1841	3,902 25	626 97	4,336 25	53,394 66	13,098 93	1,166,185 27	
3d quarter of 1841	1,264 41	1,169 93	5,311 45	53,562 61	11,577 27	1,037,277 91	5,674,751 76
4th quarter of 1841	15,663 59	1,554 83	13,765 36	53,510 36	16,952 03	2,265,716 27	
1st quarter of 1842	7,143 88	1,103 90	6,293 72	55,015 16	13,351 16	1,189,939 50	
2d quarter of 1842	6,641 56	2,307 04	6,752 16	53,973 99	12,440 69	1,181,818 08	
3d quarter of 1842	6,672 41	3,072 11	8,682 78	52,300 21	10,719 05	1,075,731 39	1,136,464 69
4th quarter of 1842	6,449 57	8,056 98	6,367 26	50,601 42	12,928 62	1,136,464 69	
1st quarter of 1843	9,644 06	1,171 12	8,699 35	50,735 11	10,691 06	1,085,713 91	

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C No. 1.

Table of mail service for the year ending June 30, 1846, as exhibited by the state of the arrangements at the close of the year. (a)

States.	Length of routes.	Annual transportation and rate of cost.					Total annual transportation.	Total annual rate of cost.	
		Mode not specified.		In coaches.		By railroad & steamboat.			
		Miles.		Miles.		Miles.			
Maine	3,955	784,728	\$25,523	258,870	\$8,535	70,824	\$6,733	1,114,422	\$40,791
New Hampshire	2,384	242,684	6,479	400,264	12,501	62,400	6,429	705,348	25,409
Vermont	2,520	280,696	8,984	444,928	17,039	b 2,100	700	727,724	26,723
Massachusetts	3,618	376,980	13,234	811,626	29,572	722,204	63,092	1,910,810	105,898
Rhode Island	385	53,250	2,406	74,880	1,846	30,264	4,850	158,394	9,102
Connecticut	1,788	363,896	16,184	156,936	7,719	211,176	19,960	732,008	43,863
New York	13,304	1,812,529	65,605	1,678,318	64,294	1,453,652	108,019	4,944,499	237,918
New Jersey	2,021	106,097	3,961	404,456	17,088	223,288	37,801	733,841	58,550
Pennsylvania	10,276	902,060	35,305	1,603,056	76,642	359,216	43,357	2,864,332	155,304
Delaware	605	66,040	2,620	84,874	5,267	(c)		150,914	7,887
Maryland	2,351	228,956	11,111	302,276	26,823	391,768	95,715	923,000	133,679
Virginia	10,021	1,048,260	42,439	857,177	74,055	515,112	77,092	2,420,549	193,586
North Carolina	7,323	582,524	25,157	666,952	60,200	337,272	87,200	1,586,748	172,557
South Carolina	4,605	366,518	20,849	421,220	46,911	229,320	50,199	1,017,088	117,959
Georgia	5,782	475,556	26,919	422,336	58,542	330,720	64,701	1,228,622	150,162
Florida	2,937	86,216	7,684	173,861	22,458	87,984	14,767	348,061	44,909
Ohio	11,337	911,599	32,569	1,569,469	113,589	617,344	20,796	3,098,412	166,954
Michigan	4,073	334,384	13,869	300,456	16,067	195,312	18,352	830,152	48,288
Indiana	6,855	617,906	25,648	594,670	43,227	(d)		1,212,576	68,875
Illinois	8,473	563,262	25,809	1,285,496	95,248	35,776	4,234	1,884,534	125,291
Wisconsin	2,881	210,792	10,743	91,312	4,948	-	-	302,104	15,691
Iowa	1,409	110,344	4,762	64,064	3,896	-	-	174,408	8,658
Missouri	7,909	576,072	26,425	427,400	34,658	473,616	7,176	1,477,088	68,259
Kentucky	7,613	570,448	24,793	655,724	69,160	1,056,016	f 31,897	2,282,188	125,850
Tennessee	6,906	622,076	22,280	704,292	68,880	-	-	1,326,368	91,160
Alabama	6,723	607,684	38,607	650,936	110,105	197,704	g 78,700	1,456,324	227,412

Mississippi	4,361	484,328	34,935	318,940	54,874	28,701	5,300	831,272	95,109
Arkansas	4,458	438,412	27,872	105,456	18,392	46,800	10,000	590,668	56,261
Louisiana	2,806	225,216	27,146	7,488	2,054	103,256	4,137	365,960	42,670
Add Texas	149,679	14,079,553	629,918	15,537,033	1,164,590	7,781,828	870,570	37,398,414	2,665,078
Add expenses of mail agencies incidental to the railroad and steamboat mails, and payable under the head of transportation	3,186	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service from February 16, 1846	152,865	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
									42,406
									9,189
									2,716,673

a The entire service and pay of the route are set down to the State under which it is numbered, though extending into other States, instead of being divided among the States in which such portion of it lies.

b The Steamboat route on lake Champlain is under a New York number, excepting an occasional service between Burlington and St. John's.

c The Baltimore, Wilmington, and Philadelphia railroad is under a Maryland number.

d The Madison railroad transportation is performed under a contract for coach service.

e This embraces the steamboat service from St. Louis to New Orleans.

f This embraces the steamboat service from Louisville to Cincinnati, and from Louisville to New Orleans.

g This includes the route from Mobile to New Orleans.

h The other expenditures incident to transportation, such as amounts paid for ship, steamboat, and way letters, locks, &c., are not included in this table, because they are the subjects of separate appropriation and account.

S. R. HOBBIE,
First Assistant Postmaster General.

Massachusetts	401	From Boston to Newburyport	241	-	-	3,305 00	0' 450 00	Once daily in winter
Delaware	501	From Georgetown to Georgetown	20	30	13	0' 450 00	0' 450 00	Once daily in winter
Virginia	601	From Baltimore to Baltimore	251	611	13	0' 450 00	0' 450 00	Once daily in winter
New Jersey	701	From New York to New York	20	-	0	0' 450 00	0' 450 00	Once daily in winter
Illinois	801	From New Orleans to New Orleans	20	-	0	0' 450 00	0' 450 00	Once daily in winter
Florida	901	From New Orleans to New Orleans	20	-	0	0' 450 00	0' 450 00	Once daily in winter

1846

C No. 2.
Railroad service, as in operation on the 1st November, 1846.

States.	No. of route.	Termini.	Distance. Miles.	Total distance in each State. Miles.	Number of trips per week.	Annual pay.	Annual pay in each State.	Remarks.
Maine	61a	From Bangor to Upper Stillwater	9	-	6	\$15 00	-	
	92	From Portland to Portsmouth, New Hampshire.	52½	61½	12	6,718 00	\$6,733 00	Contract not executed.
New Hampshire - Vermont.	201	From Concord to Lowell, Mass.	50	50	12	6,429 00	6,429 00	
Massachusetts	401	From Boston to Portsmouth, N. Hampshire.	54½	-	13	9,292 00	-	Contract not executed.
		Branch to Marblehead, embracing side supply.	4	-	6	-	-	
	402	From Boston to South Berwick junction, Maine, with 3 miles branch from Dover to Great Falls, embracing side supply.	77½	-	12	6,921 00	-	
	404	From Boston to Lowell	26	-	18	3,600 00	-	
		Branch to Woburn	3	-	6	-	-	
	406	From Boston to Fitchburgh	50½	-	6	1,994 00	-	
	407	From Boston to Worcester	45	-	13	6,429 00	-	Offer of department.
	410	From Boston to Providence, R. Island, embracing side supply.	43	-	18	7,006 00	-	
	412&413	From Boston to Plymouth	45	-	6	2,000 00	-	Under a coach contract.
	461	From Taunton to Mansfield	12	-	13	1,114 00	-	
	462	From Taunton to New Bedford	21	-	13	1,950 00	-	
	464a	From Myrick's station to Fall River.	11½	-	12	637 00	-	
	476	From Worcester to Albany, N. York.	157	-	12	20,186 00	-	Contract not executed.
	503&504	From Springfield to Northampton.	20	570½	6	1,982 00	62,411 00	Under coach contract. From November 2, 1846, put under railroad contract, and extended to Greenfield. Whole distance 38 miles, and whole pay \$3,257.

Rhode Island	602	From Providence to Stonington, Connecticut.	48½	48½	6	4,850 00	4,850 00	Offer of department.
Connecticut	672	From Norwich to Worcester, Massachusetts.	59	-	12	7,586 00	-	Offer of department.
New York	685	From New Haven to Springfield, Massachusetts.	62	121	12	7,971 00	15,557 00	Offer of department.
	806 pt	From New York to Greenport.	93	-	6	7,972 00	-	Pro rata for this part of the route.
	812 pt	From New York to White Plains	27½	-	6	558 00	-	Offer of department.
	815 pt	From Piermont to South Middle-town.	53	-	6	2,229 00	-	Offer of department.
	921	From Albany to Schenectady	16	-	14	1,900 00	-	Offer of department.
	934	From Troy to Schenectady	20½	-	7	490 00	-	Once daily in winter.
	938	From Troy to Saratoga Springs	32	-	6	490 00	-	Offer of department.
	964	From Schenectady to Utica	78	-	14	11,700 00	-	Once daily in winter.
	967	From Schenectady to Saratoga Springs.	22	-	6	943 00	-	Once daily in winter.
	1023	From Utica to Syracuse	53	-	14	7,950 00	-	Offer of department.
New Jersey	1070	From Syracuse to Auburn	26	-	14	3,900 00	-	Once daily in winter.
	1078	From Junction to Skaneateles	5½	-	7	260 00	-	Once daily in winter.
	1087	From Auburn to Rochester	78	-	14	11,700 00	-	Once daily in winter.
	1096	From Ithaca to Owego	30	-	6	333 00	-	Once daily in winter.
	1145	From Rochester to Attica	44	-	14	6,600 00	-	Once daily in winter.
	1180	From Attica to Buffalo	31	-	14	4,800 00	-	Once daily in winter.
	1189	From Lockport to Lewiston, including branch to Niagara Falls, 7 miles.	27	-	7	750 00	-	Contract not executed.
	1194 pt	From Buffalo to Lewiston	29	665½	7	1,000 00	63,575 00	Contract not executed.
	1301	From New York to New Brunswick.	36	-	14	11,788 00	-	Contract not executed.
	1301a	From New Brunswick to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.	53	-	14	20,878 00	-	Contract not executed.
New Jersey	1302	From New York to Paterson, New Jersey.	17	-	13	1,500 00	-	Contract not executed.
	1304	From New York to Morristown, New Jersey.	32	-	12	1,585 00	-	Contract not executed.

C No. 2.—Railroad service—Continued.

States.	No. of route.	Termini.	Distance. Miles.	Total distance in each State. Miles.	Number of trips per week.	Annual pay. Annual pay in each State.	Remarks.
N. Jersey—Cont'd Pennsylvania	1319 pt	From Elizabethtown to Somerville.	26	164	7	\$1,800 00 \$37,551 00	Contract not executed.
	1401	From Philadelphia to Lancaster	70	-	14	12,200 00	Contract not executed.
	1401a	From Lancaster to Columbia	12	-	14	1,504 00	Once weekly in winter.
	1406	From Philadelphia to Pottsville, embracing supply of side offices.	98	-	6	10,500 00	Once weekly in winter.
	1471	From Lancaster to Harrisburg	36	-	14	6,300 00	Once weekly in winter.
	1489	From Harrisburg to Chambersburg.	52	-	14	9,100 00	Once weekly in winter.
Maryland	1507	From Chambersburg to Hagerstown, Maryland.	20	-	So carried.	1,000 00	Once weekly in winter.
	1579	From Williamsport to Ralston	25	-	6	1,286 00	Once weekly in winter.
	1612	From Summit to Johnstown	19	332	3	200 00	Once weekly in winter.
	1901	From Baltimore to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.	97	-	13	30,600 00	This is horse service during the winter. Whole distance is 26 miles; 19 miles is the proportion for railroad service the year round.
	1902	From Baltimore to Washington, District of Columbia.	40	-	17½	12,720 00	Once weekly in winter.
	1903	From Baltimore to Cumberland Branch to Frederick	179	-	7	43,225 00	Once weekly in winter.
	1905	From Baltimore to Columbia, Pennsylvania.	72	-	6	7,000 00	Under a coach contract.
	1927	From Annapolis to Junction	20	411	6	2,200 00	Once weekly in winter.
	2139 pt	From Tiffin to Sandusky	37	-	3	540 00	Once weekly in winter.
	2181	From Monroeville to Sandusky	16	-	7	400 00	Contractors perform 6 times a week service. Under coach contract.
Ohio	2286	From Xenia to Cincinnati	65	-	7	6,526 00	Pro rata for this part of the route.

Virginia -	2291	From Mansfield to Monroeville	39	157	6	1,454 00	8,920 00	Contract not executed.
	2420	From Junction to Gordonsville	50	-	7	4,500 00	-	Contract not executed.
	2422	From Aquia Creek to Richmond	76	-	7	19,500 00	-	Contract not executed.
	2424	From Richmond to Petersburg	24½	-	7	5,818 50	-	Contract not executed.
	2436	From Petersburg to City Point	12	-	7	500 00	-	Contract not executed.
	2439	From Petersburg to Weldon, N. Carolina.	64	-	7	15,200 00	-	Contract not executed.
	2442	From Hicksford to Gaston, N. Carolina.	20	-	7	2,000 00	-	Contract not executed.
	2453	From Norfolk to Boykin's Depot	57	-	3	1,222 00	-	Contract not executed.
	2519	From Winchester to Harper's Ferry.	32	335½	6	3,200 00	51,940 50	Contract not executed.
North Carolina -	2801	From Raleigh to Gaston	87	-	7	8,700 00	-	Contract not executed.
	2822	From Weldon to Wilmington	160	247	7	37,500 00	46,200 00	Contract not executed.
South Carolina -	3104	From Columbia to Branchville	68	-	7	8,187 50	-	Contract not executed.
	3125	From Charleston to Augusta, Georgia.	139	207	7	33,012 50	41,200 00	Contract not executed.
Georgia -	3251	From Augusta to Atlanta, with branch to Warrenton.	172	-	7	35,521 00	-	Contract not executed.
	3256	From Savannah to Macon	192	-	6	20,580 00	-	Contract not executed.
	3283	From Macon to Griffin	58	-	7	5,000 00	-	Contract not executed.
	3291	From Atlanta to Oothecologa	78½	-	6	6,857 00	-	Contract not executed.
	3298	From Union Point to Athens	41	541½	6	3,600 00	71,558 00	Contract not executed.
	3702	From Detroit to Kalamazoo	147	-	6	9,302 00	-	Contract not executed.
	3704	From Detroit to Pontiac	25	-	6	1,072 00	-	Contract not executed.
	3712	From Monroe to Hillsdale	68	-	6	3,000 00	-	Contract not executed.
	3715	From Toledo, Ohio, to Adrian, Michigan.	33	273	6	1,650 00	15,024 00	Contract not executed.
	3902 pt	From Madison to Edinburg	56	56	6	2,400 00	2,400 00	Contract not executed.
Indiana -	5012	From Frankfort to Lexington	28	28	7	1,800 00	1,800 00	Contract not executed.
Kentucky -	5513	From Decatur to Tuscumbia	43	-	6	1,843 00	-	Contract not executed.
Alabama -	5580	From Montgomery to Chehaw	45	88	7	8,000 00	9,843 00	Contract not executed.
Mississippi	5704	From Jackson to Vicksburg	46	46	6	3,943 00	3,943 00	Contract not executed.
				4,402½			587,769 50	

S. R. HOBBIE, First Assistant Postmaster General.

[illegible]

No. 6004 is in other statements placed with the Texas service.

Add 5581 and 6004.

† Twice a week to Natchitoches, 374 miles; once a week residue.

S. R. HOBBIE,
First Assistant Postmaster General,

First Assistant Postmaster General,

D.

Receipts and expenditures of the electro-magnetic telegraph between Washington and Baltimore, from April 1, 1845, to September 30, 1846.

Receipts and payments by quarters.				Receipts from the telegraph.	Payments on account of telegraph, including salaries of officers.
Quarter ending	June	30, 1845	- -	\$193 56	\$1,859 05
Do	September	30, 1845	- -	219 88	1,425 12
Do	December	31, 1845	- -	312 04	2,102 42
Do	March	31, 1846	- -	422 12	1,681 31
Do	June	30, 1846	- -	743 02	341 75
Do	September	30, 1846	- -	421 76	1,906 73
Total of receipts				2,312 38	9,316 38
Arrears of salaries paid up to March 31, 1845				-	590 28
Total of expenditures				-	9,906 66

In the expenditures, as above stated, are included the salaries of the officers of the telegraph, which are as follows:

1 superintendent,	6 quarters, at \$2,000 per annum	-	\$3,000 00
1 assistant superintendent,	6 do	1,400 do	- 2,100 00
1 do	6 do	1,000 do	- 1,500 00
2 inspectors of wires,	6 do	300 do each	900 00
Salaries for the year and a half	-	-	- 7,500 00

E.

NEW YORK, November 4, 1846.

SIR: In compliance with your request, through Mr. Kendall, we have conferred together in relation to a sale of Morse's electro-magnetic telegraph to the United States.

After full consideration, and in reference to the indisposition to treat on the subject exhibited by Congress at their last session, we deem it inexpedient to make any proposition at present. If, at the approaching session, they shall be induced to authorize yourself or a commission to treat with us, and make provision to carry the conditions which may be agreed upon into immediate effect, we shall be ready to enter promptly into a negotiation.

With high consideration, your obedient servants,

AMOS KENDALL,

Agent for Messrs. Morse, Vail & Gale.

FRANCIS O. J. SMITH,

In his own right.

Hon. CAVE JOHNSON, Postmaster General.

House documents

Bd.: [23.] 1846, 8. Dez. = Doc. Nr. 4 = Congress 29, Sess. 2

Washington, DC 1846

Am.b. 3040-23

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